

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS



VOL. V. No. 26.]

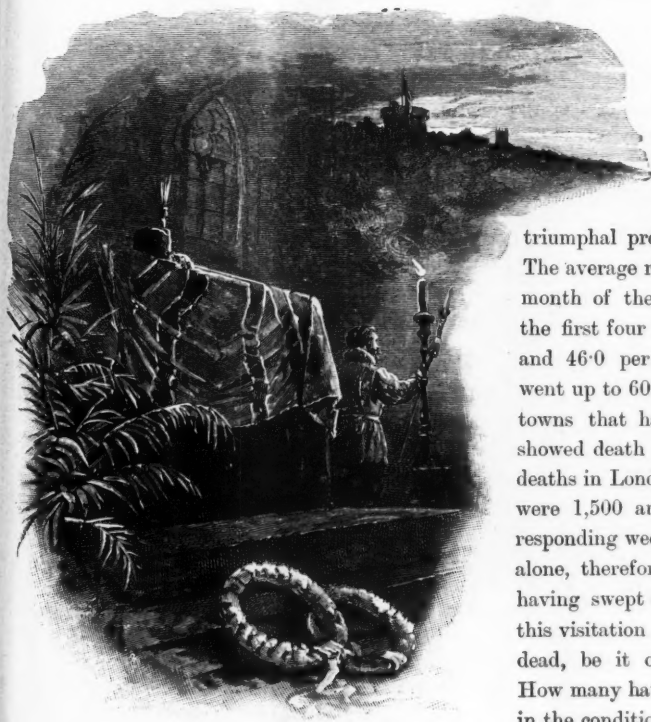
FEBRUARY, 1892.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*February 1, 1892.*

JANUARY has been a black month of death. The malarial fever which is called the Influenza has become epidemic in Western Europe this winter, and there is little to record in the progress of the world in the first month of 1892 but the progress, the triumphal progress, of Azrael the Angel of Death. The average rate of mortality in London in the first month of the year is 24·0 per 1000. The rate for the first four weeks of this year was 42·0, 32·8, 40·0, and 46·0 per 1000. The death rate for Brighton went up to 60·9 for the third week in January, while towns that had not been smitten by the scourge showed death rates from 16 to 20 per 1000. The deaths in London in the two middle weeks of January were 1,500 and 1,762 over the average of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. In London alone, therefore, the epidemic may be regarded as having swept off 5,000 lives last month, who but for this visitation would still have lived. Five thousand dead, be it observed, killed outright, and buried. How many have been invalided, and are more or less in the condition of the wounded after a great battle, no one can compute.



**Comparative  
Butchers'  
Bills.**

It is difficult, in looking at these figures, not to feel a passing sympathy with what may be described as the military view of indifference to life. Here is a miserable, sneezing, feverish cold that creeps into the midst of a great city, and in one month takes 5,000 lives, leaving at least ten times that number temporarily crippled. Five thousand lives, and nothing to show for them but newly-made graves, heavy doctors' bills, and general mourning! Yet no one raves about the destruction of human life. Everyone composes himself calmly to the inevitable. If, however, one-tenth of these victims had perished on a hard-won field, stemming the intruding tide of barbarism, or smiting down the invader, what homilies would not have been preached! Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, cost the two combatants, man for man, hardly any more lives than perished in London last month. The Union army had 3,072 killed; the Confederates, 2,592. But Gettysburg had something to show on the otherside for its butcher's bill: Gettysburg saved the Union and abolished slavery. But for the deaths from influenza there is no compensation. The figures of mortality from disease throw those from battle far into the shade. Every year, Dr. Richardson calculates, 33,000,000 of the human race are transferred from the realm of the living to the pale shades of death—33,000,000 per annum, or 62 per minute, by natural causes—the silent havoc of nature thus exceeding in one year all the carnage of all the wars of a hundred years. Nay, even the suicides of each succeeding year exceed the total number killed in the bloodiest of campaigns. Every month, on an average, 15,000 persons perish by their own hand. In the armies of the United States, in the war which began in 1861 and ended in 1864, there were only 110,000 men killed in action or who died of wounds received in action, fewer by 70,000 than the annual death-roll of the suicides of the world. In nothing is life more wasted than in the leaving of it; and yet, if not all the lamentation, all the denunciation, is reserved for those who make some use of death.

**The Death of  
the Prince.**

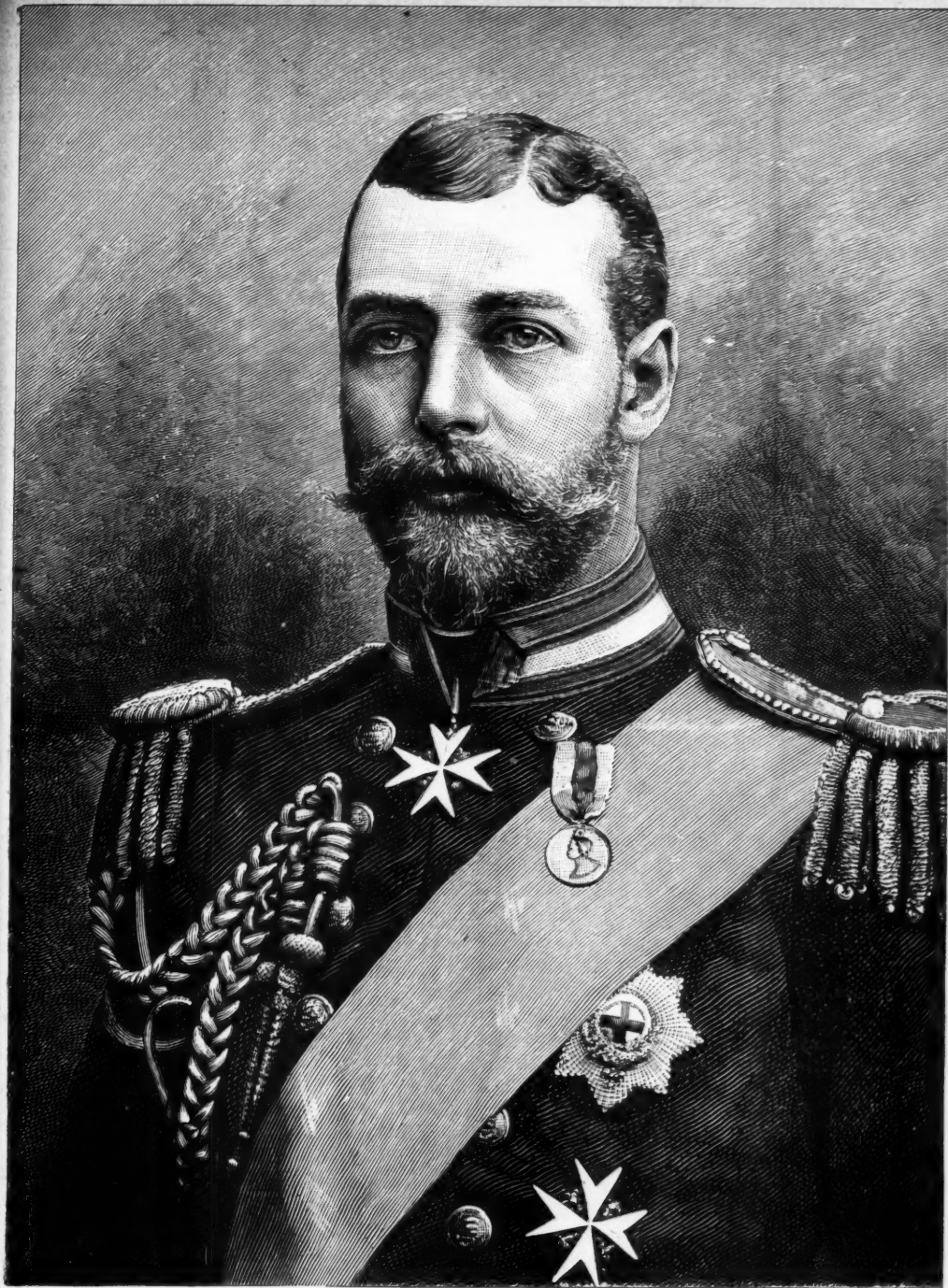
The epidemic, among its many victims, claimed none more highly placed and more universally lamented than the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who died, after a brief attack of influenza, on January 14th, at the age of 28. The Duke of Clarence, to give "Prince Eddy" his formal title, was to have been married before Lent to Princess May, and the sudden blow which substituted a funeral for a wedding came home to the common heart. The young man was his mother's favourite

son; the Princess of Wales idolised him, and those who know her best are most uneasy as to the consequences of this sudden bereavement. Her hearing does not improve, and the loss of her first-born is not unlikely to lead her to take a more active part in the Court, where the presence of a good woman and a true mother is indispensable. The universal expression of sympathy with the Royal Family and with Princess May in their affliction was very remarkable. In London, on the funeral day, more than half the shops were shut in the City. The theatres closed themselves without waiting for a recommendation when the news of the Duke's death was announced; they were also closed on the night of the funeral. Immense crowds filled St. Paul's and the Abbey. For days the newspapers could find room for nothing else but details of the business of the undertaker and of the arrival and despatch of messages or messengers of condolence and sympathy. The dramatic value of the sudden death of one who was preparing to go forth as a bridegroom to his bride fascinated the imagination of the public, and what Mr. Price Hughes called the "tender-heartedness" of the nation came conspicuously to the surface.

**The  
Monarchy  
and the  
Democracy.**

The universal and genuine sentiment expressed in the most democratic quarters is a curious contrast to the usual sniffy semi-Republicanism which prevails in many parts of London. At Liberal popular assemblies in the metropolis for some years past, a reference to the monarchy has seldom been ventured upon without fear of dissent. "The usual loyal toasts" have been often more honoured in the breach than in the observance; and, taking it broadly, the "Marseillaise" would be better received in most of the gathering halls of the London democracy than "God Save the Queen." But no sooner does the hand of death display the Royal Family itself in grief than London puts up its shutters and goes into mourning so seriously that waiters, thrown out of work by the abandonment of festivities, hold meetings in Eastern London to lament their cruel fate and to clamour for relief. The Press, even the most Radical, has been respectful and sympathetic. For once, our whole people seem to have resolved unanimously that no discordant note should jar upon the ear in the midst of the universal outburst of sympathy; and they carried out their resolve. It was a good thing to do—one of those things which illustrate the unity of the Empire, and call attention to the reality of the subtle bond that links our ocean-sundered members into one great family. Prince George, who is now heir





*From a photograph by*

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

*[Russell and Sons.]*

direct succession to the Throne, is his father's favourite. He resembles the Prince of Wales as much as Prince Eddy resembled the Princess; but beyond the family circle he is but little known. As he is not yet married, the Duchess of Fife and her infant daughter would be in the direct line if anything were to happen to Prince George. This contingency would be according to precedent, for twice before England has had its queens in pairs, but it is regarded with such uneasiness in some exalted quarters, that the *Spectator* clamours for the early marriage of Prince George. The masses, however, do not concern themselves about that. There are seventy-two princes and princesses ready to succeed in due order of succession, and still there are more to follow. If Princess May followed Princess Dagmar's example, the public would be sentimentally pleased; but in these high matters Demos does not interfere.

#### The Cardinal.

The Prince of the Blood Royal died on the same day as the Prince of the Church. The one was twenty-eight; the other eighty-three. The young man had not had time to do anything; and, but for the accident of his birth, would have been utterly unknown. The old man had spent a long life in the service of his fellow-men, and when he passed away there was hardly any good cause in the whole range of the Empire that did not feel as an army feels when one of its most trusted generals dies in the field. Prince George takes Prince Eddy's place, and the stately functions of royalty will go on without even a temporary break. But there is no one to take the place of Cardinal Manning. He was the real Archbishop of all England. No prejudice against his Roman Church could blind the common man from seeing that the true Primacy of England lay with Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop, and not with "A. C. Cantuar." The latter, no doubt, has Lambeth Palace and a seat in the House of Lords, and the official trappings of His Grace of Canterbury. But the real successor of Anselm and of Beckett was not the man in lawn but the man in scarlet. Any doubt on that subject which may have existed would be dispelled if we could but foresee the Archbishop of Canterbury's obsequies. The solemn scene that London witnessed when the great Cardinal of the Common People lay in state, holding, as it were, a last audience, to which all were welcome, has had no parallel in our time as a popular tribute to the incarnation of a great spiritual and moral force. Rome will be sore put to it to replace our Cardinal. He was supremely successful because he was in almost

everything exactly opposite to what his opponents expected from a Roman Cardinal. He was more English than his brother of Canterbury, more democratic than many a Nonconformist, more heartily Socialist than most of the Socialists. Take him all in all, we never shall look upon his like again.

The Cardinal was 83. His successor, whether it be Dr. Gilbert or some other neutral respectable—the saints preserve us from "Herbert of Salford"—will be a younger man. Leo XIII. defies the influenza, and continues to preside over the marvellous organisation which has solved the problem of utilising the experience of age for the guidance of the enthusiasm of youth. Father Anderledy, the Black Pope, the General of the Jesuits, has been carried off by the scourge, making way for a successor who may perhaps be more capable of impressing his personality on the world. Cardinal Simeoni, the Red Pope of the Propaganda, has died, and has been replaced by Cardinal Ledochowski, the militant German-Pole, whose appointment is good if only for one reason, viz., it rescues one of the great posts of the Church from the monopolising Italian. The Propaganda is the great missionary society of the Church. Under its care are all countries in *partibus infidelium*, including the whole of the English-speaking world. We are now under a Pole—Ledochowski—and an Italian—Persico. It is to be hoped that at the next Consistory a Cardinal's hat will be bestowed upon Mgr. Jacobini, who ought to be fished up from Lisbon and restored to his proper place at the right hand of the Pope, whom, if the fates are propitious, he ought some day to succeed. Another Cardinal's hat ought surely to be bestowed on Dr. Walsh, of Dublin. The English-speaking race has lost two Cardinals in the last two years, and it ought to have a full representation in the next Conclave.

What the Cardinal was to the Catholic Church and to English life Mr. Spurgeon.

Spurgeon was to the Nonconformists with a difference. Mr. Spurgeon, who passed away at Mentone, on January 31, had long passed his zenith. The time was when Mr. Spurgeon to English Nonconformists was a name to conjure with. He was to them the greatest preacher, the most popular author, the supreme organiser. He represented the stalwarts in his detestation of Popery, his abhorrence of the theatre, and his repugnance to all new-fangled "higher criticism." But for the last ten years, certainly for the last five, he has been but the shadow of his earlier self. He sat, like Giant Pope in

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The Puritans of To-day.

the City, M. in the van Butler as its yeoman's ser A sermon o the corrupt publication o when the P all the prur Spurgeon sp never wavere

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress at the mouth of his cave gnashing his teeth against those who were not of his way of thinking. The world and the Church seemed to him to be on the down grade; and he despaired of being able to do more than utter a protest against the tendency of the times. Once upon a time I used to read a sermon of Spurgeon's nearly every morning before commencing work. We used to distribute them as tracts, and very good tracts they were. Whatever might be thought as to their doctrine, they all made for righteousness. He was unquestionably sincere, often eloquent, always full of a saving common sense. Down to the last he was one of the few Englishmen whom every speaker of English had heard of, and one whom, therefore, all Americans and Colonials had to hear at least once. The Metropolitan Tabernacle became thus one of the pilgrim shrines of the nineteenth century, one of the unifying nerve-centres of our race. "I dinna want to die," said an old North-countryman, "till I gan to London to see Madame Tussaud's and to hear Mr. Spurgeon;" and the odd juxtaposition of the Waxworks and the Tabernacle illustrates the extent to which the "Essex bumpkin" had made himself one of the sights of town. His influence extended far beyond the range of his actual congregation. Twenty years ago his sermons were sold on all the railway bookstalls in Scotland side by side with the daily papers. I remember when I first went over the ruins of Melrose Abbey being much impressed by a remark made by the old lady who acted as guide. I was lamenting that England had never had any John Knox in her pulpit. "May be not," said my guide, "But you have Mr. Spurgeon." She read his sermons every week, and in her eyes Mr. Spurgeon was quite as notable a hero as John Knox. Hence it is probable that outside London the death of Mr. Spurgeon will be more keenly felt even than the death of Cardinal Manning.

Death has told with heavy hand upon the leaders of the Puritan Party in modern society. The Cardinal, the Chamberlain of the City, M. de Laveleye, and Mr. Spurgeon all fought in the van of the great struggle which had Mrs. Butler as its Joan of Arc. Mr. Spurgeon rendered me yeoman's service at the time of the "Maiden Tribute." A sermon of his commenting in severe terms upon the corrupt state of modern society preceded the publication of the Report of the Secret Commission, and when the *Pall Mall Gazette* was being howled at by all the prurient prudes and alarmed adulterers, Mr. Spurgeon spoke up manfully in our defence. He never wavered. I had some delightful letters from

him when I was in gaol. If he had been at home I was to have had the Metropolitan Tabernacle for a thanksgiving service when I came out, but as he was abroad it did not come off. He was a good friend and a staunch comrade, alas! he is the fourth of the foremost whom I have to mourn this month.

The  
Khedive.

The Khedive of Egypt, Tewfik the Amiable, died of influenza on January 7.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abbas, a youth of seventeen, who was on the Continent when his father's sudden death summoned him to Cairo. The deceased Viceroy was almost an ideal King's Cloak, and it is to be hoped that his mantle has descended upon his son Abbas. Tewfik, who was only thirty-nine when he died, had lived through a good deal of the roughest part of recent Egyptian history. He flinched once when he refused to cut down Arabi in the presence of his troops: the loss of that moment entailed the English expedition. Since then he has behaved well, and done his duty according to his lights, giving to Sir E. Baring the support which he needed, and never opening the door to French intrigue. The fallen politician who was degraded from his place for introducing "French vices" into a Scotch home now proposes to win his way back by suggesting the introduction of French troops into Egyptian territory. Fortunately, neither the French nor the English are mad enough to take advice which, if acted upon, would mean war. Abbas, the new Khedive, will do



ABBAS II, THE NEW KHEWIVE OF EGYPT.



as his father has done. Sir Evelyn Baring will govern the country behind the Khedive's cloak; and we shall withdraw our garrison as soon as any competent responsible Englishman reports that our work is accomplished, and that its permanence will not be imperilled by the retirement of the redcoats. But not one moment before; and



From the Kladderadatsch]

[Jan. 17, 1892.

#### POOR EGYPT!

"I regret, gentlemen, that everything is in perfect order. The sealing up of the remains is forbidden."

after our troops have gone it must be clearly understood that they will go back again at a moment's notice if their presence is needed to protect the peace and the order which we have established and over which we shall not cease to preside.

As Rossendale Election makes it quite clear that the Liberals will be in office next year, it is well to understand that they will not do anything to upset the *status quo* in Egypt. What will happen is this: The majority of the new House of Commons will be pledged not



From a photograph by]

[Franz Baum.

MR. JOHN HENRY MADEN, M.P. FOR ROSSENDALE.

to come out of Egypt until our work is done and the retirement of our garrison can be accomplished without fear of an upset. When Lord Rosebery re-occupies the Foreign Office he will despatch a first-class Commissioner to Egypt to examine into and report upon the condition of Egypt, with special reference to the question of evacuation. Until that Commissioner reports, of course nothing will be done. When that Commissioner reports, we shall see where we stand, and act accordingly. Rossendale Election, therefore, need not disquiet any one. It was foreseen, and was predicted on exactly the same grounds as we have never ceased to predict that we shall have a majority of at least 100 at the General Election. Everywhere, except in Birmingham, the constituencies are reverting to the figures of 1885. Now in 1885 we had, reckoning the Irish members, a majority of 170. If we allow Mr. Chamberlain and his Midland followers, all that they claim for themselves, this still leaves us a majority of over one hundred. I only wish I felt as sure that the Liberals will make as good use of their majority when they get it as I do of the fact that they will get it and a three-figured majority to boot. The figures at Rossendale were decisive. The Liberals converted a minority of 1,450 in 1886 into a majority of 1,225 last month. The constituency was practically polled out, the register only showing 150 unpolled names. The Liberal majority in 1885 was larger, being 1,832; but this difference between 1,225 and 1,832 is very small considering that Lord Hartington was the Liberal candidate in 1885, and that in 1892 he is the stoutest foe they possess.

#### The London County Council.

The certainty of the Liberal victory only makes more utterly incomprehensible the decision of some party managers to identify the cause of Home Rule or the Union with that of the fate of the civic parties in London. They were under no dire necessity to play such a card. They exposed themselves to the risk of a damaging reverse without any prospect of compensating advantage. The true line was to have protested against the subordination of the great municipal issues before the citizens to the interests of any political party. Instead of doing this the wirepullers fell into the trap, and it will take all the time between now and the election for the practical, businesslike Londoners to undo the consequences of the fatal false move which, if not reversed, will establish a Cockney counterpart of Tammany Hall. The essential vice that has ruined New York is that its elections are never fought on municipal issues.

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#### Settlement of the Chilean Dispute.

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#### The French Bulgarian Question.

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They are always conducted with an eye to the State elections, and to the fortunes of the Democrats or Republicans in the Presidential contest. London to the Londoner is much more important than Ireland, and it is monstrous on the part of either party to make London interests at a County Council election subordinate to the electoral calculations of Unionists Home Rulers.

What at one time threatened to be a very disagreeable dispute between Chili and the United States has been settled.

It was not arranged, however, without a little more menace on the side of the United States than was altogether desirable. The Chilians seem to have been unmistakably to blame for their own inability to protect the American sailors when they landed at the end of the civil war, and it is well that they should at last have recognised that their position was untenable. It would have been much better if they had referred the question to arbitration at once, but, unfortunately, Chili, when the Pan-American Congress was held, stood out against the proposal by which all such disputes would have been referred to an arbitrator as a matter of course.

Another dispute that has been disposed of in January was the difficulty between Bulgaria and France. The expulsion of M. Chadourne has not led to any complications, as at one time was feared. This amicable solution was

brought about by the intervention of the Triple Alliance. Russia took no part in the matter, nor could it, seeing that her policy in Bulgaria is a rigorous boycott. The only result, therefore, of the French action in the matter has been to give Germany an opportunity of showing that she and her allies are really masters of the situation in Bulgaria as well as in Central Europe. The incident is satisfactory also as helping to cool down the ardour of the partisans in Russia and France who imagined that they formed the Russo-France Alliance for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the world.

The French Cardinals and the Republic.

A curious move has been made by the representatives of the Roman Church in France, the true significance of which is not yet clearly discerned. Five French Cardinals published a manifesto in which they declared their allegiance to the Republic and filed a bill of indictment against its anti-clerical legislation. Opinion differs as to whether this was due to the Pope or was an attempt to checkmate the Pope; whether it was a blow directed against the Republic or an intimation of a desire for a reconciliation with the Republic. It can be taken to mean either the one thing or the other, according to the wishes of those who interpret it. What seems probable is that the Catholics of France are beginning to feel that they may assert themselves more actively if they separate the religious question from the dynastic, and play for their own hand without regard to the wishes of their Monarchical allies. The strength of the Church in France, however, will never be fully developed until the Catholic Church recognises the civic rights of women. Then France may be Catholic once more, but until then these attempts at *rapprochement* are not likely to make much progress.

Kaiser as Legislator.

The German Emperor, who has just completed his thirty-third birthday, has been pushing forward two Bills which have created no small dismay on the part of easy-going German Freethinkers and Beer-drinkers. The one is directed to the vigorous treatment of drunkenness, the other to the extermination of all secular elementary schools. No Prussian child, if the Emperor can help it, is to be brought up without religious belief. Denominational schooling is to be universal. The fight is still going on over these two bills, and it will be interesting to see what result is arrived at. There is no doubt that the young Emperor is trying it on rather hard, and it will be well if he does not provoke a somewhat angry reaction. The question of education is a very thorny one.



M. CHADOURNE.

It is troubling Mr. Balfour and his Ulster supporters in Ireland, and in America it threatens to be a great question for the future. There, however, as will be seen by an article in another page, Archbishop Ireland believes he has discovered a middle way by which the claims of the Church and the rights of the State can be reconciled.

The relations between Church and State, which are difficult everywhere, are eminently difficult in such places as Nyassaland, where the Church has practically created the State. It was the Free Church missionaries who built up the civilisation which has rendered our protectorate a possibility. Mr. H. H. Johnston, with his subsidy from Mr. Rhodes, and his force of Zanzibaris, is levying war against the traders who established themselves at the northern end of the lake. He succeeded at first, but afterwards met with a reverse, and is at present urgently in need of reinforcements. If he is to carry on a campaign against the whole of the Arab slave-traders in the interior, it is impossible for him to do it merely on the strength of Mr. Rhodes' subsidies, and the question arises whether a grant for Nyassaland should not be included in this year's Estimates. That can be arranged, but what would be more difficult of arrangement would be any difference of opinion between Mr. H. H. Johnston and the missionaries, and it is to be feared that some of the Zanzibari contingent are very far from conforming to the missionary standard of morality. Even the most indifferent of moralists would sympathise with a protest against the introduction of syphilis among the tribes who have hitherto been comparatively free from its ravages. This is a matter, however, the importance of which Mr. H. H. Johnston can appreciate: I only wish I was quite as sure of his under-officers.

I am glad to see that Sir R. Morier's health has sufficiently recovered to enable him to remain at St. Petersburg. He is the right man in the right place on the Neva. Lord Vivian will go to Rome. He is better there than at the critical post in Russia. Sir F. C. Ford, of Madrid, will go to Constantinople, while Sir H. D. Wolff will go to Madrid. Sir Drummond Wolff's successor will not have a pleasant task. Persia is in

an unrest, and there is a suspicion abroad that the British Minister was more the friend of the Shah



From a photograph by

[Hughes and Mullins, Ryde.]  
LORD VIVIAN.

than of the people. Sir R. Sandeman, of Beloochistan, died at the end of the month. It will be much more difficult to replace him than Sir H. D. Wolff.

There is no fresh progress to report in the Russian famine, with the exception that the members of the Society of Friends have returned with the report that relief is urgently needed. The Minister of Ways and Finance has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. M. Durnovo has not resigned yet, neither has he been dismissed. In the meanwhile, in order to preserve the subjects of the Tsar from the contaminating influence of outside literature, M. Durnovo's agents, the Censors, were particularly busy with their scissors and their inkpot on the last Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The Character Sketch of the Emperor, which was regarded in this country as extravagantly eulogistic, was regarded as too dangerous to be allowed to meet the eye of any resident in Russia. It was cut out bodily; even the line giving the title of the article on the outside cover was blacked out, and it was erased from the table of contents." Of course, I expected the "Reign of Anti-Christ" to be cut out; but to cut out the Character Sketch of the Tsar was just a little bit too idiotic even for the Russian Censor who, of course, will have great pleasure in blacking out this paragraph.

MADAME NOVIKOFF requests me to acknowledge with hearty thanks the following subscriptions which she has received since the publication of the list in last month's REVIEWS:—

G. R. (Heathside), £1 "Roid," 15s.; Jas. L. Thompson, £1; Thomas A. Dove, £1; B. Freanson, 3s. 6d.; Anonymous (stamps), 1s.; R. L. B. (Hallfield), £1; Greenlee, £1; M. M. C., 6s.; J. E. N., £1; Anonymous (Leeds), £1; A. M. Streatham, 2s. 6d.; Miss Foster, £1; Anonymous (The Pines), 3s.; William Merrick, 10s.; "A Friend," £15; from Friends in Appleby, £2 2s.; Pupils of Mr. P. Jones' Boarding School at Llanrygion, 6s.; Mr. and Mrs. Wright, 10s.; Pringle's (Annagh), 10s.; Collected by Miss M. Le Mesurier, £1; M., £1; E. Sharwood, £1; Miss Hilza Darroch, £1 1s.; Miss L. Stewart, 3s.; W. B. Lishman, 6s.; A. S., Katie Bown-Brown, 2s. 6d.; L. M. D., 5s.; F. C. Bottomley, 2s.; James Shillito (York), 5s.; J. A. James (Young Men's Class, Merthyr), £1 17s.; Rev. J. J. Overbeck, £1; Thos. Powell, £2 2s.; "A Friend" (Newton Hill, 5s.; Jessie Dempster, £1; Nurse Blanche, 10s.; the Congregation of St. Michael's, Crown Point, Leeds, £3 12s. 2d.; a Lady in Scotland, 12s.; One fed on Russian

Corn, £1; J. G. G. (Manchester), 5s.; a Sympathiser from Ayr, £1; N. E. L. (Camacha), 12s.; R. F. I. (Malvern Hill, 5s.; Miss De Rougemont, £10; Mrs. and Miss Weston, £12; Miss E. Barker, £5; S. L., 2s. 6d.; a reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 10s.; from Clogne (Anonymous), 5s.; from Wakefield (Anonymous), 2s.; Thomas Crosland, £1; A. P. and S. H. Bradbury, £2; "B," 2s. 6d.; "X," (Aldridge), 2s.; M. L. T. (Oriel Park), 10s.; Sir Henry Thompson, £2; A. and E. (Folkestone), 2s.; Wm. Geo. Collins, 1s.; Madame Jacobson, £2 1s.; Dr. Max Nordau, £1; J. F. Prestwich, £1 10s.; J. Edith Bentley, £1; Ethel (Withhorn), 10s.; H. W. Snow, 2s. 6d.; Edgar Hallen and his Brother and Sister, £2 6s.; Miss E. F., 2s. 6d.; A. C. (La Rochelle), £1; Robert Peck, £1; Mrs. H. J. Fish, £1; Anonymous (stamps), 1s.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, £5; T. Holmes (through Mr. Stead), 10s.; Alice Hollings, £5 14s. 3d.; "Orphan" (Minehead), £3; George Whitely, £2 2s.; Lord Hobhouse, £1 2s.; J. Cox (Cardiff), £1; Mrs. Alice Farmer, 5s.; Mrs. Crellon, 10s.; Anonymous (Wakefield), 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Mary Simpson (Blackburn), £1; X. L. (Dublin), 10s.; from Falmouth, per E. Krabbe Williams, £1 14s. 4d.; Mrs. Sarah Waters, 10s. 6d.; Alice Hollings, £2 19s.; Henry Stedwicke, 5s.; W. J. Birkbeck, £10; Mrs. S. G. Rice, £2; J. A., 6s.; Miss Paulina Irby, 6s.; Dennistown, 10s.

## EVENTS

Jan. 1. Publication of The Portuguese. 1. Salvation Army. 1. beach, following. 1. Demonstrations of the tobacco monopoly. 1. Prosecution of the h. 1. inflicted. 1. Attempted. 1. Note to the President in Buenos Aires. 1. Opening of the Venetian. 1. Dislocation. 1. Reichstag. 1. Interview of the sador with the question of ment and t. 1. Opening of the National Science. 1. Newcastle. 1. South Australia. 1. constituted. 1. Playfair as. 1. Railway Act. 1. Market. 1. Charges of C. 1. the. 1. Courts. 1. ment with. 1. Mining Disa. 1. Indian Terr. 1. Lives Lost. 1. Prince Abbas. 1. dive of Egypt. 1. Anarchist Out. 1. Spain. 1. Meeting of the. 1. of French R. 1. aion House. 1. Further Dist. 1. bourne. 1. Discussion in. 1. Cortes on the. 1. Goa Treaty. 1. Prorogation of. 1. Re-assembly of. 1. The Fécamp. 1. Fire. 1. Proposal accep. 1. Reichstag fo. 1. Allowances. 1. Insurrection. 1. Devonshire. 1. University of. 1. New Archbis. 1. Gnesen recei. 1. by the Germ. 1. Resignation o. 1. valho, Portu. 1. Finance. 1. Memorial from. 1. dressed to t. 1. Suez Canal. 1. posals of a S. 1. permission f. 1. in bulk on th. 1. Meeting of t. 1. Stoke. Disc. 1. Annual Meet. 1. Association a. 1. Debate on th. 1. begun in the. 1. Annual Meet. 1. News reach. 1. Consul John. 1. east shore of. 1. Annual Meet. 1. Principals of. 1. Introduction. 1. preation of I. 1. Formation of. 1. with Senior. 1. Arrival of th. 1. brother at Al. 1. Annual Meet. 1. Section of. 1. Commerce.

# DIARY FOR JANUARY.

## EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1. Publication of the new Spanish Tariff.
2. The Portuguese Cortes opened by the King.
3. Salvation Army Meeting on Eastbourne beach, followed by some disturbances.
4. Demonstration at Teheran against the decrees of the Government relating to the tobacco monopoly.
5. Prosecution of a Local Preacher for obstructing the highway at Eastbourne. Fine inflicted.
6. Attempted suicide of Guy de Maupassant. Note to the Porte on the Chadbourne incident in Bulgaria.
7. Opening of the Sanitary Conference at Venice.
8. Dissolution of the Hungarian Reichstag.
9. Interview of the French Ambassador with the Pope on the question of the French Government and the French Bishops.
10. Opening of the Conference of the National Society of Musicians at Newcastle.
11. South Australian Ministry reconstituted, with the Hon. T. Playford as Premier.
12. Railway Accident at Borough Market. One Killed.
13. Charges of Cruelty to Children at the Metropolitan Police Courts. Sentences of Imprisonment with Hard Labour.
14. Mining Disaster at Krebs, in the Indian Territory, America. 200 Lives Lost.
15. Prince Abbas appointed new Khedive of Egypt.
16. Anarchist Outbreak at Xerez, in Spain.
17. Meeting of the National Society of French Masters at the Mansion House.
18. Further Disturbances at Eastbourne.
19. Discussion in the Portuguese Cortes on the Anglo-Portuguese Goa Treaty.
20. Prorogation of the French Senate. Re-assembly of the Spanish Cortes. The Fécamp Abbey Destroyed by Fire.
21. Proposal accepted by the German Reichstag for the Grant of Daily Allowances to its Members.
22. Inauguration of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
23. New Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen received in Audience by the German Emperor.
24. Resignation of Senhor M. Carvalho, Portuguese Minister of Finance.
25. Memorial from Shipowners addressed to the Directors of the Suez Canal Company, against the Proposals of a Syndicate who desire to obtain permission for the carriage of petroleum in bulk on the Suez Canal.
26. Meeting of the Miners' Federation at Stoke. Discussion on Wages.
27. Annual Meeting of the Headmasters' Association at the College of Preceptors.
28. Debate on the New Commercial Treaties begun in the Austrian Parliament.
29. Annual Meeting of the Folk-Lore Society.
30. News reached Mozambique of a reverse to Consul Johnston's force on the South-east shore of Lake Nyassa.
31. Annual Meeting of the Association of Principals of Private Schools.
32. Introduction of the New Bill for the Suppression of Drunkenness in Germany.
33. Formation of a new Portuguese Ministry with Senhor J. D. Ferreira as Premier.
34. Arrival of the New Khedive and his brother at Alexandria.
35. Annual Meeting of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Meeting in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, to oppose the draft charter of the proposed Albert University.

The Bermondsey Public Library opened by Sir John Lubbock.

Special Council of Judges at the Royal Courts of Justice to consider the present state of the law.

Twentieth Anniversary Meetings of the McCall Mission at Paris.

Collapse of a Bridge at Tiflis. Many lives lost.

M. Ribot made a statement on the disturbances which had occurred in Tangier.

20. Funeral of the Duke of Clarence at Windsor.



From a photograph

LADY SANDHURST.

[By Bassano.]

The Commercial Treaties with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, passed by the Austrian Upper House.

President Harrison's Message to Congress on the Relations between the United States and Chili.

First Reading of the Elementary School Bill in the Prussian Diet.

26. Rioting among the miners in Bilbao.

The Commercial Treaty with Switzerland passed by the German Reichstag.

Reply of the Cuban Government to the Ultimatum presented by the United States.

The Currency Question discussed by the Italian Senate.

Letter from the Queen to the Nation, expressing her deep sense of the loyalty and sympathy of her subjects.

27. Celebration of the Emperor William II's birthday.

Election of Mr. Jackson, Architect; Mr. Harry Bates, Sculptor; and Mr. Stanhope Forbes, Painter, as Associates of the Royal Academy.

Deputation to Sir W. Hart-Dyke relating to School Boards and Labour Certificates.

28. Second Message from President Harrison to the Cuban Government on the dispute.

Dinner to Mr. John Hutton, of the London County Council.

General Election in Hungary.

29. Close of the Schneider Murder Trial at Vienna. Sentence of death on both prisoners.

Natural Conference at Ely.

Mr. John Forrest, of Western Australia, made his Financial Statement.

30. First Reading of the Primary Education Bill in the Prussian Diet.

Close of the International Sanitary Conference.

Bill to Remove Present Financial Difficulties presented to the Portuguese Parliament.

The Egyptian Assembly opened by the Khedive.

31. Further Rioting at Eastbourne.

## BY-ELECTIONS.

January 23. Lancashire, North-East—Rossendale.

Mr. J. H. Maden (L.) ... 6,066

Sir T. Brooks (L.U.) ... 4,841

Liberal majority ... 1,255

In 1885: (L.) 6,080 (L.U.) 5,399

(C.) 4,228 (L.) 3,849

L. majority 1,832 L.U. maj. 1,450

## NOTABLE UTTERANCES.

Jan. 1. Prof. Beesly, at the Positivist Society, on the Revival of Militarism in Europe.

King Humbert of Italy on the Commercial Treaties.

The King of the Belgians on the Revision of the Constitution.

2. Dr. Benj. Ward Richardson, at the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, on Vital Statistics.

4. Archdeacon Sinclair, in the City, on the Question of Burial Legislation.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, at St. Pancras, on Total Abstinence.

Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, on Ireland, etc.

5. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, on Commerce and Politics.

Sir G. Baden-Powell, at Liverpool, on his Behring Sea Mission.

6. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, on the Liberal Party.

Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, on the Liberal Party.

21. The Extradition Bill passed by the State and National Councils of Switzerland.

Funeral of Cardinal Manning at the Kensal Green Cemetery.

Conference at Westminster on the Position of Women in Local Government.

Meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce to discuss Mr. Goschen's Financial Scheme.

Discussion in the German Reichstag on the agreement between Germany and Austria for the mutual protection of trade marks.

Reply of the Bulgarian Government to the Note from the Porte relating to the expulsion of M. Chadbourne.

22. Fire at the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis. 19 lives lost.

24. Another disturbance at Eastbourne arising out of an attempt of the Salvation Army to hold a meeting on the foreshore.

25. Memorandum on precautions against epidemic influenza issued by the Local Government Board.



- Marquis of Ripon, at Bridlington, on Ireland, etc.  
 Lord Londonderry, at Harrogate, on Ireland, etc.  
 Sir R. Webster, at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Local Government for Ireland.  
 7. Mr. Arthur Acland, at Rotherham, on Old Age Pensions.  
 8. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, at Dumfries, on the Liberals and Home Rule.  
 Sir R. Webster, at West Cowes, on the Gladstonian Party.  
 9. Sir R. Webster, at Sandown, on the Liberal Unionists.  
 10. Dr. B. W. Richardson, at St. George's Hall, on the Anatomy of Suicide.  
 11. Mr. Edward Stanhope, at Leake, on the Conservative Party.  
 Marquis of Ripon, at Seaham Harbour, on Ireland.  
 Duke of Norfolk, at Dorking, on the Government.  
 Mr. Stuart Wortley, at Bridlington, on the Rural Conferences.  
 12. Lord Knutsford, at Petworth, on Home Rule.  
 Mr. Matthews, at Nechells, near Birmingham, on the Government.  
 Mr. Chaplin, at Metheringham, on Ireland.  
 Mr. Forwood, at Liverpool, on the Naval Reserve.  
 Mrs. French Sheldon, at the Anthropological Institute, on the Marriage and Funeral Customs in East Africa.  
 Mr. Ernest Satow, at the Society of Arts, on the Lace States of Upper Siam.



From a photograph by [Messrs. Elliott and Fry].  
 THE LATE W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS.

13. Mr. Matthews, at Birmingham, on the Government.  
 Mr. Chaplin, at Slaford, on the Government.  
 Mr. James Lowther, at North Shields, on the Government.  
 Duke of Argyll, at Edinburgh, on Church and State in Scotland.  
 Sir Edward Clarke, at Kettering, on Home Rule.  
 16. Marquis de Bacquehem, Austrian Minister of Commerce, on the New Commercial Treaties.  
 18. Sir John Lubbock, at Bernersday, on Free Libraries.  
 Dr. Richard Slisley, at the Society of Medical Officers of Health, on Influenza and the Laws concerning Infectious Diseases.  
 21. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, at University College, on Persia.  
 Mr. Herbert Jones, at the Society of Arts, on his Experiences on the Russo-Chinese Frontier.  
 22. Sir Charles Russell, at Hickney Wick, on Ireland.  
 Mr. Henry Irving on the Actors' Benevolent Fund.  
 Sir James Fergusson on Postal Service.  
 Lord Rayleigh, at the Royal Institution, on the Decomposition of Water.  
 23. Mr. Peel, Speaker, at Leamington, on Pauperism.  
 24. Mr. J. R. Paget, at King's College, on Banking.  
 Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Architecture.  
 Mr. Andrew Lang, at Edinburgh, on Burns.  
 Mr. C. W. Campbell, at the Geographical Society, on a Journey through North Korea to the Chang-Pai Shan.  
 26. Sir John Gorst, at Glasgow, on Home Rule.  
 Sir John Gorst, at St. Helen's, on Social Legislation.  
 Mr. Walter Long, at Chippenham, on General Political Topics.  
 27. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, at Manchester, on the Political Situation.  
 Lord Kimberley, at Lowestoft, on Home Rule and the Liberal Programme.  
 Mr. William Morris, at the Society of Arts, on the Woodcuts of Gothic Books.  
 28. Sir Charles Russell, at Homerton, on the London County Council.  
 Prof. H. Herkomer, at the Avenue Theatre, on Scenic Art.  
 Earl Spencer, at Northampton, on Intermediate Education.  
 Sir Edward Clarke, at Stoke Newington, on Home Rule.  
 Prof. W. E. Ayrton, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, on Technical Education.  
 29. Marquis of Ripon, at Edinburgh, on India.  
 Sir Charles Russell, at Gillingham, on the Political Situation.  
 Gen. von Caprivi on the Prussian Schools Bill.  
 Mr. Chaplin, at Ely, on Rural Reform.  
 30. Gen. von Caprivi on the Prussian Schools Bill.  

### OBITUARY.

Dec. 28. Jean Baptiste Daoust, Canadian legislator, 74.  
 Capt. T. H. Lyaaght, 77.  
 29. Prof. John Wood, surgeon, 66.  
 Gen. Thomas H. Johnston, 69.  
 Jan. 1. Major-General E. W. S. Scott, 79.  
 Major James Powell.  
 Rev. Frederic Bagot, 69.  
 2. Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal, 90.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Charles Sawyer.  
 Princess Zenikha, wife of the Bey of Tunis, 70.  
 Capt. H. F. Crohan, R.N., 49.  
 3. Baron Emile de Laveleye, Professor of Political Economy, 69.  
 J. D. Watson, artist, 59.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Richard Knox, 79.  
 4. J. E. Gildes, Governor of Limerick Male Prison.  
 Mgr. Godschalk, Bishop of Hertogenbosch, 72.  
 Gen. R. A. Doria.  
 5. Major-Gen. W. H. Marsh.  
 Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, 63.  
 Sir Arthur J. Bugge-Price, 83.  
 6. John Cashel Hoey, Secretary of the Victoria Government Agency in London.  
 Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar, 64.  
 7. Earl of Lichtfeld, 66.  
 Rev. Sir Wm. H. Cope, 80.  
 Prof. Ernst Brücke, member of the Austrian Upper House.  
 Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, 39.  
 Marguerite, Lady Stanthurst, 64.  
 Col. Sir Spencer Clifford, 70.  
 J. G. Whitfin, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N., 65.  
 John Sinclair, late M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, 49.  
 8. M. Thibaudier, Archbishop of Cambrai, 68.  
 Dr. Heykamp, Old Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht, 68.  
 9. Charles L. Müller, French painter, 76.  
 Admiral Pervon, ex-Minister of Marine in France, 68.  
 10. Col. Hon. George Villiers, 44.  
 Rev. G. N. Freeling, Sub-Warden of Merton College, Oxford.  
 Bishop Philpott, of Worcester, 84.  
 11. Admiral Mackenzie.  
 12. Dr. Reeves, Bishop of Down, 76.  
 Karl of Charlemont, 71.  
 Lieut.-Col. de Vie Tupper.  
 Canon O'Sullivan, 69.  
 Frederick Ginnel, circus proprietor, 69.  
 Gustave Desnoireskreis, writer on Voltaire, 74.  
 Mgr. Magnasco, Archbishop of Genoa.  
 13. Adm. J. R. Rodd.  
 Thomas Morgan, Hon. Treasurer of the British Archaeological Association, 72.  
 14. Duke of Clarence, 29.  
 Cardinal Manning, 83.  
 Cardinal Simeoni, 76.  
 Edward Whitley, M.P. for the Everton Division of Liverpool, 68.  
 Mrs. Hawkins, widow of the Master of Oriel College, Oxford.  
 Walter H. Fitch, botanical artist, 75.  
 15. Hon. Robert Daly, 73.  
 Hon. Walter A. Wood, inventor, 76.  
 16. Commander Wellesley Gregory, 60.  
 Lord Abinger, 65.  
 Rear-Adm. Edward Kelly, 55.  
 Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache, 86.  
 Commissary Gen. G. F. Munroe, 70.  
 Paymaster-in-Chief J. P. Phillips, R.N.  
 Commander J. G. O'Connell.  
 17. Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain.  
 Col. J. M. G. Tongue.  
 Mrs. T. A. Dorrien-Smith.  
 Archduke Karl Salvator of Austria.  
 18. Heinrich Dorn, composer, 87.  
 Hon. J. J. Carnegie, 84.  
 Dowager Countess of Cavan.  
 Vice-Adm. J. A. R. Dunlop.  
 19. Sir G. S. Jenkinson, 74.  
 Charlotte, Lady Phillimore.  
 Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.  
 Father Anderley, General of the Jesuits.  
 Abbé Charles Perraud, Paris preacher.  
 Oscar Develley, French Life Senator, 70.  
 Mdme. de Souza Correa, mother of the Brazilian Minister in London, 85.  
 Baron Bodog Orczy, member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Legislature, 53.  
 20. Henriquel N. Dupont, French engraver, 94.  
 Mgr. Gay Fournel.  
 Père Argand, Jesuit.  
 Mary, Marchioness of Ailesbury.  
 21. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, 79.  
 22. Lord A. F. C. Gordon-Lennox, 68.  
 John M. Leader, musician.  
 Commander John Douglas Ramsay, 86.  
 23. Lord Beaumont, 43.  
 Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, 78.  
 Gen. H. R. Benson, 73.  
 Yahia Khan, Mouchir-ach-Douleh, Persian Minister of Justice and Commerce.  
 Henri Baudriliart, Professor of Political Economy, 70.  
 Col. Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, 81.  
 Lady Maude.  
 24. Grand Duke Constantine, uncle to the Tsar of Russia, 55.  
 Dr. Frederic Leighton, 93.  
 Dr. Frederic John Wood.  
 Gen. Sir Arthur Lawrence, 82.  
 Gen. H. Francis.  
 Rev. Brewin Grant, 70.  
 Rev. Thos. Chamberlain, 81.  
 Alderman J. G. Whitcombe, 69.  
 26. Duchess Ludovica of Bavaria, 83.  
 Sir Oscar Clayton.  
 Canon H. W. Burrows, of Rochester, 76.  
 27. Dr. Alfred Carpenter, 66.  
 Cant. O. W. Every, Governor of Dartmoor Prison, 56.  
 Pierre Joigneaux, French Senator, 77.  
 Sir John Lambert, formerly Secretary to the Local Government Board.  
 29. Sir George Paget, 83.  
 Sir T. W. Waller, 86.  
 31. Rev. Chas. H. Surgeon, 58.  
 The deaths are also announced of the Rev. A. A. MacLaren, missionary in New Guinea, 38; Major James Macdonald, 87; Karl Kerka-poly, formerly Hungarian Finance Minister, 67; Lady Routh, of Montreal; Rev. B. A. Stafford, of the Canadian Methodist Church; J. W. Dunscomb, Collector of Customs at Quebec, 82; Edward Rehataek, linguist, 72; Lieut.-Col. Herchermer, Assistant Commissioner of the Mounted Police in North-West Canada; Rev. G. C. Swayne, 73; Sir Francis Clifton, 79; Ernest Christophe, French sculptor; General d'Andlau; Emile de Nieuwerkerke, French sculptor, 82; Father Schryer, Catholic Missionary in East Africa.



from the Sydney  
 AN AUSTRALIAN  
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## CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.

WE may have caricaturists whose cartoons are more forcible and more popular than those of Mr. William Parkinson, of *Judy*, whose portrait I have the pleasure of presenting to my readers this month; but, with the single exception of the veteran Mr. John Tenniel, of *Punch*, we have no one with so delicate a play of fancy and so perfect a command of the technique of his art. Here lies his greatest danger, for in being delicate and fanciful he often runs the risk of being, to the general public, obscure and unintelligible. Now, the most valuable quality in a caricaturist is that of being understandable of every one. The moral of his cartoon should be patent to every observer; he should present the broad political and social issues in as plain and simple a manner as possible. But Mr. Parkinson is an Oxford man, and he perhaps forgets that his classical and historical allusions are not always intelligible to the man in the street, and it is to the man in the street that he should appeal. His cartoon, "Peneus and the Harpies," on page 124, has this fault—the ordinary un-

classical reader is only too likely to exclaim, "Who was Peneus? and what did the Harpies do?" Mr. Parkinson does a large amount of book and magazine illustration, and here perhaps he is at his best. This branch of his work resembles to a very large degree the work of Mr. J. Bernard Partridge, an artist who, after Mr. George Du Maurier, is



from the *Sydney Bulletin*, Dec. 12, 1891.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE  
ENGLISH "BONDER."



From a photograph by

[the Stereoscopic Company.

MR. WILLIAM PARKINSON.

facile princeps in the delineation of modern society types.

Our selection of cartoons this month is largely made up from Australian satirists. The *Sydney Bulletin's* view of the English swell, and their picture of Mr. H. M. Stanley as an angel who has let light through the Dark Continent by the aid of a handy six-shooter, are excellent specimens of Colonial caricature. The full page reproduction of *Melbourne Punch's* picture of "In Brightest Australia" is quite as good and as cruel as anything the *Bulletin* ever published. There is genuine humour of the mordant kind in the little vignettes of the The Predatory Class, The Unemployed's Wife, and The Fanatic and Martyr Class. The picture of "the King" receiving Mr. Stanley is excellent; quite in the best vein of Victorian satire. The English cartoons deal with Mr. Chamberlain's accession to the leadership of the Liberal Unionists, and the abuse of cross-examination. The American and Canadian satirists deal with subjects which are sufficiently explained by the accompanying letterpress. The solitary German sketch illustrates the familiar moral that is drawn in every strike for the benefit of the strikers.

I am glad to see that one result of the publication of the caricatures in the REVIEW is to raise the level of caricature everywhere by giving fresh hints to artists and supplying them with new portraits. The *Papagallo*, for instance, has admirably improved upon "Cynicus's" cartoon about Charity, and the last number to hand showed that they had made good use of our Bulgarian portraits, even to the extent of following a printer's mistake in spelling Karaveloff's name.



[From the *Sydney Bulletin*, Nov. 21, 1891.]



From Fun.]

[Jan. 6, 1892.]

**THE DUKE'S FLUNKY; OR LEADERSHIP LIMITED.**

"Mr. Chamberlain will not be permitted to take the initiative on any question, but will act entirely under the orders of the Duke of Devonshire."—*Daily Paper*.

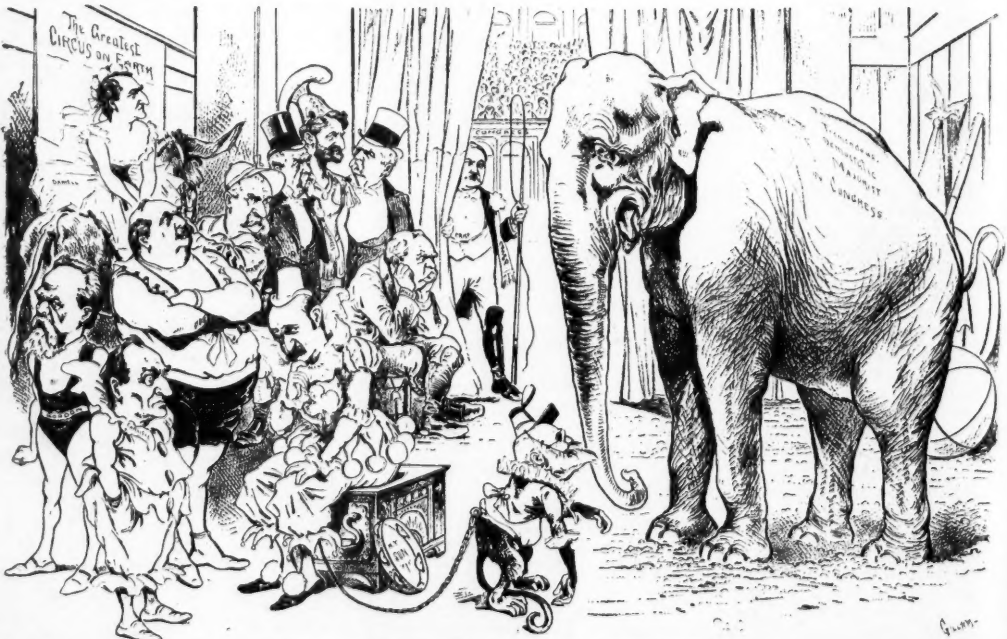
JOE (The New Flunky):—"What can I go for to fetch for to carry for your mighty graciousness?"

(Scene from the Latest Liberal Unionist Pantomime).



From Judy.]

[Jan. 13, 1892.]

**CROSS-EXAMINATION; OR PENEUS AND THE HARPIES.**

From Judge.]

**THE UNBULY DEMOCRATIC WHITE ELEPHANT.**

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS:—"He's a bigger animal than we thought he'd be. He'll play the very dickens with the party, and we'll never be able to manage him."

3, 1892.  
ES.



From the Melbourne Punch Almanac, 1892.]

IN BRIGHTEST AUSTRALIA.—SNAP SHOTS BY THE DISTINGUISHED EXPLORER.

"No doubt Mr. Stanley shot when necessary, but we do not think he can be accused of absolute cruelty."—English Paper.  
We are not sure about this. Let those who were "shot" decide.





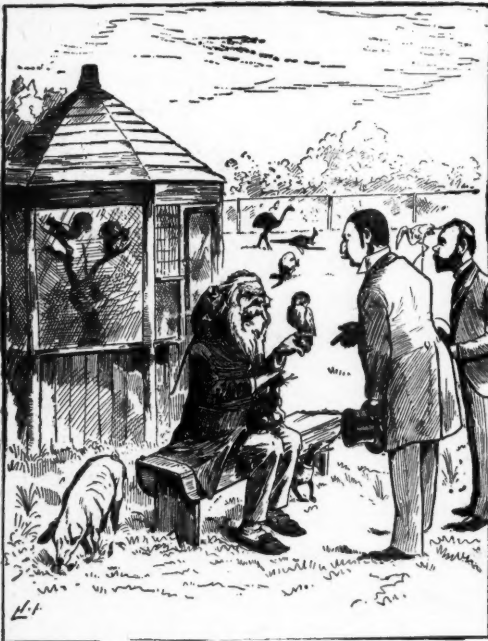
From Grip.]

[Dec. 12, 1891.]

WOULD LIKE TO "PULL HIS LEG."

SIR C. TUPPER (in a child-like and bland voice): "Would you mind putting this on, Mr. Bull, to oblige the colonies?"

MR. BULL: "What do you take me for?"



From the Sydney Bulletin.]

[Nov. 28, 1891.]

"A QUIET, SIMPLE LIFE."

"Sir Henry Parkes says he will be content with the position of a simple member of Parliament."—Daily Paper.

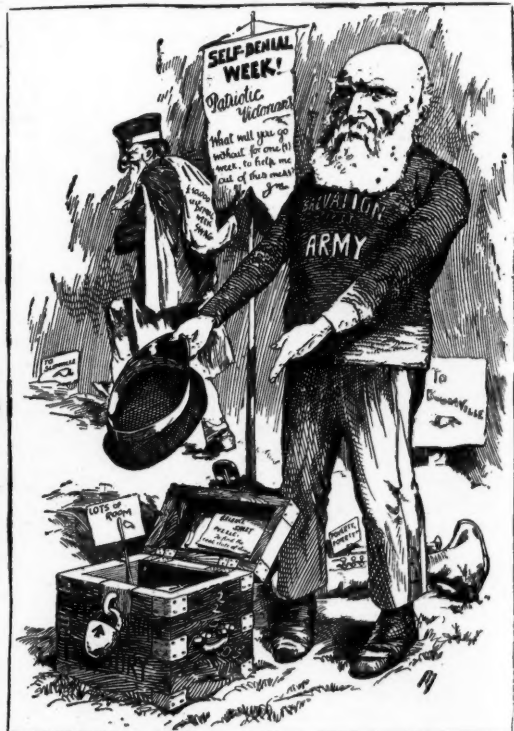
REFORMED POLITICIAN: "No, boys, I cannot be your leader. I am too old, too feeble, and too disgusted. I want to lead a quiet, simple life—and, besides, there's no more money in the Treasury."



From Grip.]

[Dec. 26, 1891.]

SHIELDING THE WORKER FROM THE SHAFTS OF THE ANTI-SUNDAY SCHEMERS.



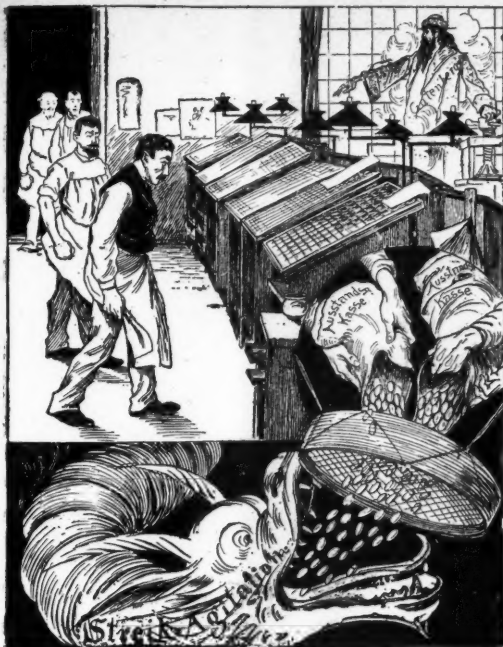
From the Melbourne Punch.]

[Dec. 3, 1891.]

FOR THE VICTORIAN TREASURY.

Wanted—Another "Self-Denial" Week.



From *Uk.*]

[Jan. 8, 1892.]

#### THE END OF THE GERMAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GUTENBERG: "That is what happens if you don't obey your foreman, for what I discovered was the art of printing and not the art of striking."

From *Moonshine.*]

[Jan. 6, 1892.]

#### COUNSEL VERSUS WITNESS.

On the humours of cross-examination—which people are getting tired of.

From *The Weekly Freeman.*]

[Jan. 16, 1892.]

#### TRYING TO ADDLE IT.

JOHNNY REDMOND: "Look here, Mr. Gladstone, I want you to break that egg and show us what is inside of it; or take away your hen and let mine hatch it."

MR. GLADSTONE: "Young man, you evidently know very little of hatching eggs."

TORY LANDLORD: "Whatever you do, get him to break that egg."

From *Judge.*]

THE LOOK-OUT FOR 1892.—From two different points of view.



*From a photograph]*

CARDINAL MANNING.

*[by Russell and Sons.*

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# CHARACTER SKETCH: FEBRUARY.

## THREE OF THE DEAD:

CARDINAL MANNING, M. DE LAVELEYE, BENJAMIN SCOTT.

**N**EVER in our memory has there been so fatal a month as last in the havoc which an epidemic has made among those who stood foremost in the fighting files of time. Every week brought tidings of the summons hence of some one or other of those who for half a century or more had sheltered beneath their shield and defended with the sword of their genius and their faith the poor, the outcast, and the oppressed. The universal sympathy excited by the death of the Duke of Clarence was purely compassionate; the grief occasioned by the death of the others was more selfish, and therefore more intense. We sympathise with the sorrows of others; we feel our own.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF THE HERETIC.

Among the dead who perished in this fatal January, Cardinal Manning stands first and foremost. The transcendent position which he had won for himself by the sheer force of love and genius was never more realised than it is to-day, now that the quiet pressure of his guiding hand is no longer felt on the tiller and there remains to us nothing but the silent memory of his saintly life. But Cardinal Manning, although saintly, was a very human saint. He was more than a Churchman, he was a statesman; and more than either Churchman or statesman, he was a friend. He was in a very special manner the friend of the friendless and the father of the fatherless, the great archbishop of the heretic and the believing unbeliever. Now that he has gone, there are multitudes of us, in London and elsewhere, who are left forlorn and desolate. He was as a father in Israel, an Israel now orphaned and solitary, not knowing where to look for a guide so resolute and courageous, and yet so tender and true.

### DEATH AND OLD AGE.

The Catholic Church lost in the same fatal month Father Anderledy, the General of the Jesuits, smitten down at lovely Fiesole, near Florence, and Cardinal Simeoni, the chief of the Congregation of the Propaganda, the great Missionary Society of the Church, the organisation under whose control lie all the English-speaking lands. The Church of Rome is officered chiefly by the aged in its higher ranks. When I visited the Vatican, I felt as I had never done before, that I was in the dominion of the aged. The whole of the immense machine is driven by men all of whom are over fifty, most of whom are over sixty, and very many of whom have passed their threescore years and ten. The reign of Eld has its advantages, but it has its disadvantages, and one of the latter is the extent to which an epidemic which mows down the old tells upon its staff. Fortunately, the Pope, although threatened, was spared, but Rome could better have spared the Pope than the Catholic Church could have foregone the advantages of having Cardinal Manning as its chief representative in the capital of the English-speaking world.

### BISHOPS WHO ARE STATESMEN—AND OTHERWISE.

The Cardinal occupied a place unique and unapproachable. The whole bench of Anglican bishops, with the

archbishops at their head, might wither from their sees and be no more with us, and their combined departure would make a less palpable void in English public life than the death of this one man. The reason for that is that they are only bishops of their dioceses in affairs diocesan. Although they have temporal sovereignty and occupy places in the House of Lords among the peers and legislators of the realm, the national life for them, with here and there an exception, is a thing apart. That is for politicians. Their work lies in the Church. And so utterly has the very conception of the essential idea of a National Church died out from the hearts of its official chiefs that most of them resent as an impertinence, instead of welcoming with eagerness, any request from the laity for guidance and counsel in the affairs of State. Even the somewhat belated but finally resolute and clear guidance which the Catholic hierarchy, unestablished and unendowed, has given to the Irish electors in dealing with the moral issues raised by the case of Mr. Parnell is not forthcoming from the bishops in a similar and more flagrant case on this side of the Irish Sea. On that and all similar matters the Episcopal watchmen are asleep on their watchtowers. They are dumb dogs, wells without water; and of them emphatically it may be said that Humanity, which seeks guidance, must find it elsewhere than on the lawn-sleeved benches of the House of Lords. "These great, overgrown clerks," as Canon Liddon used to call them, immersed in the details of their diocesan administration, diligently paying tithe of their ecclesiastical mint and anise and cumin, have not time to attend to the weightier matters of righteousness and humanity which merely concern the polity and the policy of the nation and the empire. Cardinal Manning, of all mitred men, was the only man whom I ever met to whom the State and the social system were real objects of his constant solicitude. He cared for England and the English as other men care for their church and their chapel, and now that he is gone I do not know where to turn to find another such Man of God, in whom are united the political prescience of an Old Testament seer with the tender, loving sympathy of a Saint John.

### OUR LOSS.

I hate spinning sentences about the great Cardinal, who to me was not the Cardinal, but the friend, the counsellor, the man who, since my own father died, was ever the kindest and most patient and most helpful of all whom I have ever met. It is good for him, no doubt, to be gone into that eternal rest for which at times he was very weary, but for us it is a loss not to be expressed. People who only saw the Cardinal at a distance, especially when they were so violently anti-Papist as not to be able to discern the man on account of his vestments, have often marvelled and have been dismayed at the enthusiastic love and admiration I have always been proud to profess for Cardinal Manning. If they only knew what the man was to those who knew him, they would never even so much as think of his raiment. Human hearts all aglow with love and sympathy are not so plentiful in this world that we can afford to pass

them by because they beat behind a Roman cassock; and those who realise something of the responsibility of Christ's Church for the guidance and governance of this world are so scarce, that when they are discovered they are to be cherished as hidden treasure, even when we have this treasure in the earthen vessel of the Catholic Church.

#### THE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

It is difficult to make people understand who do not know, but probably the simplest and most direct way to explain the secret and the power of the Cardinal over the men with whom he worked would be for me to print a few extracts from his correspondence covering a period of five years, the last five years of his life. I make the selection in order to illustrate the secret of his power. They are hints and nothing more. The Cardinal usually talked to me when he had anything important to say. He only wrote when for some reason or other I did not accept his playful invitations to "come and be scolded," or to "come and be mended" as the case might be. From some of the most interesting of his letters, especially from the series of most valuable letters he sent me when I was at Rome, I can make no extracts for obvious reasons. But from the others I may quote—if for no other reason than for this, that it may explain what to many is evidently at present quite inexplicable, and perhaps—although that may be past praying for—it may encourage some of our spiritual pastors and teachers to endeavour to take a little broader view of their opportunities, and of their position than that which they now take. Here at least was a Prince of the Church, a great Cardinal, laden with the cares of an immense diocese to whom nothing that was human was foreign, and who while never allowing his own ecclesiastical work to fall into arrear, succeeded in keeping himself in touch with everybody and abreast of everything.

#### "HE ALWAYS FOUND TIME FOR ME."

How many there are among all sorts and conditions of men who as they read these lines will add as a matter of their own experience, "Yes, and no matter how busy he was, he always found time for me."

It was marvellous. I never knew a man so weighted with grave affairs of Church who always found time to write his own letters and to see his visitors. I have been at the palace as early as ten o'clock in the morning and as late as nine o'clock at night. I never found him hurried or flurried, or driven for time. Over and over again, when, after talking for an hour or an hour and a half I rose to go, he would insist upon my sitting down again. "I have not said my say yet," he would say. And so the conversation would begin again. He was always fresh, always interested about everything, and always eager to hear the latest news. He listened to everything, and enriched everything from his inexhaustible store of anecdote and incident. What a memory he had! He seemed to have heard everything, and, until the last few months, to have forgotten nothing. As a gossip, in the highest sense of that much-abused word, I never knew his equal. He was never dull, never prosy, never at a loss for a humorous story or an apt retort. Catholic friends tell me that the Cardinal could pose magnificently as the Prince of the Church. To me he never "put on side" in any shape or form. He was as simple as General Gordon, as hearty as a schoolboy, and as fond of fun and as merry as any man I ever met. He scolded me often, but with such kindly humour that the scolding never left a sting.

#### THE VALUE OF PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

Insensibly, in writing about him, I fall into the narrative vein. The experience meeting of the Methodists

always seems to me so much more interesting and instructive than the mere word-spinning of essayists, or the speculations of divines, and in writing about any eminent men who have been good and kind to me, I always feel that I can best help my readers to understand him by telling simply my own experience. Others may have found him otherwise. As for me, I found him so. He said this, he wrote that: that is how I know him, that is how he appeared to me.

Of course, I know that those who dislike me declare that it is all my "egotism," and that it is my "insufferable and intolerable vanity" that leads me to tell my public how I fared at the hands of those of whom I write, even when I have to chronicle reproof and rebuke. But it is not so really. My duty is to make my readers understand. If I can best make them do so by exposing myself to misconception, that does not matter. I am *une quantité négligeable* in the matter. The worse I am the more patient and condescending he must have been.

#### AN OUTSIDE CONSCIENCE.

And oh, how patient he was, and how forbearing! When I look over the letters he sent me now that he has gone and I shall receive no more the notes in his familiar hand, I am filled with wonder at the thought of all his loving-kindness, his unfailing sympathy, and his invincible patience. For I must have tried him sorely many times. He came nearer to my ideal of an outside conscience to me than any man I ever knew since I came up to London. But no outside conscience can ever be more than a very outside conscience to any one born and reared in the dissidence of Dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion, and many a time we had friendly but sharp encounters in which Catholic authority and Protestant heresy each asserted their respective positions without compromise or reserve. But he was the only man in all London who cared enough about me to rap me across the knuckles if he thought I was doing wrong; and the consciousness of that, constantly present with me for nearly seven years, was an element in my life the full value of which I hardly realised until it was gone.

#### THE WARRIOR CARDINAL.

But it would be absurd to represent the Cardinal as helpful chiefly for restraint. He was never a mere negative force. He held me back in some directions, but he added stimulus and incentive in others. He backed you splendidly in a fight. When others turned pale and began to look behind them, he ever pressed forward. He never flinched. He was always ready with helpful suggestions, with encouraging reminiscences, and with inspiring counsel. Especially was this the case in the first great fight in which I enjoyed the priceless advantage of his advice and his support. He always stood by me like a man in the whole struggle that began with the agitation for the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and that ended, so far as his share in it was concerned, in his emphatic exhortation to me never to abandon the protest which I had made against the return of men of scandalously immoral life, such as Sir Charles Dilke, to the House of Commons. His share in all that long combat brought him much obloquy even among his own flock.

#### A LAMENT OVER GRACELESS PRIESTS.

He used to tell me, in his semi-comical fashion, of the things that used to be said about him, even by some of his own clergy, and it is to this day a wonder to me how he ever managed to go so far as he did. Mr. Wilford Meynell in the *Contemporary*, speaking

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of that time, says that the Cardinal suffered severely from the estrangement between his own sympathies and those of probably the bulk of his clergy on the publication of "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." The great Cardinal, away in his barrack-like palace, saw only two things—first, the wrong done to womanhood, and to that only more appalling thing—womanhood in childhood; and, secondly, the good intentions of Mr. Stead. "I say unto you" (and he never spoke more solemnly) "we are up in a balloon. Our priests have become machines for administering the sacraments. There was a time when there was grace, but there were no sacraments; now there are sacraments, but where is grace?" It was a mood of the moment, and whence came it? I think from the attitude taken by an ever-faithful friend, who had followed his leader into teetotalism, and had given him a personal service which few men devote to another. "Read that," said the Cardinal, handing him a *Pall Mall* in 1885. "I have no permission to read evil which it is not necessary for me to know," was the instant reply. So the Cardinal was for a moment in high dudgeon. And no wonder. The ever-faithful friend must indeed have been an unfaithful Christian to stop his ears against an appeal to remedy a horrible wrong on the miserable plea that it was "not necessary" for him to know it. That is why it was "necessary" for so many wretched women and children to endure it, who are then damned as a reward by the men who have "no permission to read" of the evil which they allow to exist.

"I WILL WORK FOR YOU WITH ALL MY STRENGTH."

It would be the basest ingratitude on my part not to recognise, in the fullest possible way, how magnificently he helped me all through that trying time. In the Press both in England and America he defended the action I had taken—"There was no other way," he said repeatedly, "there was no other way"—and in the Parliamentary lobby and at the Mansion Houses he never failed. When we were in the thick of the fight, I said to him one day, "They swear they will have me in gaol for this." "Well," said he merrily, "and if they do I shall come and see you there." The airy tone in which he spoke more than the actual words made me feel how infinitely insignificant was an imprisonment which only brought me nearer to him. Among the letters of that notable year I find the following, that illustrates better than anything I can say the point of view from which the Cardinal regarded "The Maiden Tribute," and the agitation of 1885. "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" began to appear on July 6, 1885. The next day, I received the following letter:—

July 6th, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD,—I came home an hour ago and found your letter and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Any morning before one o'clock or any evening at eight o'clock this week I shall be most glad to see you.

I am reading your revelations with great horror, and will work with you with all my strength.—Yours very truly,

HENRY E., C. Archbp.

Nobly did he fulfil his promise. In season and out of season, in good report and in ill, he stood by me with all his strength.

DESPITE "TWELVE TRIBES OF PHARISEES."

The editor of the *Tablet* published a characteristic letter from him in response to the gadfly buzzings of some fussy Catholics who had endeavoured to prevent

his using a pastoral on the subject. The Cardinal wrote:—

"As to the Pastoral, not a word. I should forget all laws of proportion and fitness if I took notice of the gross impertinence of Abraham's children. If and when I saw fit to issue a Pastoral, twelve tribes of Pharisees and Scribes would not hinder me. What do they take me for, and what do they imagine themselves to be?" He held such people in scantest respect, but he did not often express his sentiments so frankly.

"I WILL NOT FAIL YOU."

When the trial came on he was one of the leading witnesses on whom I relied to prove the motive with which I had entered upon the work of the Secret Commission. His evidence was rendered unnecessary, because the prosecution formally, and in the most explicit terms, declared that they did not impugn my motives, which they admitted were good. The judge ruled that there was no use in leading evidence to prove what was not denied. The Cardinal wrote me before the day on which he was to have appeared in the witness-box as follows:—

Oct. 28th, 1885.

Be so kind as to ask Mr. Henry Matthews, or Mr. Charles Russell, to apply to the Judge for permission for me to sit, as I have always hitherto done, on the bench.

I am laid up by a cold, but will not fail you.

The permission was applied for by Sir Charles Russell and granted, but the Cardinal was not called.

A FULFILLED PROPHECY.

I had not been twenty-four hours in gaol, and when I was still an ordinary criminal convict, wearing prison dress, sleeping on the plank bed, and picking oakum, I received the following letter from the Cardinal—a letter which I have quoted before but which I must quote once more:—

Nov. 11th, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD,—“All things work together for good to them that love God.” You have served Him with a single eye. And “the work has been done,” as you wrote on the sentence. No sentence can undo it. You quoted my words in the North. You have now the crown upon your work—that is, to suffer for errors of judgment and a literal breach of the law which left the moral life of England almost without defence. I have so strongly felt this, and have so clearly seen through the animosities against you, that I believe what has now befallen will work some unforeseen and greater good for your consolation. Whatsoever it may be in my power to do shall be done. May God give you His peace.—Believe me, always yours very faithfully, HENRY E., Card. Archbp.

“Unforeseen and greater good” indeed that imprisonment brought me. It was about the best thing that ever happened to me in my life.

When I published “Portraits and Autographs” in 1891, reproducing the above letter as his autograph, Cardinal Manning wrote me, “I am glad you put the Holloway letter to my photograph.”

THE CARDINAL ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

It was not the only letter I had from him when in prison. After I had been transferred by Lord Salisbury to the comparative comfort of a first-class misdemeanant's cell in Holloway gaol, I wrote to him upon the question of the future of the Church of England, a subject which was then engaging a good deal of my attention, for I

hoped it was possible to rid the establishment of some of the abuses and the archaic anachronisms which obstructed its usefulness. The Cardinal wrote in reply as follows:—

Dec. 5th, 1885.

I was glad to receive your letter; and to see, from the vigour of it, that your health keeps up, for of your courage I had no fear or doubt.

There can be no misgiving as to the work you have done, or the work you have begun; or of the effect of trial, sentence, and imprisonment. It will all stir up greater resolution, and add wisdom and caution to those who are working with you, and if it does not "stop the mouth of lions," it is only because nothing can; but it will pacify and disarm many good but feeble minds.

I thought I read your hand again in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. You have been simply and singly honest about the elections. I look at other papers to see what party can say. But is very unreal and dreary work.

As to Disestablishment, the enclosed will show your line. We would do everything to take the Christianity of England up into the verity of perfect faith. We will do nothing to pull down, or mutilate, or destroy. Our Lord came to fulfil, and He gave us the work of building up. To pull down is the work of Abaddon Apollyon, the Destroyer. But our duty is to be passive. There is nothing the Destructives like less than reformation; it weakens their case. I shall rejoice to see any work of good in the Anglican system; for I hold that the nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent.

I hope your health is not suffering. Half the time is already gone.

May all blessings be with you.

That phrase of his, "The nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent," was a delightful variation upon the old formula that you must bring a man near to the Council of Trent in order to bring him near to God. The Cardinal in talking and in writing always left the Council of Trent very much to take care of itself. The centre was God, in Christ. To get nearer and ever nearer to the Son of Man as did the beloved disciple whose Gospel was the Cardinal's favourite gift to young believers, that was the main thing, the one thing needful. He held his own opinion sincerely as to the Council of Trent, but he never made it the wicket gate through which you had had to pass in order to be near to God.

#### ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

After I had come out of gaol and settled down again to work, the Home Rule Bill brought me once more into the closest sympathy with the Cardinal. It is ancient history now how Mr. Gladstone's attempt to constitute a statutory Parliament in Ireland was wrecked by the mistaken calculation that it was necessary to couple this scheme with another—mutilating the Imperial Parliament at Westminster by expelling the Irish members. Against this fatal addendum embodied in the 25th clause I took up my parable with might and main, and, as the next letter shows, I found myself in entire accord with Cardinal Manning, who had good and sufficient reasons of his own for disliking the elimination of the only Catholic element from the Imperial Legislature. At the same time, to do him justice, I think that with him, as with the rest of us, it was the Imperial

rather than the religious aspect of the case that roused his indignation. In those days, although he was as Irish as ever, he rather shied at the idea of a Parliament at Dublin. He did not object to Home Rule, but Parliament was a term which to him seemed a designation that should be reserved for the Imperial Legislature. Mr. Parnell's saying, "Call it a Parliament and you may make it what you like; call it anything else, and you will have to make it what I like," helped, I think, to modify his objection to the nomenclature applied to the Statutory Assembly at Dublin, but he never abated one whit of his antagonism to the mutilation of the Assembly at Westminster.

June 21st, 1886.

I have been much wishing to see you.

Any evening, with notice, you will find me down to work. You have gone straight about this "dead Bill" down to to-night. But I saw the revival in Gladstone's speech as well as Morley's. The more I think of the Bill the more I believe it to [be] unworkable—and the 25th clause to be retrogression and madness.

The "Dead Bill" carried to its grave the Administration which gave it birth. The Unionists came in, and although the Cardinal always disclaimed any party feeling, he was sorely tried by the Irish policy of the Government.

#### ON ROME AND IRELAND.

After I had spent two months in Ireland in the autumn of 1886 I returned full of admiration for the Irish priesthood. The Cardinal was very pleased, and talked to me for a hour at an time concerning the virtues of the Irish, the wrongs that they suffered, the difficulty there was of getting people to understand the truth about Ireland.

Early in the spring of 1887, when Mr. Balfour was framing his Coercion Bill, I happened to mention an old idea of mine of visiting Rome. The Cardinal rather startled me by saying, "Go to Rome! I think it will be useful for the Holy Father to see you." "If you think so," I replied, "I will certainly go." "Yes," said the Cardinal, "I think it will be good for them to hear from the lips of an Englishman what you have seen with your own eyes and heard with your own ears in Ireland; you can say that you are entirely outside Irish landlords or Irish tenants, and that you are not a party man." I laughed. "Do you think Lord Salisbury would say so?" I asked. "Oh," said he smiling, "some people can say anything. Why, I have even heard that I am a party man! What I mean is, that you never put your party before what you think just and true; that you never hesitate to sacrifice your party when you think it your duty." "There," I said, "my party would entirely agree with you! But if you think I can be of any use I will go." So it was arranged I had to go to Rome that Easter. But the agitation against coercion set in hot and strong. Mr. Parnell objected to my leaving Northumberland street at that crisis. "The Pope," he said drily, "can wait." So my Roman visit was put off for nearly four years. The following letter relates to this first proposed visit to the Vatican:—

March 23rd, 1887.

It would be well for the Holy Father to know your testimony, as an Englishman, on the state of Ireland as you saw it.

But that he would speak on it I have much doubt.

What I recommend is this. I will give you a letter to Archbishop Kirby, Rector of the Irish College. Tell him

everything you saw, and think, ask him to let the Pope know of it, and ask him to take you to Cardinal Simeoni and to Mgr. Jacobini, Secretary of Propaganda.

Through these two channels what you wish, may, I think, be reached.

But the Pope would be slow to speak, and you can see the reason.

Come some evening, or any time except from three to five, when I may be out.

#### HIS PASSION FOR THE IRISH.

The Cardinal's passion for Ireland was very strong. One of the last letters I had from him was written last November as a comment upon a MS. sent me by a Colonial correspondent, who, after reading my "Letters from the Vatican," had sent me a very outspoken denunciation of the Irish. My correspondent was an English professional man, born a Protestant, who had become a Catholic, and who did not in the least enjoy the communion of Irish saints, and said so, giving his reasons. He also expressed himself most vehemently in denunciation of the shortcomings of the English-speaking race. So far from sharing St. Peter's opinion, which tradition, says he, expressed in a vision to St. Brihtnoth, "that the kingdom of the English is the kingdom of God," he appeared to have a very realising conviction that it was the kingdom of the Devil. I sent his article to the Cardinal, who next morning sent me the following very characteristic letter:—

Nov. 13th, 1891.

The enclosed is an unconscious betrayal of self like Marie Bashkirtseff.

I have two Oxford friends: able, cultivated scholars whose hand has been through life against every man. They remind me of the faces Dante saw withered in the ice.

But what distortion of eyes and intellect. It is inhuman!

1. The Irish are to be judged in Ireland. Not even the Tyrolese compare with them in chastity, generosity, and faith.

2. Their faults of rebellion, sedition, deceit, falsehood, etc., are the demoralisation of an oppressed and persecuted people. The Irish are what the English have made them. The Irish, driven over to Liverpool by poverty and starvation, fall into all vice and crime. It is injustice to compare the proportion of Irish criminals in England with ours in gaol. Look at Ireland with nine judges having no crime to try. Look at the rising Irish in our colonies. As to their charity and piety, Mr. ——— has no instinct or intuition to perceive it.

3. He is a sample of an intellectual convert, "Light without love," which has no place in God or Heaven.

4. It is refreshing to read his denunciation of the English-speaking man. He is far worse than the abominable Irish. But it is not like our Lord weeping over Jerusalem.

One of my two friends above mentioned apostatized for years, but age and illness have humbled him, and he will turn back to God.

Now do not let the REVIEW OF REVIEWS breathe these withering blasts.—Always yours, H. E. C. A.

#### THE CARDINAL AS CENSOR.

The Cardinal always spoke to me of the Irish with intense affection. He loved Archbishop Croke as a saint and as a brother, while for Archbishop Walsh he always expressed the highest regard and esteem.

My articles in the *Pall Mall* sometimes incurred the grave disapproval of the Cardinal, but he never expressed it except in terms of such frank kindness as to encourage me to tell him how sorry I was he could not see his way to help me against the common enemy. I remember we had a good deal of candid counsel on both sides at the time of Trafalgar Square. I thought then, and think still, that the Cardinal did not adequately appreciate the gravity of the outrage which the Home Secretary had committed on the rights of the London Democracy. One of the disadvantages of having stout backing from such a personage as the Cardinal is that you rather resent the loss of it when it is suddenly withheld in a cause in which you feel sure that if he had only seen things with his own eyes he would have come to a very different conclusion. But here is a specimen of the Cardinal's method of reproof; it is the severest rebuke I ever had from his pen. It came to me a few days after Bloody Sunday, when the workmen of London, deserted by their Parliamentary leaders on the front Opposition Bench, and ridden down by the soldiers and police employed to drive them from their accustomed meeting place, were organising the Law and Liberty League. The Cardinal had been silent. I sent him our appeal, and invoked his support. He replied:—

Nov. 16th 1887.

You are right in believing that I am true to Law and Liberty, and that I may be counted on to defend either or both.

But if your appeal is right I am world-wide wrong.

My judgment is well expressed in Mr. Gladstone's letter.

You know that I have read the *Pall Mall* for years, and with much assent. But lately it has outrun me, and I cannot follow it. Partly from unwillingness to trouble you, and partly from incessant work, I have refrained from writing to ask you to think twice or thrice before you go onward.

I replied, setting forth the facts as I had seen them, and as Mr. Gladstone had not, any more than the Cardinal himself. But the Cardinal had taken alarm, and he sent me the following emphatic and very touching declaration of his opinion:—

#### ON BLOODY SUNDAY AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Nov. 20th, 1887.

I thank you for your answer to my letter, and fully believe what you say.

My judgment of the present moment is this:

1. Law and Liberty are in no danger in England.
2. There is no parallel between England and Ireland.
3. Trafalgar Square is seriously checking the spread of sympathy with Ireland, and the restitution of justice.
4. The combination of Socialists and the outcast population—which is our rebuke, sin, shame, scandal, and will be our scourge, for our unchristian selfishness and neglect has created it—this combination is a misrepresentation of law, and liberty, and justice.
5. The appeal to physical force, as last Sunday, is criminal and immoral, venial in men maddened by suffering, but inexcusable in all others.



6. The language of the *Pall Mall* distinctly and powerfully encourages this appeal. Its logic may not, but its rhetoric does.

7. Its effect, therefore, is not against this government but against all government, it is not against this police but against all police, it is not for law but against law, it is not for liberty, but, in its rhetoric and wilfulness, for licence.

8. If the Home Office and the police are wrong, try it: mob-law, Socialist orators, and multitudes convoked for disorder being carefully excluded.

Let fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning go, at 10 o'clock, and try the law by an amicable suit.

9. Finally bring the law, if amendment be needed, before Parliament, at the earliest date.

10. Law, liberty, civilisation and Christianity, have all been wounded in the last weeks.

This is my judgment as a friend of law, liberty, and the people of England and of Ireland, grown old in the largest sympathy with the welfare of the people by the reign of equal justice and the maintenance of order.

The Cardinal wrote under a misconception due to the diligent misrepresentation of the *Times* and other organs of the kind. He did not even seem to know that the Home Office and the police refused to allow any opportunity such as he suggested of raising the question by amicable suit. So far from allowing fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning to raise the issue, they dodged and shuffled and evaded every attempt made even by individuals to get the question tried by the courts. The brutality with which the processions were bludgeoned was hardly more odious than the chicanery behind which the authorities avoided any clear issue by which a judicial decision could have been secured. Neither were we appealing to physical force. On the contrary, our policy was one of passive resistance. I remember telling the Cardinal pretty plainly my mind on all these points, and three days after he wrote me as cordially as ever, offering to help in the scheme mooted in the *Pall Mall* of numbering the unemployed:—

Nov. 23rd, 1887.

Your plan of numbering the unemployed is common sense.

It is also positive and practical.

If it cannot do everything it can do much; and I shall be ready, if you see anything I can do, to do it gladly.

That was always the way with the Cardinal. If he differed from you he said so frankly, and allowed you to say just as frankly why you differed from him. Then the next day or the next week he was quite as ready as ever to give you a helping hand, and, as he said in the foregoing letter, to give it gladly.

#### ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Another occasion on which he rebuked me was in 1888, when Mrs. Mona Caird's discussion about marriage was in full swing in the *Daily Telegraph*. I wanted to get the controversy out of the sphere of anonymous spinsters, and more or less flippant triflers. So I interviewed Mrs. Caird, published the interview in the *Pall Mall*, and then asked the Cardinal if he would give me for publication a statement of the teaching of the Catholic Church on the subjects of Marriage or Divorce. Here is his reply:—

Aug. 22, 1888.

I have been watching the *Daily Telegraph* with great aversion, and the *Pall Mall* with great anxiety.

The interview with Mrs. Mona Caird reaches the climax. But words are useless.

Is this the *Pall Mall* that the other day amended the Criminal law?

No, neither by person or by deputy can I touch this odious exhibition.

The Catholic Church has no need to justify its laws in such an arena.

I write with regret and disappointment, for I have hoped higher and better service to our Christian Commonwealth.

I answered that if the Church believed it had a divinely appointed mandate to teach the world the truth on all moral matters, it seemed to me to be losing an opportunity by keeping silence when the air was full of the clamour of mistaken guides. However, as he was immovable, I had to try my own hand at an exposition of what seemed to me the moral view of the controversy, and fortunately I succeeded in gaining his approval. He wrote:—

Sept. 3rd, 1888.

I did not write your first leader of this evening, for I could not; but I think I know who provoked it, though he did not inspire it.

Let me thank you for it, and lay it on your conscience never to fall below it.

There was always that difference of view which arose perhaps naturally, from the different positions we occupied. As an editor, I always felt that any widespread discussion that interested the public and made people think ought to be noticed in the press, if only in order that it might be the more effectively answered. As a Cardinal, he preferred to boycott some subjects altogether. A curious instance of this was his indignation at the reproduction of the illustration of Calderon's picture of St. Elizabeth in the *Review*. For a month the *Times* had filled its correspondence columns with letters for and against Mr. Calderon's conception of the penance of the saintly Queen. I summarised the correspondence, giving full prominence to the objections taken by the Catholics, but in order to make it intelligible I reproduced a small engraving of the picture. It happened that the issue containing this picture contained my summary of the Pope's Encyclical. The Cardinal had promised to send copies of the *Review* with the Encyclical to his clergy. No sooner did the *Review* reach the palace, than I received the following letter:—

June 13th, 1891.

How can I send the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to my priests with Mr. Calderon's calumnious and obscene picture in it?

Therefore, make haste and strike off a large number of "the Pope and his Works" separately.

You are not yet unregenerate.

#### WHAT IS IT "TO BE A CHRIST."

I have quoted enough to show how faithful he was to his convictions, how watchful and tenacious, yet kindly and forbearing in all his dealings with one who, notwithstanding all his love and reverence for the great and good man, could not help often jarring very painfully on much that the Cardinal held dear. Here, for instance, is one of his playful little reproofs, after some

article in which my Protestant side was more than usually predominant :—

Jan. 10th, 1889.

I detect your Cromwellian hand in the *Pall Mall*.

Take care, you may yet profess the creed of Pius IV. and die a Papist. None are so near as those who think themselves safest.

Here is another more sympathetic note in the same key :—

Nov. 23rd, 1890.

I have now finished your sketch of John Morley, with what interest and sympathy I cannot say.

You will let an old man say that neither of you have as yet reached your best analysis of reason.

I seem to see where you both are, and I see with great joy that both of you, for the Truth's sake, would make war upon the World.

It would take more time than I have to write, what I could and would say in an hour if you will come.

Meanwhile, I will only say "To be a Christ" demands not only faith in Christ, but the faith of Christ pervading the intellect first and reigning over the will. To St. Jerome's words add these, "Intellectus preluat voluntati."

Intellect carries the light before the will.

In connection with his letter, I recall the fact that, when in Holloway Gaol, he was the first to write me to express his entire accord in the message given me on Christmas morning as to substituting "Be a Christ" for the usual exhortation to be a Christian. I cannot lay my hands upon his letter at this moment, but I remember he declared emphatically that it was the essence of the teaching of the apostles.

#### THE NATURE OF THE CHURCH.

His last letters were almost in the same affectionate strain. I was going down to Newcastle to address a conference on "The Church of Newcastle: What it Is and What it Might Do." He wrote me :—

Sept. 30th, 1891.

Take out the word "Church," and we can work with you in many ways.

But we cannot even passively recognise the "Church" in Newcastle as you define it.

Why have you never come to be mended?

I wrote saying that surely it was a good Catholic doctrine that the work of God in regenerating the world was intrusted to the Church, and that therefore all who were helping to make the world better were members, although they knew it not, of the Church of God.

The last letter he ever wrote me as follows :—

November 27th, 1891.

Many thanks for the *REVIEWS* and for *HELP*, which I will carefully read.

You have rightly apprehended the nature of the Church as God's "instrument" in saving men. Our Lord says that it shall be His "witness" for the evidence and perfections of God. See St. John xvii. 18, 21, 23, 25, and Acts i. 8.

The One Visible Church is the perpetual and visible witness of "God manifest in the flesh," the prolongation of presence and witness. You are working to this end. Read my letter to Dr. Lunn (in the *Review of the Churches* quoted in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for December.)

But a witness must be definite and certain in its presence, credentials, and messages. I will send you an old book of mine dedicated to Gladstone fifty years ago.

The first and second parts are not far out; the third is

fully answered in the "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost."

The book was his well-known work on "The Unity of the Church," the last part of which was directed against the claims of the Roman See. But, as he wrote me once before, it was written "before the Flood."

When I had written the first and second parts of the book I send, I was prevented finishing it, and I wrote off the last part in haste and in error.

But I never saw it until I came to see and understand the Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost.

That changed everything.

FAREWELL!

And now I will close these fragmentary reminiscences with a letter which he wrote me last Christmas twelvemonth :—

Dec. 21st, 1890.

I am hopeful about Ireland. Mr. Parnell will have a time of uproar; but he will not last. He has nothing to rest on in morals or politics. The first were lost in the Divorce Court, the latter in his appeal to 1798. Even Lord Salisbury cannot help him in rebellion.

For ten years Ireland has been dragged by politicians. It will now, I hope, return to its old guides.

Have you read "Christian London?" It is full of beauty and terrible truth.

I am afraid for you. No man can do the work even of two; he may for a time keep it up, but it cannot last, and it breaks with a great recoil. Do not let your will out-run your reason. Work less and you will work longer, and in the end lay up more work both in quantity and in quality.

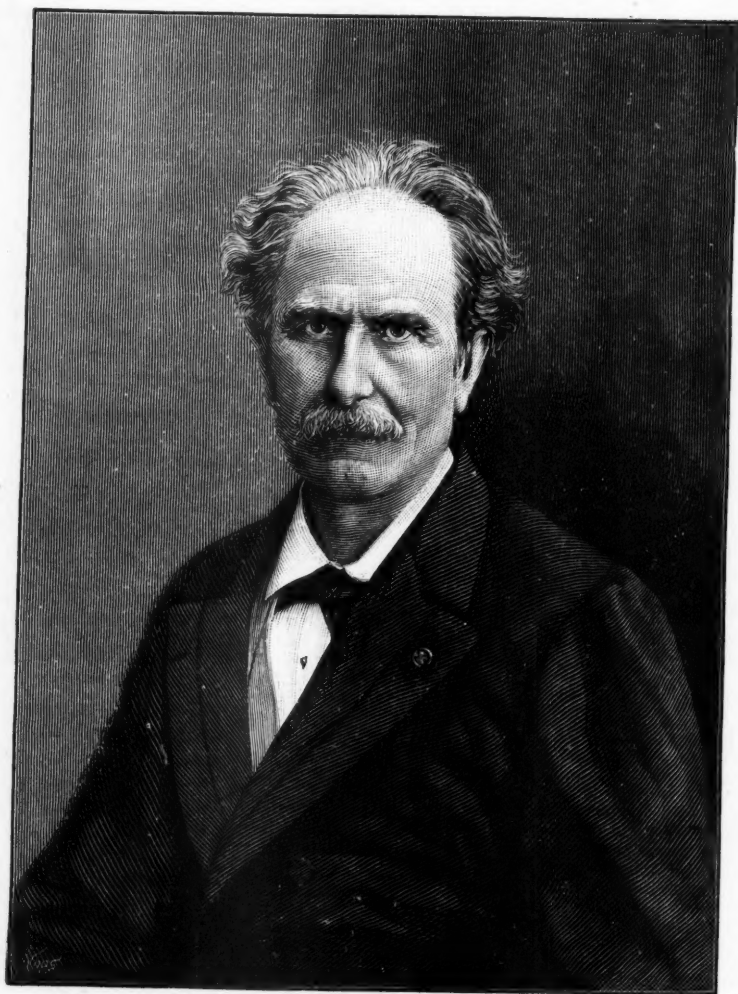
And now I wish you all Christmas blessings, with all your home, and may God be with you.



MONSIGNOR GILBERT

(The possible successor to Cardinal Manning).

From the above loving words of counsel and of hope I now turn with a heavy heart to speak of another friend who has been summoned hence.



*From a photograph by]*

*[Pirou, Paris.*

M. DE LAVELEYE.

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## M. DE LAVELEYE.

WHAT a contrast in all respects of outward semblance, but yet what identity of spirit, we find when we turn from the tall, spare, ascetic Roman Cardinal to that ever-valiant fighter for good causes who passed away last month in Belgium. M. de Laveleye was always writing to me, during these last years, friendly protests against what he considered my undue partiality for Rome and the Roman system,\* yet in spirit the Cardinal and M. de Laveleye were almost as much at one as any other two men that can be named. In the accidents of their positions they were as wide apart as the poles; in heart they were united so firmly that, with the one exception of the claims of the Roman Hierarchy, to authority in the leadership of the world, I hardly know one subject upon which they differed. Both were united by a pervading passion of sympathy with the masses of the people; neither spared time, thought, or labour in forwarding the cause of purer morals and better laws; both were Socialists—Socialists of the chair; both believed in England with passionate fervour; and yet both were cosmopolitan men, who were known and respected in almost every country in Europe. That absolute oneness of sentiment made one feel equally at home in the Archbishop's Palace at Westminster and the Professor's home in Belgium; otherwise, there was but little similarity between them. M. de Laveleye was no solitary celibate, but the happy father of a united household. What a romp it was I had with his grandchildren the last time I was under the hospitable roof of that jovial, genial man! He lived simply but lived fully. M. de Laveleye occupied an unique position among modern writers. He travelled much and was welcomed everywhere. He spoke English almost as well as an Englishman. Flemish was his mother tongue. French and German were to him familiar as vehicles of thought and expression. He wrote French by preference. The genius of that language suited best his lucid intellect, and his clear masterly gift of exposition.

I knew him long before I met the Cardinal in the old days, when all friends of peace and freedom had to stand guard against the mad frenzy of the Jingo fever, which nearly precipitated a disastrous war with Russia to prevent the liberation of Bulgaria. M. de Laveleye was coupled with Mr. Gladstone and the editor of the *Daily News* and myself in the solemn vote of thanks by which the first Bulgarian assembly expressed its gratitude to those who had befriended the cause of

Bulgarian independence in its hour of trial. In later years M. de Laveleye, while still a devoted friend of Bulgaria, transferred his affections from the Russian Liberator to the Austrian, whose occupation of the Bosnian Provinces seemed to him by no means so objectionable as it appeared to most of us. He was a keen observer, who was as much interested in the later developments of politics and society as he was in the study of the origin of institutions and the beginnings of property.

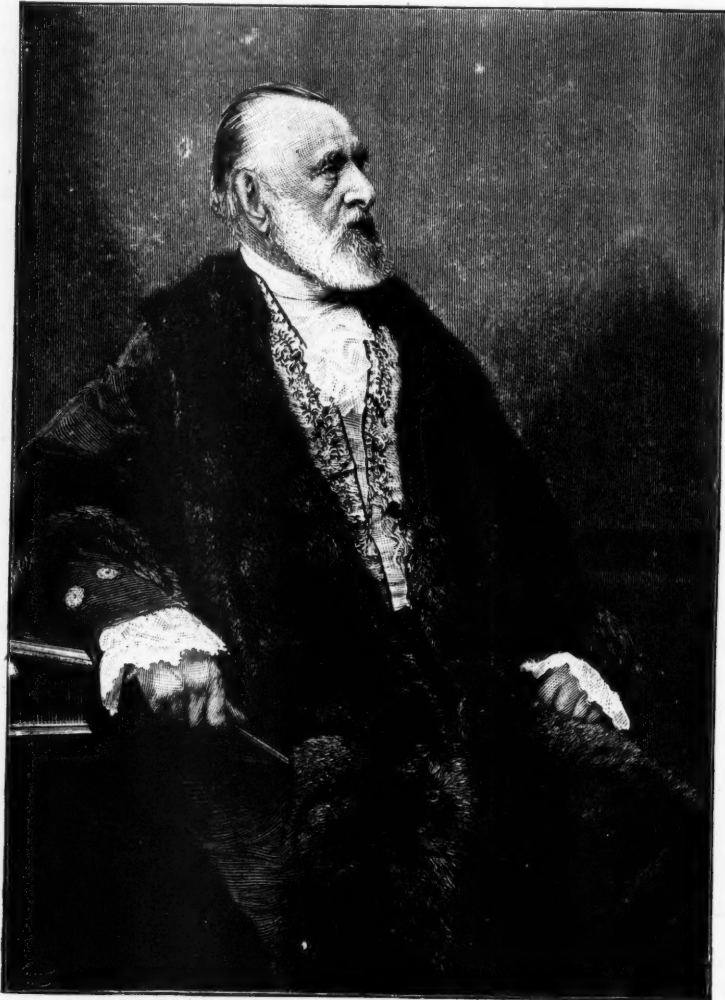
M. de Laveleye was the most fascinating conversationalist, as I remember to my cost. The first occasion on which I ever visited Belgium I went to see King Leopold about General Gordon. M. de Laveleye arranged the audience, and when the time drew near I was so interested in talking to him that I was very nearly late for my appointment. I remember running up in frantic haste from the railway station to the palace, struggling into my gloves as I raced along, and fortunately arriving at the foot of the staircase just as the clock struck the hour of audience.

In conversation he was charming, having an endless store of anecdote for illustrating those broad general rules which he expressed with so much clearness, and yet with a total absence of all pedantry. He was full of admiration for the realised results of English institutions, especially as they were to be seen in the north country. I was naturally delighted to find that he entirely shared the conviction innate in every man born north of the Humber, that it is in the North where you find all that is best and soundest in English life. He was a Liberal by temperament and conviction, a Liberal who believed in Government, and a Liberal who was almost without fanaticism. He had his fads, but never was there a more genial and forbearing faddist. He was enthusiastically bi-metallic; and, strange though it may appear to those who are so foolish as to expect consistency in man, an advocate for universal military service in this country. He thought that a cross between the Swiss and Belgian systems would give us security against invasion, which at present we lack. Any disaster to our fleet would, he said, create an almost irresistible temptation to our enemy to attempt a dash at London.

He was a devoted and invaluable friend of Mrs. Butler, who found in him exactly the kind of ally which she needed for her Continental crusade against State-regulated prostitution. The last meeting of the Federation was held under his presidency at Brussels, and never before did the New Abolitionists meet with so hearty a welcome.

His last book, "Democracy and Government," was the subject of the last letter I received from him. "Make it," he wrote, jokingly, "make it the Book of the Month, for I assure you it is the Book of the Year, bearing, as it does, the ripe fruit of the reflections of a life-time." Alas! he was gone before he saw how his book was received. It is his last legacy. More powerful intellects and more brilliant pens there are still amongst us; but we look in vain through the list of contemporary penmen to find another publicist at once so intelligent, so sympathetic, so lucid, and so sensible as M. de Laveleye.

\* Yet I think I partially converted M. de Laveleye to my way of thinking. In an article in the *Contemporary* this month I read: "M. Renan, in his interesting volume on Marcus Aurelius, predicts that Catholicism, like paganism, will die out in remote country villages and wastes, deprived of all culture and light, and Liberals everywhere consider the Papacy as of no account. It may be that, contrary to Macaulay's views on the subject, such is the destiny reserved for the Catholic faith in the twentieth century. But it is an undeniable fact, nevertheless, that the Pope and the Clergy, of whom he is the absolute master, are a great power, and are not by any means to be ignored. Mr. St.-ad demonstrates this in his recently published 'Letters from the Vatican.'"



*From a photograph by]*

MR. BENJAMIN SCOTT

*[Lassano.*

## BENJAMIN SCOTT.

The third of the illustrious dead of the month was one of those men whose existence amongst us explains much of the secret of England's greatness. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London, who passed away in January, full of years and honours, is not unworthy to be named with Cardinal Manning and M. de Laveleye. Like both of the others, he was heart and soul in the work of moral reform. He was a Liberal of the Old School, a true descendant of the men of the Commonwealth, whose ideas he shared and whose faith he cherished. Benjamin Scott, as Chamberlain of the City of London, had more money passing through his hands than any public official excepting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was not only the funds of the City that he had to deal with, but successive Governments and successive Parliaments, recognising the innate worth of the man and the excellence of his work, heaped upon the Chamberlain of the City duties of audit and responsibilities which were far remote from the original scope of the Chamberlain's office. For nearly sixty years Mr. Scott served the City. He was the representative of the old days when the City was a stronghold of Liberal, not to say Radical, thought, and you could not talk to him for ten minutes without feeling how much superior the old breed was in firmness of fibre and principle to many of the molluscous Liberals of to-day. Benjamin Scott fervently, with his whole heart, believed in the principle of municipal self-government. He believed in extreme Democratic principles, locally applied, so that every man was trained in the responsible exercise of political functions.

There was no good movement in recent times in which Benjamin Scott did not take a leading part. Whether it was the preservation of Epping Forest for the people of London, the repeal of the C. D. Acts, the struggle for the London Municipality, or the opposition of the centralisation of the police force in the hands of a Secretary of State, he was always to the fore. He believed in the people if they were allowed to govern themselves; but he did not believe in Home Ministers and Chief Commissioners, and he had the most healthy and wholesome distrust of every police force which was not directly under the control of the elected representatives of the people. For fifty years, and more, his influence in the administration of London has been reasonable and full of intelligence and justice. He was the grand old man of the municipal life of this country, and there is no one to whom we can compare him left among us.

In all matters relating to the wrongs of women and the injustice with which they were treated by laws made and administered in many instances by immoral men, he was a stalwart of the stalwarts. He never flinched or wavered. It was he who first suggested to me the necessity of undertaking the work which culminated in the publication of the "Maiden Tribute" and the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. That Act, indeed, was originally due to the exertions made by a committee of which Mr. Benjamin Scott was the chief, which drew attention to the abominable slave trade which existed between this country and the Continent. The evidence to which that Committee drew attention was at first ridiculed, then denied, and ultimately proved up to the hilt before a Parliamentary committee. It was not, however, until the flood-gates of popular passion were unloosed, and the heart of the nation was touched, that the Bill for which they laboured could get itself inscribed on the statute book. He published the story of that time in a little pamphlet entitled, "Six Years of Labour

and Sorrow," and such indeed they were, although ultimately crowned with signal success. He never ceased to take the keenest interest in all that concerned the moral welfare of the nation, and one of the last acts of his long and illustrious life was to append his signature to a circular of protest, which he, in common with other leaders in the cause, thought should be sent to the influential men and women in every town or place where Sir Charles Dilke sought to push himself into public life.

I had always meditated making Mr. Scott the subject of a character sketch as an almost patriarchal type of the public-spirited, liberal-minded statesman such as our municipal life has developed. He had an excellent memory, and his reminiscences were full of historical interest. I begged him some years ago to spend an hour a day after dinner in dictating his reminiscences to a shorthand writer, and in jotting down the lessons which he had learned in his long life. But, alas, I fear he regarded it as a counsel of perfection, and when death laid him low, there passed away from us the one man of all others who could have given most valuable evidence as to the history and working of our municipal institutions, and especially that most ancient and most famous of all our civic institutions, the much abused, but most useful City of London.

Mr. Scott was an Independent, and underwent no little social persecution, which occasionally took the more active form of mob violence, in his efforts to uphold religious liberty in the county of Surrey, which forty or fifty years ago was almost as benighted in its heathendom as the Mayor and mob of Eastbourne are to-day. It is difficult to believe, when standing by his grave, that this man, so noble, so public-spirited, so pure minded, and filled with such lofty aspirations for the welfare of his country, could have been regarded for the greater part of his life as a pariah and a heretic by men who were immeasurably below him in all that constitutes good citizenship. Such, however, was the case, and it is only in hearing the story of such lives as his, and seeing how bitter and unworthy was the treatment accorded him by those who regarded themselves as peculiarly as the children of the National Church, that we understand something of the dissidence of dissent and the intense enthusiasm on behalf of the Liberation Society which exists in many sections of the English people.

Benjamin Scott was a public benefactor who laboured ceaselessly for law, for liberty, for constitutional progress, and for the rights of the people. He maintained the cause of women before most women dared to say a word on their own behalf, and many open spaces and public commons in and around London are open and common to-day because of the energy, the zeal, and the far-sighted statesmanship of the Chamberlain of London. It is a great loss to our public life to be deprived in one short month of three statesmen such as Cardinal Manning, M. de Laveleye, and Benjamin Scott—the Statesman Ecclesiastical, the Statesman Publicist, and the Statesman of the Municipality. None of the three lived for himself, all spent their time in thinking and labouring for the welfare of the common people. They were all men of knightly courage and knightly faith. Of different creeds, they all agreed in their faith in God and love to man. If it is not possible to any of us to emulate their great achievements, it is possible for all of us to endeavour to catch the inspiration of their example, and to make our lives as faithful a service as they made theirs which have terminated in the last black Month of Death.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE SIN OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.

### AN IMPEACHMENT AND A CHALLENGE.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC's article on "The Issue Outside the Forest of Dean" in the *Welsh Review* for January, compelled me to reply in the current number of the same Review. The article is the most direct and uncompromising impeachment of a public offender I have ever penned. Whatever may be thought about the article itself, no one can doubt who reads it, that here is a clear and unmistakable issue, so framed that the ingenuity of man cannot escape from the alternatives with which Sir Charles Dilke is confronted.

### THE IMPEACHMENT.

I accuse him in good set terms—first, of committing adultery with the wife of his friend and colleague; secondly, with perjuring himself in Court in order to escape the consequences of his crime; and thirdly, with depending habitually ever since on misrepresentations and misstatements, which I do not hesitate to describe as downright lies:—

The candidature of Sir Charles Dilke, even if we go no further than the writing signed by Mr. Harold Frederic, is based upon a compost of lies of varying degrees of infamy—some, no doubt, comparatively trivial, but others as heinous and detestable as ever stained a lost soul.

Believing that all men, of all parties and shades of ethical belief agree in regarding the thorough-paced liar as utterly beyond the pale of politics and society, I challenge Sir Charles Dilke to put the question to the proof.

### THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. Harold Frederic pens two lines which contain two lies. "That there can be no trial of the real issue—Was, or was not, Dilke guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford?" is lie number one; lie number two is—"Stead knows that as well as any one else." I counter these falsehoods by a direct contradiction:—

The truth is that there is ready to hand the most obvious and the most simple method of raising a trial of the real issue.

I assert, without hesitation, that Sir Charles Dilke was guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford. If he denies this, and wishes to prove his innocence, he has only to prosecute me for libel. At that trial the only issue would be, "Was, or was not, Dilke guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford?" At that trial Sir Charles Dilke would be represented by his own counsel. He is enormously wealthy. He has most of his witnesses, including the vanishing Fanny, who, it seems, is now living not far from the Crystal Palace, all in hand. Every motive which can influence a human heart must urge him, if innocent, to avenge himself of his adversary, to vindicate his reputation, to expose a foul conspiracy, and regain at a bound his old position. Why does he not take action?

Obviously there can only be one answer to that question. I induced Sir Charles Dilke to face a jury once, and Mr. Harold Frederic assures us that I am not likely to lure him a second time into "that trap."

### THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The result of the first trial is persistently misrepresented by his supporters; some, among them Mr. Harold Frederic, say that the issue of Sir Charles Dilke's guilt did not enter into the case. On asking the only member of the jury who happened to be accessible when I was busy with the article, whether there was any truth in this

Dilkite assertion, the juryman gave it, as might have been expected, the most uncompromising contradiction. He said, "It is simply absurd to say that the question of the guilt of Sir Charles Dilke was never submitted to us. That was the question submitted to us by the judge, and there was absolutely no difference of opinion on the part of the jury on that point." He proceeded as follows:—

Before the judge said a word there was not a juror in the box who was not convinced that Dilke was guilty, and when we retired there was no discussion as to what the substance of our verdict should be; there was only one opinion, namely, that Mr. Crawford was entitled to his verdict, and that Sir Charles Dilke was guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford; the feeling of loathing for Sir Charles Dilke was very strong. We had to decide what was the correct form of words in which the verdict should be expressed; but for that we could have returned our verdict without leaving the box, so absolutely convinced were we as to the result of the trial. We believed that Sir Charles Dilke had been proved to be guilty of committing adultery with Mrs. Crawford.

### ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.

But, as I proceed to point out, the sin, the original adultery, sinks into comparative insignificance compared with the monstrous lying which has been kept up ever since, for

When to deliberate and persistent falsehood is added hypocritical professions of religious faith, even the most cynical man of the world feels his gorge rise.

No wonder that the good men whom Sir Charles Dilke has befooled into believing that he was innocent find in the very heinousness of his offence an argument for refusing to believe in his guilt. As a good clergyman in the Forest of Dean wrote to me some time ago, in a sentence which gave the key-note to this article—

Here is one of our brethren, supposing him guilty of the charge made against him—which God forbid!—who not only has lived for half a decade in confederacy with the Father of Lies, but has audaciously bearded the Almighty in His own sanctuary, by frequenting it as a communicant at the Lord's Table, without approaching its holy precincts with repentance and confession of his sinfulness. Such would be so gross wickedness, that the sin of Ananias and Sapphira would be immaculate in contrast and comparison.

Quite true, quite true! That is my charge against Sir Charles Dilke. I then proceed to reply *seriatim* to the mass of misstatements and misrepresentations with which Mr. Harold Frederic filled the article written by him on Sir Charles Dilke's behalf. I begin by exposing the false statement, for which Mr. Harold Frederic has apologised and withdrawn, and prove from the words of Sir Charles Dilke himself the falsity of most of the charges which have been brought against me:—

Even in the smallest things they said exactly the opposite then to what they are saying now. "Out of thy own mouth, Ananias, shalt thou be judged, and out of thy own mouth shalt thou be condemned!"

### THE DILKITE DEFENCE DEMORISHED.

Mr. Harold Frederic having stated that the result of reading the evidence in the case is to lead people to believe in Dilke's innocence, I recall the fact that the result of reading the evidence day by day at the time of the second trial was to convince every one that there was no way of escaping from the cruel but

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inevitable conclusion that Sir Charles Dilke was an habitual adulterer and a perjured liar. To prove this I quote two passages from two letters written at the time, in which both Sir Charles Dilke and his solicitor admitted that there was only one opinion in England as to the guilt of Sir Charles Dilke. The lawyer said that the public had so almost unanimously decided against him that it would be unfair to try him for perjury before a jury which would of necessity be drawn from persons who had already made up their minds that he was guilty. Sir Charles Dilke himself not only admitted the certainty of his conviction, but he thought he was sure to get seven years' penal servitude. He wrote:—

"You can imagine what seven years' penal servitude will be to us. Yet in the present temper of the public mind it is certain that that will be the result of further steps."

What then use is there of talking of the unsupported evidence of a perjured woman? and what is the sense of talking of the rebutting evidence of fifteen witnesses brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke, whose combined oaths only succeeded in convincing the jury and the whole of the British public that Mrs. Crawford spoke the truth?

#### THE METHODS OF THE DILKITE CAMPAIGNERS.

At this point, abandoning for a moment the defensive, I take occasion to illustrate the kind of tactics that are pursued by the Dilkites in their campaign for the rehabilitation of their fallen idol, by quoting the following remark extracted from one of Mr. Harold Frederic's letters in the *New York Times*:—

The suspicion that Sir Charles was the victim of perjury to screen the real offender took popular root long ago. Within the last few months sundry apparently isolated facts have come to light which point to a terrible conspiracy against him, hatched by a group of women who personally hated him and paid for by an enormously wealthy woman of title who had politico-personal reasons for desiring his downfall. Slowly the truth is being got at, and it may not be long before this truth is ripe for exposure to the world. I believe absolutely that Dilke's innocence will be established, and it will be a matter for distinct regret if along with this some illumination is not thrown on Stead's motives in this protracted and wanton persecution.

#### A FOUL CALUMNY ON THE DEAD.

Of course there is not a shadow or a semblance of truth in this impudent falsehood, which is bad enough as it stands. But Mr. Frederic has done even worse than this. For in his zeal to prove that Sir Charles Dilke is the victim of hirelings, bribed to perjury in the interests of a rival politician, Mr. Harold Frederic does not hesitate in places of public resort to name the lady whom he thus calumniates.

It would seem as if death, which might, at least, seal the lips of the slanderer, has but added zest to the circulation of the monstrous calumny with which he assails the memory of the lady whom he traduces. For what he conveyed to the American public by innuendo and insinuation, he does not hesitate in places of general resort to state openly and to name "the lady of title" who, he declares, bribed Mrs. Crawford to bring a false charge against an innocent man in order to clear a rival out of her husband's road to the Premiership. Of course, Mr. Harold Frederic believes this, otherwise he would not repeat it; but what can be said of the unspeakable infamy of those who put this lie into his mouth, and send him forth to slander the innocent dead to serve the guilty ambition of a perjured politician?

Infamous though it may appear, it is unfortunately all of a piece with the tactics of this conspiracy of Ananias and Sapphira. The writings of the conspirators simply reek with lies. It is very unpleasant to me to have to use such an offensive word as a lie to describe the offensive thing. But when you have to do with liars, deliberate, systematic, persistent liars, you must call a spade a spade. Every description of falsehood flourishes in their writings and speeches, from the downright thumping lie of which I have selected several specimens, to the suppression of the truth and the ingenious misrepresentation of facts.

#### THE DILKITE LIBEL ON THE CARDINAL.

Of these falsehoods I proceed to give further illustrations. Mr. Frederic parades Dr. Guinness Rogers and Cardinal Manning as two eminent persons who supported Sir Charles Dilke's candidature. Dr. Guinness Rogers has written to protest against the imputation, and declares whatever his opinion may be concerning the guilt or innocence of Sir Charles Dilke, he is altogether against his candidature. The misrepresentation about the Cardinal is more gross and abominable.

But I am in a position to know, beyond any doubt whatever, what the Cardinal really thought about Sir Charles Dilke's candidature and about Sir Charles Dilke's guilt. I discussed this subject off and on with the Cardinal for the last five years, and although he said that his lips were sealed, so far as public utterance was concerned, by his relations to both sides, he never for a moment wavered in supporting and encouraging me to stand firm in demanding that a judicial vindication must precede any return of Sir Charles Dilke to public life. That which a law has done, a law court alone can undo, was the position the Cardinal always laid down when confronted by assertions of Dilke's innocence. The maundering rigmarole which is palmed off upon the credulous as a "vindication," the Cardinal regarded with contempt. "It will do them no good," he said; "and besides that, its publication is an ample justification for everything you have written or said in reply."

The Cardinal said to me on one occasion, "From the moment Mrs. Crawford entered the witness-box I never had any further doubt as to his guilt." Another time, speaking very gravely, he said, "I place Dilke exactly in the same position as Parnell;" and again, a third time, he gave me solemn charge that whatever happened I should never cease to maintain my protest against the entry of such men into public life. I am not unfaithful to that solemn exhortation of our beloved Cardinal, and in every line of this article I feel I am but carrying out his sacred behest.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT CARDINAL MANNING.

I concluded my article as follows:—

As I first introduced Mrs. Crawford to the Cardinal and remained throughout in the confidence of both, I can say without hesitation that the Cardinal had great joy and satisfaction in his neophyte. Never shall I forget the beautiful smile that shone in his eager eyes when he thanked me warmly for the passage in my Dilke pamphlet, in which I expressed the feeling of indignation excited by the way in which Sir Charles Dilke had outraged every sentiment alike of humanity and chivalry in maligning the woman whom he had corrupted, and in endeavouring to thrust her back into the abyss from which by the grace of God she had been mercifully rescued. The selfish meanness and the despicable and dastardly cowardice of the chief offender filled him with horror.

Speaking of my reference to her in my pamphlet in opposition to Sir Charles Dilke's candidature, he wrote:—

"If anything was to be written nothing could be better.

"And I think it was right and just that it should be written. What is said of Mrs. Crawford is true. It is historically true. It will gain true sympathy in those who have the mind of our Divine Master."

## OF THE FATHER OF LIES.

Unfortunately, Mr. Harold Frederic has "a heart which does not throb a bit under this appeal." He knows nothing of the woman whom he pursues with all the weapons of the armoury of detraction; and when those who do know her warn him what a cowardly and brutal part he is playing on behalf of the creature who first ruined her and who now pursues her with malignant slander, he replies by taunting her with all her sins of past years, of which the Cardinal once beautifully said to her, "Your past is dead and buried. It has no part any more in you or you in it. God give you His peace!" Small peace will be hers if the children of the Evil One, who swarm around Ananias, have their way. But they are of their father the Devil, and the law of heredity is strong.

I heard a report last Easter that Sir Charles Dilke was going to confess and repent, and speak the truth at last. The Cardinal wrote:—

"I don't think this credible; I wish it were, for his sake. What a contrast: on one side humility and peace, on the other—God knows what!"

That is the best answer to the absurd and mendacious assertions of the Ananias tribe about the Cardinal, who evidently little know how the Cardinal wrote and thought of the penitent whom Sir Charles and his backers deem it fitting and manly to bemire with the filth of his own crime.

## WHY WE CANNOT LEAVE DILKE ALONE.

People who know none of these things, to whom the Cardinal and Mrs. Crawford are vague and impersonal abstractions, no more real to them than the impalpable abstractions of Truth and Compassion, and who have besides no vivid realising conception of the weltering abyss of lies which has Sloane Street as its centre, ask impatiently why we cannot leave Sir Charles Dilke alone. We cannot leave him alone for the sake of everything we hold dear, either in Church, in State, or in the Home. But neither can we desist from offering an unwavering opposition to Sir Charles Dilke's candidature for the sake of Sir Charles Dilke himself. The man is hugging a lie to his heart, and it is breeding ever fresh lies which encompass him around as the busy cloud of flesh flies swarm round some putrid carrion. To allow him to advance one step into the arena of public life as a reward for this wholesale and retail system of lying would be to put a premium on falsehood and would amount to a practical canonisation of Ananias and Sapphira. The only hope for that man is repentance and confession. As long as he imagines he can ride back into public life upon a falsehood, he will never cease to do as he has been doing, to lie, and lie, and lie again, in the forlorn hope that he may at last succeed in deceiving the public as he seems to have succeeded in deceiving Mr. Harold Frederic.

To deliver his soul from damnation, the deep damnation of a living lie persisted in for years until the very atmosphere of his existence becomes malarious with falsehood, is the truest mercy and the most Christian charity. Let him but turn from his evil ways and no one will be more ready than those who now stand resolute on guard to abandon their opposition to his intrusion into public life. For the penitent there is always room. But there will be no room for him in English public life until the nation has unlearned the great lesson which is wrought into the very bone and marrow, to hate a liar as the gate of hell.

## MORE TO FOLLOW IF NECESSARY.

Strong as this article may appear to those who are not aware of the extent to which Sir Charles Dilke has gone in the way of false statement, it only forms the groundwork, the outline, as it were, of the full exposure of the sin of Ananias and Sapphira which may be rendered necessary in case Sir Charles Dilke persists in foisting himself upon the public. I say in the *Welsh Review*:—

Some day, if this insolent outrage of his attempt to return into public life is not abandoned, I may have to set forth in

more particularity of detail the relations between us at that time. The facts, I venture to say, will not a little astonish the public, and especially the friends and supporters of Sir Charles Dilke. At present, suffice it to say that it was explicitly promised again and again, by Sir Charles Dilke and Lady Dilke, that if the second trial went against them he would retire at once and for ever from public life. It was on the basis of this pledge, solemnly given and repeatedly renewed, that I undertook to agitate for the second trial.

When he stands before the Forest of Dean he carries a lie in his right hand, for he cannot appear in a public arena until he has cleared his character in a public court without violating the most solemn assurances, and proving that his word is as false as a dice's oath.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. OSBORN.

I would gladly append in full the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Osborn and myself. It was put in print for the *Welsh Review*, but was crowded out. I wrote to Mr. Osborn asking—(1) where in the "Maiden Tribute" I had ever said anything about a "certain baronet," (2) when he went to me demanding proof of the same, and (3) when he ever wrote to me. Mr. Osborn replied stating that he had never read the "Maiden Tribute." He added:—

The interview I had with you was in reference to the then current rumour that you had stated that Sir Charles Dilke was one of the men whose names you had come across in your "Maiden Tribute" investigations.

I sought an interview with you to ask if this rumour was true.

The gentleman at whose house the interview took place says distinctly in a letter, copy of which I forwarded Mr. Osborn, "The interview was not of Mr. Osborn's seeking." My friend proposed the interview himself, knowing I was going to see Dilke that day.

The rumour about Sir Charles Dilke's name being mixed up in the "Maiden Tribute" only became current, I gather from Mr. Osborn's letter, after the first hearing of the divorce case. Here, as I wrote to Mr. Osborn—

Here, surely, we have the simplest and most obvious explanation of the currency of the rumour which connected Sir Charles Dilke with the "Maiden Tribute." The public heard a leading public man accused in open court of the abominable crime of seducing the daughter of a former mistress and the wife of a friend and colleague, whose home he broke up, and whose wife he subjected to the most revolting infamies. They saw with amazement and disgust that the man so accused, although afforded ample opportunity to defend himself in the witness-box, did not even venture to say a word in court in vindication of his character, although he had publicly pledged himself to do so. You need go no further to discover how it was that after this "the rumour became current" to which you refer.

In reply to a further letter from Mr. Osborn, I wrote, January 20:—

It is quite evident that you and I went to that interview with very different ideas as to its object, and carried away very different impressions as to its result. You are quite mistaken, however, in imagining that I accepted responsibility for circulating the report to which you allude, and not less mistaken in stating that I admitted the rumour to be false. I told you that Sir Charles Dilke denied it, and that there was no legal evidence in support of it, and that I sincerely hoped it was not true. Beyond that I could not have gone, because, as I told you repeatedly, it was only a second trial of the divorce case which would decide whether Sir Charles Dilke was a grossly injured man, or an unutterable scoundrel whose word was a lie.

Mr. Osborn can find no trace of the letter he said he wrote to me, but he says he wrote it in April, 1887, nine months after Dilke had been proved guilty! I have no remembrance of receiving any such letter.

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## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON OLD AGE PENSIONS.

## AN OUTLINE OF HIS SCHEME.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has recently intimated to all the world that he likes his new political friends better than his old ones, and probably it is in accordance with the policy thus proclaimed that he has selected the *National Review* as the organ in which to explain the result of his cogitations on Old-age Pensions. It is not a bad article, being clearly and incisively written. Mr. Chamberlain has a considerable gift of exposition, which he may some day have an opportunity of manifesting in a Budget speech. In his article on "Old Age Pensions," he first passes in review the various schemes and systems which have been adopted on the Continent. Then he discusses the need of old-age pensions, coming to the conclusion that two out of every five of the working class, after reaching the age of sixty-five, are at present compelled to seek the aid of the poor-law in their declining years. He recognises the difficulty which is caused by the Friendly Societies, but he thinks he knows how to manage them. The scheme itself which he is prepared to recommend he thus describes:—

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee which was appointed to consider during the recess the heads of a scheme consists of Dr. Hunter, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. James Rankin, and the present writer. Pending the report of the actuary whom we have consulted, and the result of our intended conference with the leaders of the Friendly Societies, it is not possible at present to publish the final result of our labours; but the general outlines of a scheme which would satisfy most of the conditions laid down may at once be indicated.

## PAYMENTS REQUIRED.

The main object being to find a sufficient temptation to induce the ordinary workman to commence provision while young for possible old age, it appears to be necessary that the stimulus, whatever it may be, should be applied in its full force, at the moment when the provision is to be commenced. Accordingly, to induce a workman before he reaches the age of twenty-five to save £5 for this purpose, the aid of the state might be given in the shape of a bonus of £15, which would be added to his own deposit in the books of the savings bank. It is believed that few workmen would resist the temptation to secure £15 by saving £5. Having thus commenced the provision, the insurer would be required to continue it by an annual payment of twenty shillings a year until he reached the pension age of sixty-five. To provide for temporary want, illness, or other accident, he would be allowed at any time to make up subscriptions in arrear, providing that they did not extend over more than five years. Until this period has been passed there would be no lapses.

## BENEFITS OFFERED.

In return for this subscription he would become entitled on reaching sixty-five to a pension of five shillings per week to the end of his life.

In order to meet the strong objection which we have found universally to prevail against any system on the principle of a tontine, under which the subscriptions of those who die prematurely go to increase the value of the benefits coming to the survivors, the following arrangements might be made: If the insurer dies before sixty-five, leaving a widow and young children, one or the other, or a small weekly allowance may be paid to the widow for six months after his death, and, in addition, a payment of two shillings per week for each child until it reaches the age of twelve years (which is the half-time age), provided, however, that the total sum payable to the same family shall never exceed 10s. per week for

the first six months, and 8s. per week afterwards. If the insurer dies without widow and children, he might be permitted to leave a sum proportionate to the amount of his subscriptions to any authorised representative.

## THE FEMALE SIDE OF THE SCHEME.

In the case of women separately insured it does not appear necessary to do more than provide for the old age of the insurer, nor to provide a larger pension than 3s. a week. This benefit can be secured by a deposit of £2 before twenty-five, and an annual payment of 8s. 8d., the contribution from the State being in this case £8 at twenty-five. This provision for women is a very important part of any scheme. The number of old women who are now driven to accept Poor-Law relief after the age of sixty-five is very much greater than the corresponding number of old men, while the existing provision made for such women by the Friendly and other Societies is much less general. Women in domestic service, and engaged in the lower branches of educational work, would find no difficulty in providing the amount required, and would be in most cases glad of the opportunity, the advantages of which would be pointed out to them by their employers, who would also often be willing to contribute something themselves in order to make the scheme easy.

## THE BASIS OF CALCULATIONS.

It should be noted that all these calculations are based on the 2½ per cent. tables of the Government, and it is evident that with Government security this is the highest rate that can be expected. It is, however, well worthy of consideration whether the whole plan may not be grafted on to our municipal institutions; and in this case, without lessening the security, an interest of certainly 3 per cent. might fairly be anticipated, and, of course, the contributions could then be materially diminished, or the benefits proportionately increased.

## TO CONCILIAE THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

With the view of meeting the legitimate claims of the Friendly Societies and of securing their cordial co-operation, it is suggested that the conditions offered by the State shall be offered equally to those who are insured in the societies as well as to those who adopt the Post Office system. The societies will be able, therefore, to compete with the Government on equal terms. In other words, it is proposed to divide the pension into two parts, one part being attributable to the contribution from the Government and the other being the proportion provided by the insurer himself. The former will be available as an addition whether the latter is secured in the Post Office, or in any society, union, or other organisation preferred by the subscriber. As the addition will be made in this case in the form of an increase to the pension whenever it becomes due, it will not be necessary for the Government to exercise any additional control or supervision over the management of the societies. All that will be required is that the insurer, on reaching sixty-five, should prove that he has acquired his share of the pension, whereupon he will be entitled to receive the Government addition.

## OTHER DETAILS.

In any complete plan it will be necessary to make temporary provision for all persons who, at the time of the passing of the Act are already over the age of twenty-five, at which in future the provision will have to be commenced. This will undoubtedly be a difficult and expensive task, and it would be fair that the funds required for the purpose should be provided by annuities extending over a period of thirty years.

Arrangements can easily be made to enable all who desire it to make provision by the payment of a lump sum, or sums, in place of an annual contribution; and it will be necessary to forbid any assignment or alienation of the pension.

The subject of National Insurance is dealt with, from another point of view, by Mr. H. C. Bourne, in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February.



From a photograph by]

The late Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

[W. and D. Downey.

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## THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE Poet Laureate has written seventeen lines of consolation to the mourners round the bier of the Duke, which appear in the *Nineteenth Century* for February. Of the seventeen lines, quotation is only permitted of three. After eulogising the Prince as tender, truthful, reverent, and pure, it consoles the mourners by telling them that

The toll of funeral in an angel's ear  
Sounds happier than the merry marriage bell.  
The face of Death is towards the Sun of Life.

If so, the angels must be singularly lacking in sympathy for those who are left. Lord Tennyson suggests that the angel of death should be renamed Onward, which he says is his truer name. But as Lowell said, "Not all the consoling since Adam has made death other than death," so not all the rechristening of Azrael softens the pang of bereavement to the survivors.

Sir Theodore Martin writes the longest threnody in *Blackwood*. Grief seems to have stifled his poetry. Here is the last verse :—

The rite is ended. Not all is grief;  
Many hearts are stricken, one young life blighted;  
But the thought abides, of all thoughts the chief,—  
A nation more close by this grief united.

In *Literary Opinion* for February, Christina G. Rossetti writes three stanzas, entitled "A Death of a Firstborn." I extract the second :—

Grief hears a funeral knell; hope hears the ringing  
Of birthday bells on high;  
Faith, hope, and love make answer with soft singing,  
Half carol and half cry.

## A CHARACTER STUDY.

There is a character study of the late Duke of Clarence in the *New Review*, which is not signed. It is apparently written by some one who was personally acquainted with the Prince :—

The late Duke was emphatically his mother's son. The fact cannot fail to have impressed itself upon anyone who was ever brought into personal contact with him and with the Princess of Wales. Such, for instance, were the gentle amiability of demeanour, the modesty, almost akin to a retiring bashfulness, the slight involuntary action of the head while conversing, the turn of phrase and expression in which his thoughts found readiest utterance. Along with these were mingled a cheerful geniality and good nature and a kindly consideration and forethought for the feelings of others that extended itself sometimes to an almost extraordinary minuteness of detail, which he no less manifestly inherited from the Prince of Wales.

Of the personal characteristics that are mentioned, the first is the extraordinary faculty of remembering names and faces. No matter how many years had passed, he could always recall the persons named, and the circumstances under which he had met them. He had also a tenacious memory, which enabled him to thread his way with ease through the most intricate genealogical tables. The most patent influence in his life was the warmth of love he bore towards his mother and sisters and the constant companionship of his brother George.

There has probably never been a home in England where the parental and filial relationship was more unrestrained, or where the enjoyment of mutual affection between parent and child was so absolutely without a flaw. The mother was ever with them, playing with or reading to them, encouraging their studies, taking a wise

personal superintendence over everything that could in any way whatever affect the healthful development of her sons and daughters; and the fearless open-hearted converse that grew up between the mother and her eldest son from childhood nothing afterwards ever came to spoil. After spending three years cruising around the world as a midshipman, he went to Cambridge.

Although to no one would it have appeared more absurd than to himself if anybody had supposed him to be clever or intellectual according to the standard that naturally prevails at Cambridge, yet at any rate he possessed the faculty of recognising ability in others; and of those whom he chose for his intimate and personal friends, nearly all have since become, or are becoming, more or less distinguished in their several walks in life; four or five have become Fellows of Trinity, and two or three are already in Parliament. He must have spent six or seven hours a day in study, besides the time given to his private reading. He passed one long vacation at Heidelberg with Professor Ihne, and kept up his German reading after his return to Cambridge with a German tutor. French he had been familiar with from his earliest years, having also spent latterly some time in Switzerland with a French tutor. He spoke it easily and well. He was orderly and methodical in his appointments. He attended College chapel quietly twice on Sundays, and once or twice during the week. He generally dined in Hall, and here he sat at the Fellows' table.

Certainly no one could accuse him of affectation or giving himself airs. The most that could ever be said in his favour was that he appeared occasionally somewhat absent in mind, or replied to a question as if he had not heard the last remark made to him by his neighbour. Generally, on Thursday, he would have a few guests, rarely exceeding six or eight, to dine with him in his own rooms in College. To these little parties, beside his more intimate personal friends, came, in twos or threes at a time, many of the senior members of the University; and in the evening afterwards there would often be a couple of rubbers of whist.

Polo and hockey were the two games he appeared to like best. He sometimes hunted, but an undergraduate cannot do so except under difficulties. He was fond of open-air exercise, and constantly might be met riding, either across the open fields in late autumn, or at other times on the broad turf that borders the roads in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, with one or two of his undergraduate friends, to whom often he would give a mount on his own horses. His love of music was inherited; he nearly always attended the weekly concerts of chamber music in the small room at the Town Hall. His human sympathies with the poor and suffering were evinced by the warm interest he took in them.

There was in him a total absence of ill-will to any man, of all ill-temper, or arrogance, or self-conceit. He was ever willing to defer to the counsels of those who were older or wiser than himself, ever ready to do promptly and gracefully that which he saw or was shown to be fitting. In judging of that fitness he was scrupulous in his desire to avoid wounding the feelings of others: he was ever intent, if possible, to give them pleasure. His honesty of purpose was at all times transparent: in word and deed he was ever sincere. His simple ideal was to do quietly and without fuss the plain duty of the moment and to leave the rest to God.

## A PHRENOLOGIST'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. O'Dell, of 102, Brompton Road, S.W., tells, in the *Protestant Standard*, of a visit the Duke of Clarence paid



to his Phrenological Institute in 1884. He came incog. but was recognised. Mr. O'Dell says :—

A young man came to my office in the year 1884, stating in the usual way that he wanted a phrenological examination. He was very serious, and stated that he would like to know all that phrenology could tell him of how he could make the best use of his intellect. There was a modesty, indeed, a bashfulness, that surprised me not a little, considering who my visitor was. I recognised him instantly.

He was tall, slight, pale, and on the whole rather delicate-looking. His constitution was not of that tough, wiry, and muscular nature that would have stood rough usage. Both mentally and physically he was fitted more for the quietude and evenness of home life than the racket and excitement of constant travelling.

He had a narrow though rather long head, denoting a deficiency in force in the mental region, although he possessed brain in that portion of the head which, under fair conditions, would have enabled him to manifest a good amount of intellectual capacity. There was a fair amount of size in the back part of the crown of the head, giving height from the back of the ears upwards in the region of firmness and approbateness. The latter organ would have caused him to be extremely sensitive to censure or praise. The organ of cautiousness would act in a manner more detrimental than beneficial, on account of its excess. This organ would prevent him from showing as much intelligence as he really possessed, and would interfere with him in the carrying out of important plans. The region devoted to benevolence was well marked, which led me to perceive the desire to avoid giving pain on the one hand, and to act kindly on the other hand. The eyes were full, denoting capacity for speech; but this also would require energising by some stimulant, as excessive cautiousness, rather deficient self-esteem, combined with small combativeness and destructiveness, would cause him to be extremely sensitive as a public speaker. Ideality and sublimity were such as would give an appreciation for beauty in nature and art. I told him he had the head of a young man capable of doing much good if his faculties were properly directed, and he did not allow himself to be unduly influenced by others. The latter, I told him, was one of the chief things he had to guard against, for he had a mind too much inclined to yield to undue influence. I felt I had before me a young man who was capable of doing an enormous amount of good, taking into consideration the influence of his position in conjunction with the formation of his head. When I had finished a rather lengthy analysis of his character,

"I perceive," he said, "that you know who I am?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Taking that into consideration," he continued, "in what manner can I use the abilities you say I possess, to the best advantage? My grandfather consulted a member of your profession concerning many of his family, and, I believe, placed much reliance in the advice given him by George Combe. Give me the best advice you can, and I trust that I will be able to perceive at least some hints that will be of advantage to me."

"Thank you," I replied, "for the confidence you repose in me," and thereupon Mr. O'Dell sailed in, and made the best of his opportunity, urging his hearer to go to Toynbee.

"With practice you may become a public speaker of verage ability, though at present you may think that you are most deficient here, but with perseverance you will be able to master your present sensitiveness that interferes with the faculty of language. You can do a grand work amongst the young men of London."

Those who are interested in "David Grieve," with which Mrs. Humphry Ward hopes to repeat the success of "Robert Elsmere," will be glad to see her portrait which appears in the *English Illustrated* for February. The *Novel Review*, too, makes "David Grieve" the novel of the month, giving the story without the philosophy.

## THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

A PROPHECY BY A FALSE PROPHET.

MR. WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, expounds to the world his theory as to the future of marriage. Its fundamental weakness lies in the fact that he ignores the tendency of law to develop a moral sense. It is true, indeed, as he maintains, that if there were no marriage law, the inclinations and the inherited moral instincts of a people in an advanced state of civilisation would not suddenly become transformed into those of a herd of swine. He, however, ignores the fact that the process of transformation would be none the less sure although it was gradual in its operation. The tendency towards monogamy has been diligently fostered for a period of years by a long series of enactments discouraging polygamy, suppressing it by pains and penalties, and it is presuming too much to assume that we have reached a state of perfection when we can dispense with all marriage laws just as much as it is to assume that we can dispense with locks and keys and penalties against theft. If all laws against stealing were repealed the human race would not suddenly become transformed into a gang of pickpockets, but even Mr. Donisthorpe would admit that the tendency to confuse the distinction between *meum* and *tuum* being no longer discouraged by enactment would probably attain a very dangerous development. The same thing would almost certainly happen in relation to marriage. He has persuaded himself that it would not; and this is what he thinks would take place if there were no marriage laws:—The young couple would agree to live together. This agreement would be registered, and when it was registered a provision would be made for possible issue in the form of a settlement on the child, if any, contingent upon the wife's fidelity till the birth. This would practically amount to a one-year marriage, renewable by consent. In order to save time of marrying again and again the original contract would hold good until its dissolution was registered formally and publicly by either party. The liability for the children is to continue for the space of one year, contingent, as before, on the wife's fidelity. The wife would be unable to marry again during that period without forfeiting the settlement on the child's behalf. Mr. Donisthorpe thinks that under such an arrangement adultery would soon become so rare and so contemptible that the adulterer would be ostracised. Mr. Donisthorpe's scheme for getting rid of adultery is somewhat like the Irish expedient of killing a cow to save its life.

### THE UNDOUBTED RESULT.

The Countess of Malmesbury replies to Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe in a lively paper in the same Review, in which she endeavours to describe what would be the result of adopting Mr. Donisthorpe's schemes:—

Three things would be absent from the marriage lease, which have helped to make the present institution what it is. Firstly. Community of interest, than which no stronger bond can exist.

Secondly. Confidence in the future; and,

Thirdly. The common affection and care for the children—a feeling which has smoothed many a rough path and brightened many a dark hour.

I purposely avoid entering on the religious aspect of marriage, Mr. Donisthorpe having abstained from attacking it on that side; but, taking his own admissions and what we know of human nature, his system would despiritualise the central institution of civilised society, and reduce women to a level on which even the Superior Person whom Mr. Donisthorpe detests would hardly care to place a criminal.

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## HOW VERY HUMAN.

## THE NEARNESS OF ANIMALS TO MAN.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February entitled "The Nearness of Animals to Man," by Mr. E. P. Evans. The writer takes as his text the paper by the late Prof. van Prandl, chiefly for the purpose of refuting Prandl's theories.

## THE TERRIER AND THE TRAIN.

Prandl, for instance, says that animals have no time sense, which Mr. Evans refutes by the following story of a terrier dog:—

A Polish artist, residing in Rome, had an exceedingly intelligent and faithful terrier, which, as he was obliged to go on a journey, he left with a friend, to whom the dog was strongly attached. Day and night the terrier went to the station to meet every train, carefully observing and remembering the time of their arrival, and never missing one. Meanwhile he became so depressed that he refused to eat, and would have died of starvation if the friend had not telegraphed to his master to return at once if he wished to find the animal alive.

## MARRIAGE AMONG BIRDS.

There is evidence, Mr. Evan says, of the love, devotion, sense of duty and of self-sacrifice of animals, and many well authenticated instances of suicide. Many animals and birds are stricter monogamists than men and women, and, with beasts as with men, the standard of sexual morality is higher with the females than with the males. The attempt to force canaries into bigamy is usually followed by fatal results to the young, and the second wife breaks up the household. Rooks, ravens, storks, and flamingoes hold courts of justice and inflict penalties upon offenders. The crows in the Shetland Islands hold regular assizes at stated times and usually in the same place, and sometimes a week or more is spent in trying the cases, and when the court rises the condemned are killed on the spot. There are any number of stork stories in which the female stork has been killed for assumed incontinence after a mass meeting of all the storks in the neighbourhood. Sometimes the female stork will conspire with a young paramour to kill her husband just as if she had been a human being. Cocks in several instances have been said to have killed hens which have hatched eggs of ducks and partridges, but that is surely very rare.

## THE RAT THAT FED THE DOVE.

In dealing with ants and bees, Mr. Evans has great scope for his argument. Ants do almost everything but talk. Rats are not supposed to be philanthropists, but Mr. Evans says:—

A gentleman who had a great number of doves used to feed them near the barn; at such times not only chickens and sparrows, but also rats, were accustomed to come and share the meal. One day he saw a large rat fill its cheeks with kernels of corn and run to the coach-house, repeating this performance several times. On going thither he found a lame dove eating the corn which the rat had brought.

## THE ASS THAT WAS NOT AN ASS.

Mr. Evans rejects Dr. Prandl's assertion that animal do not use tools and weapons. He has a strong case, as he produces the story of a wonderful donkey, which seems to have been almost as remarkable as the philanthropic rat:—

A donkey which was in the same pasture with an Alderney bull was frequently attacked by the latter, and worsted in the combat. Convinced that his heels were no match for his adversary's horns, the ass took a pole between his teeth, and, whirling it about, whacked his assailant so vigorously over the head that the latter was finally glad to give up the contest, and lived thenceforth on a peaceful footing with his long-eared and long-headed companion.

Ants build bridges with splinters of wood, small pebbles, grains of sand, and other available materials, and tunnel small streams, and their skill in performing such feats of engineering and meeting any emergencies that may arise is almost incredible.

## FIRE-USING ANIMALS.

Animals do not know how to light a fire, but when it is lit they know how to keep it going. Monkeys have been frequently seen bringing brush-wood and throwing it upon the camp fires left by travellers. Ravens are very fond of bringing pieces of paper and throwing them on glowing coals in order to see them blaze up. The chimpanzee, called the Soko, seems to be much higher in the moral scale than the aboriginals, in the midst of whom it lives in central Africa. The soko will sometimes kidnap a child and carry it up a tree, where it is kept without being injured until it is exchanged for a bunch of bananas. They assemble in remote parts of the forest drumming on hollow trees, and accompanying their drumming with loud yells as if they were opera singers trying to outshriek the clash and clang of a Wagnerian orchestra. Mr. Evans concludes by declaring that:—

Indeed, the idea of personal property, in distinction from communal property—such, for example, as the provisions stored by ants for winter—is quite as strongly developed in many of the higher species of animals as in some of the lower races of men.

It would really seem, from Mr. Evans's paper, that there are many tribes of mankind to which animals might with advantage send missionaries.

## THE ART OF CONDUCTING.

THIS is the subject of a timely article by Mr. Joseph Barnby in the *Musical Times* for February. He speaks of the enormous development of choral singing, and the increase in church choirs, which are among the remarkable features of our time; and this with no school for the training of choral conductors. It is, in fact, much to be desired that the heads of our great musical institutions should provide some means for the special training of choral conductors or choir-masters.

The qualifications of a conductor are, according to Mr. Barnby (1) Abundant Technical Knowledge; (2) Experience; (3) a Strong Will; (4) Magnetic Influence; (5) a Quick Ear; (6) a Sharp Tongue; (7) a Good Memory; and (8) a Clear Beat. A conductor should not begin by apologising; and he should not always be looking at his book, but should be *en rapport* with his singers. There is a great tendency to think that when a mark of expression has been carried out everything has been done that is necessary. A mark of expression, however, should be the "outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace," and unless it is sung from the heart, it is not a matter of expression at all. There is a great advantage in getting one's forces into the "dramatic position."

What Mr. Barnby considers the essential tests of efficiency in the singing of a choir are—(1) Tempo, (2) Intonation, (3) Balance of Parts, (4) Quality of Tone, (5) Marks of Expression, (6) Clear Articulation, (7) Phrasing, and (8) Feeling. Clear articulation is a quality sadly lacking; indeed, the use of the lips, tongue, and teeth seem, in the majority of cases, to be the last thing thought of. The art of phrasing is of so a subtle nature, that it could only be adequately dealt with in a pamphlet; but it may be said that "ragged edges" should be avoided, the attack should be simultaneous, and the release of the last note equally so. For a choir to pass a general test of efficiency, it should sing, as it were, with one heart and one mind.

## THE CHURCHES AND THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

## PROCLAIMING ABSTRACT PRINCIPLES.

THE subject of the "Round Table Conference" in the *Review of the Churches*, for January 15, is what part churches should take in labour problems. It is discussed by the Bishop of Wakefield, Sir John Gorst, the Warden of Toynbee Hall, Rev. H. T. Smart, and Mr. Ben Tillett. Mr. Ben Tillett suggests that a conference of churches should be held in some great centre to promote the formation of small committees in all industrial centres to acquire and take evidence and to discuss the best methods by which religion can help the toilers. Mr. Smart describes the part which he took in an attempt to establish a tribunal in Manchester for the amicable adjustment of labour disputes. Acting in concert with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, he convened a meeting of representative workmen on Wesleyan Methodist premises and ultimately they carried the thing through.

Mr. Barnett thinks that the churches may perhaps solve the labour problem, but not by setting up ministers to hear evidence and to judge; their part is rather to teach than to judge and to give than to take evidence. The chief duty of the Church, he seems to say, is to preach to both sides, to beware of covetousness. Sir John Gorst is in favour of the non-intervention of the Church in the practical disputes of capital and labour, and confining the Church's duty to the preaching of great moral principles, leaving their practical application in any given case to be decided by the individuals concerned. He refers to the Pope's Encyclical as an admirable example as to the way in which the Church should deal with social questions. It was an honest attempt to apply the truths of Christianity to everyday facts, and to bring them to bear upon the social question. The Bishop of Wakefield deprecates meddling where the clergy are not experts, and thinks that the great duty of the Church at all times is to set forth high and holy principles and motives.

These excellent exhortations to the Churches to preach abstract principles always remind me of Russell Lowell's lines, "I'm willin' a man should go tollably strong agin wrong in the abstract, for that kind of wrong is allus unpoplar and never gets pitied, because it is a sin no one ever committed." It was not by emitting platitudes that the great Churchmen made Christendom and established the authority of moral law in Europe. There is no need for any man, Christian or unchristian, to meddle about things of which he knows nothing; but if the Churches were in earnest, they would set about getting the thing done. They would not be any longer content with letting off their artillery against the sky; they would study the question, and invite the co-operation of all those who without such intervention would probably never meet, and when they had arrived at what was a basis approved by common sense by the best men of both sides, they would bring their whole influence to bear in order to secure its acceptance by the unreasonable minority. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God;" but it is precious little use trying to secure that blessing by merely proclaiming abstract principles. Peacemakers have to do more than cry "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.

MR. NICHOLAS BJERRING's paper on religious thought in the Russian Empire, which appears in the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* for January, is not up to much. It is based on Haxthausen and Dean Stanley, and other ancient authorities.

## HOW BEN TILLETT BEGAN LIFE.

## BY A FRIENDLY CLERGYMAN.

THE Rev. J. C. Carlile writes, in the *Review of the Churches* for January 15th, about his friend Mr. Ben Tillett. His article contains information which is known to few. Here, for instance, is the story of how Ben Tillett made his start in life:—

There was a crowd in the dingy Bristol Street—a tiny youngster had fallen down in a dead faint. Nobody knew him; he was shabby, and had a hungry look upon his pale, dreamy face. The people stared at the boy, and then went about their business. He was only a youngster whom no one owned. A woman with a shawl over her head pushed forward and picked the little chap up in her strong arms. He could not stand, and seemed dying. She kissed the pale lips, and carried the stranger home. For three weeks she cared for him as he lay between life and death. Rough and poor as she was, she knew the Christ, and for His sake cared for this nameless waif of the Bristol street. Who he was remained a mystery until the end of that terrible three weeks; then he told his story. He was Benny Tillett; he had no mother; he had tramped from Gloucester to Bristol; starved two days, then fainted in the street; did not know where he was going; was eight years old, and wanted work. The rough woman wept over the pleading face of the boy, and from that day cared for him as her own.

As was natural for such a foundling, he was early put to work his own way in the world:—

Fond of roving and romance, before he was twelve he had twice run away from his father's cottage, tramping the streets, and camping out at night in the hedges or behind the brick-kilns. The marvel is that these early years did not damn his character utterly. While upon these excursions he picked up a smattering of the boot trade, which afterwards stood him in good stead. At fourteen, tired of life on land, he went to sea. On board the training ship he gave evidence of the powers which have since made him famous. In the class he easily distanced the other lads in learning. On deck he was ready for fun or fighting. Afterwards in the navy and on trading ships he saw much of the rough side of life; actual and bitter experience taught him the hardships of the toiler's lot, which he has done much to soften.

It was Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, who first made him think of his duty to his class. One night he heard Cooper declare

that he would rather be a dead dog than an ignorant workman knowing nothing and doing nothing for his class. The taunt fixed itself in Ben's mind; it made him think. He began to read economics; Ruskin, Carlyle, and Newman are his favourites. After a heavy day's work on the tea-floor he would go home to his borrowed book, at which he would sit half the night.

After studying for some time he tried his hand at speaking, and an old platform favourite advised him as a friend to give it up and try writing where it did not seem so obvious that he would be a failure. Tillett replied, "In five years they will listen to me where they will laugh at you"—a prediction which deserves to rank beside Disraeli's intimation to the House of Commons when they laughed at his maiden speech that a time would come when they would hear him.

THERE is an interesting little article in the *Sunday at Home* for February on "Social Evenings for Women," by a writer who found that social evenings for women, held every fortnight from October to April, are exceedingly popular. A penny was charged for admission by way of making it more open. The ladies took in turn to provide the tea, bread, and butter for about sixty women, and entertained them in the evening. It is a very good idea, and one which might become universal with very great advantage.

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## THE CARDINAL.

REMINISCENCES BY SEVERAL FRIENDS.

THERE are four admirable articles in the *Contemporary Review* for February under the title of "Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning." The longest is by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, who for many years has been on the most intimate terms of personal friendship with the Cardinal. The others are by those who are not of his flock, Mrs. Amos, Mr. Benjamin Waugh, and Mr. Bunting.

## HIS DEALINGS WITH NONCONFORMISTS.

The three latter papers will, perhaps, be read with the most interest by those who have never understood how it was that the Cardinal got on so well with English Nonconformists. Mr. Bunting describes a remarkable interview in his relations with Nonconformists which took place in his house with Dr. Fairbairn and Dr. Paton. Mr. Bunting says "the Cardinal

More than frankly admitted to saving grace Christians outside the Roman Catholic Church, basing his views on the doctrine of extraordinary grace, the result of the grace of the Church, and shining out beyond her pale. The whole conversation was strenuous; Drs. Fairbairn and Paton, both coming, as they explained, of the blood of the Covenanters, were firm, though fraternal, themselves holding High Church doctrines, though of a different order. I remember especially one passage. The Cardinal was asked to define the specific Roman Catholic theory of the Church, and, settling himself to the task, spoke for two or three minutes. At the close of his sentences we all three, with one voice, accepted his definition absolutely. This may show either the underlying similarity of Christian creeds or the difficulties of definition, but it was very striking. There was no difference as to the ideas of the Church and Catholicity, only as to the realities which corresponded to them."

The interview was closed by the Cardinal grasping Dr. Fairbairn by the hand and assuring him with the greatest warmth how glad he was, in spite of what he must consider as imperfections, to be able to recognise him as a brother in Christ.

Mrs. Amos, whose stalwart Protestantism is very conspicuous in every page of her reminiscences, recalls how he treated her as a good old uncle might treat a niece whose ways were not his, but were interesting and entertaining to him, and merited his respect also. When he died, Mrs. Amos felt temporarily to have parted from one of her dearest friends, but only as friends part to live in different countries. It is such childlike souls as his that make the family life of heaven and earth as one and undivided.

## HIS ZEAL FOR THE HOME.

On one occasion, Mrs. Amos thought it her duty to admonish the Cardinal for his laying more stress upon the parental responsibilities of mothers in his remarks upon the Encyclical than upon those of fathers. Her account of this and his reply must be quoted at length:—

I wrote to him, saying plainly that I thought that the clergy generally said this sort of thing naturally, because if they returned to the earlier doctrine that it is incumbent on fathers to teach their children as they walk in the way, they would have to practise what they preached, and society pressed in the opposite direction. I begged him, from his freer position, to set the example of a better doctrine, and to try to stir fathers up to do their share. I told him I despaired of true doctrine until women took their place in pulpits and on platforms. He quickly replied:

"I began reading your letter without knowing from whom it came, and I said to myself, 'Hey-day, here is a fine lady scolding! I wonder who it is.' I then looked at the end, and wondered no longer.

"What can be more unjust than you?"

"I was writing not against the women, but against employers. Mothers are partly driven into work, as you say, by the selfishness of fathers and the temptation of employers."

"What have I been doing for twenty years but preaching to fathers, in pledging them to total abstinence from drink, and in binding them to spend all they earn on their homes, by which the mothers can live a domestic life? Even the context of what you quote contains all this. But you ladies are torpedoes, and not legislators or preachers."

"There! I have had my revenge."

"But how can our people have homes until the land laws and the house property laws have been revised?"

"I hope you are getting a good holiday."

## HIS MANHOOD.

Mr. Benjamin Waugh writes with much emotion concerning the greatest of the patrons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His life, he says, from the first time I met him, has ever been to me like some beautiful sacred song:—

His principedom in his church, his long, black crimson-edged cassock, his crimson tiara, his cross of gold, his intellect and learning, his history, were all lost in a sweetness and sanctity which I had never met before save in humanity's holiest, most perfect childhood. His sacred seriousness, his spontaneous delight, his absorption in what I had to say, his intense righteousness, the evident aims with which he lived, the human warmth and colour which illuminated every feature of his wonderful face possessed me with liberty and joy in his presence. I had but one thought in coming away from him—the splendour of a true man. He was the man who is man's instinctive choice.

## AS A COMRADE AND COUNSELLOR.

Like all those who have ever worked with him, Mr. Waugh found the Cardinal the best of all comrades and counsellors:—

When urging patience in those days, the Cardinal said in his own persuasive way: "Child-life and home-life have not been thought about in England. We have to make them thought about. The age is busy and superficial. Such work will take time. Nothing that a nation needs deeply does it suddenly espouse." At another moment of disappointment he said to the same worker: "There is room for only one true fear in a man. That fear is that he may be wrong. When that has been banished, there is no room for any other." Whenever he observed in the paper that either I or the Society had had a snub, he was sure to send a little note, "Come and see me." On one occasion he said, referring to a case which had recently been dismissed by the Westminster magistrate: "Nothing is more to be dreaded in a work like this than that we should allow the weaknesses of human agencies to divert our attention from the righteousness of our mission."

## SOME CHARACTER TOUCHES.

On another occasion he said a child's needless tear is a blood-blot upon this earth.

"On one occasion," says Mr. Waugh, "when I had respectfully put my position to him he said: 'Well, you are making me your confessor, and I give you absolution, for you need it; you are not following Christ as much as you think you are. Follow Him enough and you will find that out.'"

"His influence was like that gracious influence of a noble woman which all men feel without becoming women, or even adopting their costume."

Mr. Waugh also records the following saying of his, which naturally reverts to the mind by the side of his grave:—

On one occasion, when urged to go and winter in the

South of France, and follow the good example of Mr Spurgeon, he said: "When my Father opens His door, and wants Henry Edward Manning within, shall the child not be waiting on the step?"

#### "RADICAL MEMBER FOR MARYLEBONE."

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's article is more gossip, and is full of suggestive anecdotes. He says that Cardinal Manning learned Italian when he was a student at Baliol College during the time he shaved himself in the morning. One time, when talking with two of his priests, each was asked—

what he would be were he not a priest. "A doctor," said one, still dreaming of the set service of man. "A temperance advocate," said another, with becoming solemnity. "And I," said the Cardinal, "Radical member for Marylebone"—just then politically the rowdiest of metropolitan areas.

The Cardinal said of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, when they were discussing the iniquities of the theatre, that "his only fault was one which cures itself—his youth." When Henry George went to see him, the Cardinal said that his love of our Lord led him to love men, while Henry George replied that his love of men led him to love our Lord.

Though he had been an athlete at Harrow he did not like his clergy to care for sports. "I do not like a priest to run after a piece of leather," he said, with a characteristic summariness of thought and speech, when he heard of a clerical football player. Yet he took a five-bar gate when he went to Ushaw College in the sixties.

He allowed the sherry which he renounced himself to be put on the table at the early open dinner at the Archbishop's House, but any guest who used the wine felt as if he were drinking it on the sly, fearing to meet the eye of his host when he touched the hated liquor.

#### THE CARDINAL AND THE LADIES.

His manners with ladies were always charming; and his bow, when he took off the hat of more than Quaker brim, was a homage the most gracious ever made.

All sorts and conditions of women had recourse to him, the very simple and the very sophisticated. Sometimes there came some great lady from the inner world of fashion, floating in perfume, and wearing the latest vanity in shoes from the Burlington Arcade.

Another type of woman had a great attraction for him—the Protestant young lady, whose piety has, more and more of late years, taken so practical a turn. He met, one after another, these maidens, each animated by a serious intention to make some one less wretched. He said he thought all this self-denial wonderful in young women outside the Church. But the perfection of all woman-kind he found in his beloved neighbours, the Sisters of Charity, in Carlisle Place. Personally, he had not much sympathy with the contemplative Orders of either men or women. What captivated him most was the woman who worked in the world yet prayed in the cloister, who went about doing good—the leaven of holiness in the school and the slum.

#### THE CARDINAL AND THE PRINCE.

Here is an anecdote of the Cardinal and the Prince:—

Whatever the Cardinal's tact, it never hid the truth, at any rate from the tactful. Generally he went straight to the mark. "I have been doing something you would not approve this afternoon, voting for the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill," said the Prince of Wales to him one evening. "I know you have, sir," said the Cardinal, not apologetically. "You disapprove that very much?" asked the Prince in appeasing tones. "I do, sir," was the straight reply.

#### "THEY WOULD BURN ME IN ROME."

Mr. Meynell dwells rightly upon his wonderful freedom from bigotry:—

In most questions his liberality was beyond expectation. He was never afraid of being compromised in the cause of charity. About Padre Curci, when he had been expelled by the Jesuits, and was even out of Papal favour, he once unbosomed himself to me. "I have put my purse at his disposal in his necessities," he said, "and I tell you this, that you may tell it when I am gone"—a phrase which he not unfrequently used, and which I have regarded as an obligation in cases where, otherwise, my pen would run through passages. "They would burn him in Rome," he added, smiling, "if they could; and they would burn me too." He had a great desire that his flock should love what he called "the music of the English Bible," and he published at his own cost St. John's Gospel, in a form which made it available for the pocket. There was no medal or scapular which he regarded as an equipment more heavenly.

#### THE CARDINAL AS AN ANGLICAN.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for February Mr. Reginald Wilberforce begins his article on Cardinal Manning with the following sentence:—

By the death of Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of SS Andrew and Gregory on the Cuelian Hill, and Archbishop of Westminster, the Romish Church loses her most brilliant and distinguished Englishman, London Society its most picturesque figure, the working men of England one of their doughtiest champions, and the Temperance cause one of its staunchest disciples and one of its foremost advocates.

The article is confined to the Anglican phase of Dr. Manning's career. Here, for instance, is an account of Manning as rector of Lavington:—

#### AS RECTOR OF LAVINGTON.

As rector he was beloved in the parish. One of his old parishioners still rejoices in the fact that for some years he led the singing in Lavington Church, "saving his poor voice and giving it a rest, dear man." To the children he was invariably kind, constantly giving them small money presents. It is told of him that when he saw a child with bad boots on, he used to say, "Now, my child, I will give you one new boot if your mother can afford to buy you the other;" then he went to the village shop and paid for one boot for the child. During the years that I remember Manning at Lavington he rarely unbent; always kindly, he seemed too studious or abstracted to join in any of our boyish amusements; once, however, he did, and the scene was as follows. In Charlton Forest, on the top of the South Downs, there is in the middle of the wood a green grassy ring, into which eight woodland roads debouch. A picnic from Lavington had been organised, and Manning was one of the party. When luncheon was over, an announcement was made that a tournament would take place. Down one of the eight roads came Manning, on such a small pony that he had to hold his legs up to prevent his feet touching the ground. He held a long ash stick in his hand, and riding into the centre of the ring, loudly challenged all comers. A response came from the wood, and Henry Wilberforce rode forth to do battle. The ponies, however, refused to enter into the joke. Henry Wilberforce was thrown, while Manning's pony vanished from under him, leaving its rider standing on the ground.

Of his flock at Lavington only one followed him to Rome, and that one after many years, for he dissuaded his parishioners from following his example. To one who could not endure the thought of separation from the rector who had taught her so much, and who wished to follow him, he said, "Though you have followed my example in most things since I have been here, do not follow me now."

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## HIS ROAD TO ROME.

The following sets forth the stages of Manning's progress Romewards:—

A document dated the 20th of October, 1850, sums up his progress to Rome. Its substance is as follows:—

When first he came to Lavington his creed was limited to a belief in Baptismal Regeneration; he had no definite views on the Eucharist or any idea of the Church. In 1834, Bishop Wilberforce sent him to Hooker, to learn the doctrine of the Real Presence. In 1835 he had cause to see that succession was essential to the Divine authority of the Church. In 1838 he believed that the only and Divine Rule of Faith was Universal Tradition. On this point the divergence between himself and Bishop Wilberforce began, and Manning says, "We have both been consistent in our after career." In 1841 he had learned that unity was a first law of the Church, and that the position of the Church of England was tenable only as an extreme and anomalous case, full of difficulty, and fatal if it could be shown to be at variance with universal tradition in Faith or Discipline. Here, again, the brothers-in-law differed. They discussed the question at length, and again Manning bears witness, "We have since been consistent."

Therefore, the laws of succession, tradition, and unity convinced him, first, that Protestantism was a heresy and a schism; secondly, that the Church of England was alone tenable as a portion of the Universal Church, and bound by its traditions of faith and discipline, from which it became to him further manifest that, as the Universal Church is guided and kept in the faith by the Holy Spirit, it was impossible that any contradictions of faith should exist in it. If, therefore, Greece, Rome, and England be the three portions of the one visible Church, they may be in popular opposition, and even verbal contradiction, but they must be in substantial agreement. Here again the brothers-in-law differed, and again Manning says, "We have been consistent since." He resolved never to speak a word or do an act to keep open the breach between the Churches. He had "never assumed a position or tone of hostility towards the Church of Rome;" he admitted that his teaching had been, and was, nearer to the Roman Church than to the Church of England. It seemed to him that, as he had steadfastly pressed on in the convictions of 1835, 1838, and 1841, he had found himself more and more removed from the living Church of England. He felt that he could as easily doubt the Holy Trinity as that the Church was One, Visible, and Infallible. In the Church of England he saw a Protestant and a Catholic element, between them an unintelligible and false-hearted compromise. The Protestant element he believed to be the disease of the Church, the Catholic its life and substance.

## THE CARDINAL AS GAOL PREACHER.

In the *Month* for February the Rev. John Morris, the Jesuit, who served as Diocesan Secretary both to Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Wiseman, tells a story on the authority of Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish Fenian, who heard Cardinal Manning preach to the prisoners at Millbank:—

While at Millbank, he said, the favourite topic for sermons to the prisoners was the Prodigal Son. They were all weary to death of the Prodigal Son, and hated his very name. One day a stranger came to preach in the gaol chapel. They knew by his violet cassock that he was some one out of the ordinary. As usual he began about the Prodigal Son, and the convicts settled themselves down to sulky inattention. But in a very few minutes they were all listening eagerly, and after a few minutes more the tears began to steal down the rough cheeks of several. Before the sermon was over, hardened ruffians were sobbing, so touching was the simple description of the home of the prodigal, the picture of his old father and heart-broken mother, of the innocent joys of his childhood, and of its contrast with his after degradation and self-reproach. That sermon left a deep mark on the remembrance of all who heard it, and Boyle O'Reilly said that apart from all his love for Cardinal Manning for his devotion to the cause of

his country, the remembrance of that sermon had endeared him to him for all the rest of his life.

## MIS PERSONAL HABITS.

Father Morris dwells on the Cardinal's love of a good blazing fire, and the simplicity and austerity of his habits:—

His dinner was simplicity itself, and practically he had but one meal a day. That spare, emaciated frame, needed singularly little nourishment. Canon Johnson told me that when the Cardinal met the leaders of the Dockyard strike in the schoolroom at Poplar, he came back in the evening at nine o'clock, having touched nothing since his frugal dinner at one, and he felt so little exhaustion that he could then and there, over his bread and butter, tell his Secretary all that had passed.

## THE CARDINAL AND PIO NONO

Father Morris tells the story that when Manning went to Rome Pius the Ninth said to him in his first audience: "When the see was vacant many people said many things against my placing you there, but I had a voice continually in my ear that said to me, 'Put him there, put him there.'" Pius had a high opinion of Manning, and long before he made him an archbishop Pio Nono spoke of him as a *testa quadra*, a man whose head was square, which somewhat resembles General Booth's favourite phrase in describing a sensible man as a man whose head is screwed on straight.

## AS SCHOOLBOY AT HARROW.

With the following anecdote of his Harrow days I conclude these reminiscences:—

When at Harrow he was a great cricketer, and he has told me stories of his prowess in the game which I had forgotten. A Harrow story of another kind has remained in my memory. The bounds for the boys at Harrow extended a mile every way from the schoolhouse. As might be imagined, they were easily transgressed. One day Manning was on the London Road considerably more than a mile from the school, when he caught sight of a master on horseback, riding towards him. The boy immediately took to the fields, and the master, dismounting at a gate and throwing a rein over it, gave chase on foot. Manning was light of foot and easily kept ahead, so making a circuit he was the first to come to the gate, and unhooking the rein, he mounted the horse and rode up into Harrow, leaving the master to follow on foot at his leisure.

## THE MUSIC OF THE SOUL.

In the *Arena* for January, Mr. Edward P. Sheldon has some good verses on the music of the soul. He begins by referring to the beautiful legend of the bell of the angels in heaven which rings at twilight, and can only be heard by those whose hearts are free from all passion and hatred and sin. He then goes on to say that a still sweeter and grander music is that made, not by heavenly angels, but by human hearts and souls:—

This spirit of human kindness

Is the angel the soul most needs;

It sings its most wonderful psalm,

While the heart does its noblest deeds.

There is a touching little narrative poem in *Good Words*, for February, signed "Jim's Wife," which tells how a poor old neighbour of hers died all alone, while she was carrying out a kindly impulse to bring the old man some fresh-laid eggs. The concluding moral of the piece is in the last verse:—

Friends, in this world of hurry

And work and sudden end,

If a thought comes quick of doin'

A kindness to a friend,

Do it that blessed minute. Don't put it off! Don't wait!

What's the use of doing a kindness, if you do it a day too late?



## THE PAPACY AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

BY M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

In his second article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses the question of State Intervention in Labour Problems, and upholds the Pope in—on the whole—declaring against it. In a certain sense, he admits, all men are "interventionists"; no one would dispute that "the State ought to protect the rights of each, and to the State belongs the repression of abuses." It is not so much in the principle as in the application that the difference lies. Where do the duties of the State begin and end? is the question on which people disagree.

## THE STATE—WHAT IS THE STATE?

At first sight it might seem as if Leo XIII. were inconsistent in his adverse attitude towards State intervention. Church tradition, and more especially the Pope's favourite theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelic Doctor" (who expressly says, "The king should act in the kingdom, as the soul in the body, or God in the world") seem distinctly in favour of the theory of "the State as Providence." But, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out, the State which Thomas Aquinas had in view was very different from the State which confronts us now. His typical ruler was St. Louis; who is ours? "By what name shall we designate the contemporary State if, instead of an abstract idea—a mere figment of the reason—we try to look upon it as a concrete object, a living reality? If we would, as is fitting, personify it by means of the men who direct it, those who make it speak or act, the State of to-day is not called St. Louis, or Philip II., or Louis XIV., or Ferdinand II.; the name of the State was yesterday Bismarck, Gladstone, Tisza, Crispi, Frère-Orban, Ferry—what will be its name to-morrow, or ten years hence? No one knows; Rome is as ignorant on that point as Paris."

## SOCIALISM: PAGAN, NOT CHRISTIAN.

The modern notion of the "State as Providence," M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, is not a Christian one at all. It has a decidedly Pagan flavour; it puts Government in the place of God, and revives the apotheosis of the Cæsars. The modern State, so far from being an ally of the Church, is decidedly hostile to it; and it would be putting it on the lowest ground—the height of imprudence in the latter to apply the dicta of medieval theologians to a state of things they never contemplated.

And even though the modern State were more equitable and more enlightened than it is—though it were, in reality, anything but an irresponsible collectivity exercising power through fickle and passionate delegates—even though it were to get rid of its sectarian spirit and its tyrannical proceedings, we should still feel doubtful of its competence and capacity for regulating the factory and the workshop. The State is a heavy machine, with slow and cumbrous wheels, uselessly complicated, which, to execute the smallest operation requires a considerable expenditure of fuel and labour; there is none which yields smaller results with a greater waste of force; consequently, the more State action is extended, the greater the risk of impoverishing the country. Instead of hastening the development of natural wealth, the interference of the State is calculated to retard it, by hindering the action of the free factors of wealth and labour.

## THE POPE AS CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that where labour must be regulated it should be by the action of corporations and trades unions rather than by that of the State, and he would leave all possible liberty to those bodies, and to private enterprise of any sort. We are apt, he thinks, to

undervalue the work accomplished by the latter. In a fine passage he exalts the Pope as the champion of liberty—so much vilified and threatened now from all sorts of unexpected quarters—solving the social problem by means of free associations, as solving it by means of liberty; for, as he reminds us, we must not confound liberty with individualism.

I do not (he goes on to say) recognise the right of any one to force this confession on us as a doctrine. For my own part, I do not accept it. Liberty is not synonymous with individualism; and it is a wrong to the former to treat the terms as equivalent. Though the most essential of all liberties, that of the individual is not the only one. This fact is too often lost sight of both by the opponents and advocates of State Intervention. Freedom of association under all its forms is a necessary part of liberty. Without this, no liberty can be but incomplete and partial.

## THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu concludes thus:—

"We are thus brought back at every point to the same conclusion: there is nothing really efficacious, nothing solid and durable, for our democratic societies, outside the Gospel, outside the spirit of Christianity and Christian brotherhood. The State is powerless to ensure us social progress and social peace. Whether legislation be national or international, the law and legal compulsion too often run the risk of poisoning the wound they would heal. Our industrial democracies want something more than Government rules and regulations. When shall we learn to get rid of our modern superstitions? The law is like the cabalistic signs of the sorcerer, or the magic formulas of the *Shaman*—it has no curative virtue in itself. The law, by itself, is a dead thing—there is no salvation in it. The State and the law have nothing to say to men's souls. We shall see when examining the remedies preferred by the Catholic reformers and Leo XIII. that what matters most is not so much material forms and rules of administration as man himself, and the soul of man.

**A Methodist Estimate of Ignatius Loyola.**—The *London Quarterly Review* reviews Mr. Ross's "Life of the Founder of the Jesuits," and sums up his own opinion of Ignatius in the following passage:—

That Loyola was a remarkable man is evident enough; but he can scarcely be classed as a *great* man. His energy was immense, his force of character admirable; but he was essentially wanting in all the higher qualities of soul. His devotions were narrowed into slavish routine and sensuous forms, and the great work of his life was to found a Society the chief principle of which was that of abject obedience to the behests of a fallible Superior. Even so, Loyola's character and gifts, though they enabled him to found, would not have been adequate to the full moulding and development of the wonderful "Society of Jesus." His associates and successors, from Lainez onwards, have often, in many points of forecast, subtlety, statesmanship, and organising power, shown themselves men of greater gifts and genius than Loyola.

**England and St. Peter.**—In the *Dublin Review* the Bishop of Salford publishes a paper on England's devotion to St. Peter. He says that no saint ever entered so much into the life of a nation as St. Peter entered into the life of our English forefathers from the sixth century downward. This is not surprising if it be true that St. Peter, in a vision, came to St. Brithwald and said to him, "The Kingdom of the English is the Kingdom of God." An excellent doctrine, especially for the English. If Peter would only say it again to some of our modern saints we might once more cover the land with Peter's churches. In old times there were no fewer than 1105 churches dedicated to St. Peter in England and Wales.

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## THE MINISTER WHO MUST GO.

SKETCH OF M. DURNOVO.

THE *Leisure Hour* for February contains an article in the series of "The Statesmen of Europe," which is devoted to the Russian Ministers, the chief place in which is given to M. Durnovo, the Minister of the Interior, who is chiefly responsible for the failure of the Russian Government to cope adequately with the famine on the Volga. The writer takes a very strongly hostile view of M. Durnovo, who is described as a fitting successor of Count Demetri Tolstoi, one of the most despotic and retrograde officials from whom Russia ever suffered.

Durnovo owes his career to a mere chance. When in 1881 General Ignatieff held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, he begged the Tzar to nominate Durnovo as his assistant, meaning a man of the same name with that of the actual Minister, a friend of Ignatieff, and a good Slavophile.

"Which Durnovo?" asked the Tzar. "That stupid general?"

"The Governor of Ekaterinoslaff," promptly replied the ex-diplomat Ignatieff, instantly observing that the Tzar was not too much disposed in favour of his *protégé*, and desiring to get out of the quandary in which he found himself. Now Ignatieff knew nothing but the mere name of this Durnovo, and yet, *volens volens*, he had to accept him as his assistant. Thus a man who was nothing but a simple administrator came to hold one of the most important offices of State. When Ignatieff was succeeded by Tolstoi, Durnovo was chosen to the post of head official of the Chancellery of the Emperor, and then was nominated Minister of Internal Affairs. During the two years that he has held his post he has initiated no political measures, for all those passed under his rule were already prepared by Count Tolstoi, who thus continues, though dead, still to fill his original office. In fact, at present M. Durnovo has shown himself nothing but the political executor of his predecessor—*i.e.*, wholly opposed to the modern spirit, for those are the terms of the testament to which he gives effect.

M. Durnovo has limited the jury laws, established the new district administrators in place of the justices of the peace, and formed the special police into a powerful and independent department, entirely distinct from the Home Office. Another Durnovo, cousin of the Minister of the Interior, presides over the police. M. Durnovo is more or less in sharp antagonism with M. Vischnegradsky:—

He has always been an upholder of religious tolerance. But for him the persecution against the Jews might have broken out sooner, and it is possible that this persecution may be the cause of his ultimate fall. It is a subject of constant dispute between him and the Minister of the Interior, who is the champion of intolerance and of rigorous measures; and it is possible that Vischnegradsky might have overturned his adversary Durnovo on this question, if Durnovo were not the man of straw of the omnipotent President of the Holy Synod, Pobedonostzeff.

With which I take leave to differ. M. Pobedonostzeff, against whose persecuting tendency I have never failed

to make vigorous protest, is an honest, and with the exception of his religious bigotry, an intelligent Minister.

## LYNCH LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

In the *Juridical Review* for January, Mr. N. J. D. Kennedy, advocate, concludes his two articles upon "Lynch Law" by a very severe criticism of the conduct of the United States, or rather of Mr. Blaine, in relation to the lynching of Italians at New Orleans. Mr. Kennedy maintains that the United States would not have tolerated from any country what the Italians have had to put up with from the United States. He says that he hopes the appeal of Italy to the moral sense of the United States and of the civilised world will not be in vain:—

President Harrison's last Message to Congress dealing with the incident in a tone worthy of the better traditions of American diplomacy, condemns it as "discreditable and deplorable." It points out that Congress has not yet made

offences against the treaty rights of foreigners cognisable in the Federal Courts, with the result that the Federal Courts and officers cannot intervene to protect foreigners, or punish their murderers. It admits that State officers must under these conditions be regarded as Federal, in such a sense as to make the Federal Government to certain effects answerable for their acts. The President does not doubt that a friendly conclusion of the issues between the two Powers is attainable.

That it may be so will be earnestly hoped by all who wish well to America and Italy, and who believe that equal justice and protection of life and liberty are the main ends for which civil society exists. The American Government, which has strenuously, and on the whole justly, vindicated its right to protect its citizens from foreign violence or injury, may with honour acknowledge, and create means to satisfy, a claim which rests on the same fundamental right.

Even this hateful occurrence will turn to good if it rouses the public virtue and intelligence of Americans to remove the stain which lynch-law has fixed on their civilisation. The men who spared no sacrifice to abolish slavery ought to remember how cruelly they and their fellow-reformers suffered under its reign of terror. If it be true, as seems generally believed, that the roots of this evil are to be found in the weakness and corruptibility of officials, the ignorance or venality of juries, it is surely a work worthy of their strength to purify the sources of justice, and redeem their institutions from reproach.

*Lippincott's Magazine* tends more and more every month to become an illustrated periodical. This month the articles on "Prince Gallitzin, Priest and Pioneer," who settled in the Alleghanies at the beginning of the century, the account of "The Hackney Horses of America," and other papers, are all illustrated. There is an interesting article on "The Managing Editor," which is one of the journalist series, with some good newspaper stories in it. He says that no position is so fraught with so much anxiety. One error will ruin an executive editor, two years is the average length of his official life.



M. DURNOVO.

## THE BIG SHOPS OF TO-DAY.

WHY THEY HAVE COME, AND WHY THEY WILL STAY.

M. GEORGES MICHEL, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 1st, goes at some length into the question of the small retail dealers *v.* the Stores and Whiteley's, in England, or the Louvre and the Bon Marché in France. He shows that the latter are the result of the natural and necessary development of commerce, and that the economy resulting from the producer being brought a stage nearer to the consumer, cannot but be beneficial in the long run to the public in general, though the change may not be accomplished without loss in some quarters.

## WHY THEY CAME.

A co-operative store, having greater resources at its command than any of the individuals composing it, can give wholesale orders direct to the manufacturer, for amounts so large as to ensure a considerable reduction in price, by which the customer is allowed to benefit. Another advantage to the customer is that of finding articles of various kinds ready to hand in the same shop, instead of incurring the fatigue and loss of time involved in going from one tradesman's establishment to another.

With the extension of communications, increased facilities of transport, the extensive modifications introduced into industry, the creation of new wants, we have thus seen the rise and progress of those *magasins* (the word has scarcely an equivalent in English, though we possess the thing) whose beginnings were the most modest, but which, impelled by pressing circumstances, have added numerous specialities to those which formed their starting point, and collected together, under the designation of *nouveautés*, a large variety of the articles serving for human clothing and habitation.

## WHAT WILL SUCCEED THEM.

But though this new form of commerce has not yet attained its complete development, it is on the point of being superseded by the co-operative consumers' association. Modern society has an insuperable tendency to seek well-being and comparative luxury, not so much through an increase in profits (which are necessarily limited), as by a constant reduction in the prices of the necessities of life. For the last fifty years, still more during the last twenty, wages and salaries have risen in considerable proportions. Just now it seems likely that they will remain at their present level, unless they diminish. The great competition among operatives and tradesmen, the extension of public education in all its degrees to all classes, the levelling which has taken place in the prices of natural products, as well of manufactured articles of a higher order, all these causes will have the effect of maintaining the present state of things, with a tendency rather to a fall than a rise. The new classes everywhere springing up understand that they can only ameliorate their condition by reducing the cost of living. Now, this essential condition can only be fulfilled by the concentration of credit, the centralization of capital, and the division of general expenses among a colossal number of consumers. This question, which has been partially solved by large trading establishments, will be finally set at rest by co-operation. We are, as yet, only at the beginning of this movement; but the first attempts made in France,—and still more in England and the United States,—do not permit us to be doubtful of ultimate success. We can already affirm that the Co-operative Consumers' Association is the stage we shall reach to-morrow, and that it will become an established fact with the rising generation. But we must not anticipate the future.

## ELEGANCE AND COMFORT CHEAPENED.

Returning to the *grands magasins*, the principal cause of their success is the fact that their founders have understood the necessity of offering to a new democracy, whose needs and habits were being modified, the means of satisfying in the cheapest possible way a taste for elegance and comfort unknown to previous generations. They did not originate this tendency

—they have only profited by it, and in this they have only followed the course taken by industry on a large scale. Ever since the invention of railways and electricity, manufacturers have been devoting all their energies to securing their raw material at first hand. This point conceded, the first reform consisted in suppressing the multitude of brokers and middlemen who interposed between the producer and the consumer, and let the public benefit to a certain extent by the economy involved in this suppression. That this is so—that the public, as well as the dealers have benefited—is shown by the fact that all goods sold by them have been considerably reduced in price, while the price of goods which have not come under this action has remained stationary.

## THEIR EFFECT ON PRICES.

Twenty-five years ago a pair of kid gloves of good quality cost 6 francs, and to-day a pair of the same quality can be had for four francs, while at the same time, a series of inferior qualities has come into the market at prices ranging as low as 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr. 25 c. and even 1 fr. The same is the case with all specialities whatever. On the contrary, goods which have not come within the range of the *grands magasins* have not changed in price. Are not the prices of meat, bread, wine, firewood, oil, as high, or higher, than twenty-five years ago.

The available forces of intelligence and capital were scarcely half utilised. Under the new theory effort, wisely graduated so as to economise human strength, is carried to its maximum. Thanks to methodical concentration, and an improved organisation, results have been doubled without doubling the number of instruments, because nothing is left to chance, and the machine is always working . . .

How has this result been attained? By the division of labour and the specialisation of intelligence.

Has this development taken place without disturbing individual interests and inflicting injury? From some points of view it is to be regretted that our great commercial concentrations condemn thousands of individuals—some of whom might have set up in business on their own account—to perpetual wage labour.

## THE ASSISTANTS AND THE SMALL SHOPKEEPERS.

But, M. Michel contends, the *employé* of one of the *grands magasins* is better off in many respects than the retail dealer's shopman, or even the shopkeeper himself. He is better paid, better lodged and fed, he cannot be dismissed without notice, and he is sure of a pension in old age. Moreover, whereas the small shopkeeper's assistant loses his place when obliged to leave for his term of military service, the clerk at the Louvre or the Bon Marché knows that he will be taken back by the firm on his return.

With regard to the objection that under the small retail system every man might in time hope to have a business of his own, three things are pointed out: 1. It is only a minority of shop assistants who can ever hope to do so. 2. The men who have lost the savings of a lifetime through setting up in business on their own account are perhaps quite as numerous as those who have prospered; and of those who do not actually fail, many find the struggle a hard one, and their means actually less than when they occupied a subordinate position. 3. It is by no means impossible for an *employé* of one of the large establishments to become independent, though it is the fashion to speak as if it were. In fact, some of the newer ones now flourishing at Paris were founded by *commis* trained in the service of the older houses.

After pointing out that the system of *grands magasins* is unfavourable to trade tricks and a *dou-ble* scale of prices, M. Michel contends that the Government is illogical and inconsistent in looking on them with disfavour, and that, if they are to be interfered with officially at all, the only reasonable course would be to return to the whole oppressive and obsolete machinery of mediæval trade legislation.

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## THE LATE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, Mr. Francis Scudamore has an interesting article on "Troubled Egypt and the Late Khedive," which will be read by many for information as to the new Khedive, in which, however, they will be disappointed, for it is almost entirely devoted to his father Tewfik. He recalls the fact that the late Khedive was the son of a peasant girl who was a slave in the house of Ismail Pasha. She was not one of the ladies of the harem, but a domestic employed in some light menial capacity in the household. As, however, she bore a son, she had a right to the vacant place of fourth wife. Ismail disliked her, but he could not put her aside. When Ismail left Egypt he carried with him

thirty great chests of jewels, £150,000 in gold for his immediate necessities, and was accompanied by seventy ladies of his harem and a regiment of followers.

Mr. Scudamore asserts that every night in the early part of 1882 Arabi tortured his Circassian prisoners. He says:—

There he visited them by night, and sought to obtain by torture evidence that would enable him to take the life of his enemy, Osman Rifky. Many tragedies have been enacted in Egypt, but it is difficult to believe that any more hideous brutality has ever been practised so near our own day than that which this heartless and cold-blooded peasant directed each evening in the Abdin prison. At length the Khedive stepped in between Arabi and his victims, and saved them from death by torture by a sentence of banishment.

Unfortunately, although Tewfik saved the Circassians, he had not courage to arrest Arabi at the decisive moment, when one vigorous act might have quelled the rebellion.

Had he followed the spirited and manly advice of Mr Colvin—had he arrested the traitor in sight of all, or cut him down as was his right—there would have been an end of all mutinies. Alas! he did neither. "We are between four fires," he said, when Arabi had sheathed his sword, and Colvin whispered, "Now is your moment." "We are between four fires, what can I do? we shall all be killed."

Since the war Tewfik's conduct has been admirable:—

There is only one phrase that can adequately sum up the late Khedive's character. He was a thoroughly honourable

gentleman. Above all things, he was loyal—loyal to the backbone. In spite of every temptation and provocation, he refused to intrigue against his father. Equally loyal when he had accepted, much against his will, the detestable dual control which he predicted would fail, as indeed it did, he supported it loyally through recurrent blunders.

Mr. Scudamore is very strongly of opinion that it is impossible to deliver Egypt over to the Egyptians without seeing barbarism established without more ado. The Egyptian Council of State in 1890 voted by a large majority in favour of subjecting brigands convicted of assassination and robbery to amputation of the right hand and left foot, followed by crucifixion. With such a people

under him and foreign intrigues round him, it was a wonder that Tewfik got along as well as he did. Mr. Scudamore says:—

In appearance Tewfik Pasha, while bearing a certain resemblance to his father, in so far as a rather good-looking dark man can resemble a strikingly ugly red one, yet wore many strong traces of the fellah side of his parentage. At first sight he doubtless struck his visitor as being a somewhat heavy, stolid, almost clumsy-brained Ottoman, who, despite a graceful dignity, inseparable from his origin and training, possessed little more intellectual expression than does the "Turk's head" known in this country. But when his interest was awakened in his visitor's conversation, and in this he was neither backward nor hard to please, his face was at once lit up with that pleasant, winning smile which has a peculiar charm in grave Turkish faces.



THE LATE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

Mr. Edward Dacey, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, contributes his recollections of Tewfik, which are interesting but not very notable. He says that Tewfik was very indignant that he was not allowed to shoot Arabi. When we refused to allow him to deal with Arabi and the mutinous soldiers as he wished, we destroyed the last remote chance of establishing an independent native Government at Cairo strong enough to maintain order without British troops. Tewfik admitted that, but he did not like our garrison any the better for it. On one occasion he said, pointing to a British sentinel at his palace gate, "Do you suppose I like this? Why, every time I pass a British soldier in the street I long to get out and take

him by the neck." Still, although he did not like the foreigner, he was profoundly grateful that the foreigner was English and not French:—

He learnt gradually to see that his English advisers and his English officials had really the interest of Egypt at heart. He might not—in many cases he did not—approve of our reforms; but he realised that, whether wise or unwise, they were enforced upon him by an honest wish to promote Egyptian welfare. Time after time I have heard him express his personal admiration for the good conduct of the British army of occupation. He told me once he had been looking over the public records of the period when Cairo was occupied by the French, and that he had found there were more charges of assaults and outrages committed in one week by the French soldiery than were even alleged against our own troops in the course of a year. His own experience had led him to form a very low opinion of the Egyptians as soldiers, and he more than once expressed an opinion to me that the attempt to form a native Egyptian army was a mere waste of time and money. But for the English officers in the Egyptian army, and still more for the English engineers employed in the irrigation works so ably carried out by Sir Scott Moncrieff, he could find no terms of praise too strong to express his gratitude.

Mr. Dicey thinks that if Tewfik had lived he would have become in time something more than a man of straw.

### THE LIFE OF GORDON IN KHARTOUM.

SOME UNPUBLISHED FACTS FROM EGYPT.

MAJOR WINGATE, in the *United Service Magazine* for February, publishes the first part of an interesting paper on the siege and fall of Khartoum from a hitherto unpublished report that was drawn up towards the end of 1885 by a committee of Egyptian officers, under the presidency of Mohammed Nushi Pasha, dealing with the siege and fall of Khartoum from a native point of view. Nushi Pasha was present in Khartoum during the first part of the siege, and was commissioned by General Gordon to take the steamers to Shendi to meet the British Relief Expedition.

Major Wingate translated directly from the Arabic Report from which I make a few chief extracts. The paper is mostly devoted to descriptions of General Gordon's military acts and deeds. Here is the native version of the mutiny, and the forgiveness, and subsequent execution of the treacherous Pashas. Before the fight at Halfieh Hassan Pasha and Said Pasha had a palaver with the rebel Emirs:—

The two Pashas then rode up, and ordered the "Cease fire"; but the artillery officer, seeing that the enemy were beginning to retire, refused to obey the order, and continued firing; thereupon Hassan Pasha drew his sword and cut off the officer's head. Said Pasha also ordered the bugler to sound the retreat, and told the Adjutant-Major to cease fire. The latter refused to retire. Said Pasha then turned to the bugler, saying, "I am the general officer commanding; you must obey my orders." The bugler hesitated, until Said Pasha and Adjutant-Major had ceased talking, when the former drew his sword and cut off the bugler's head. Another bugler was then ordered to sound the retreat, and fearing that a like fate might befall him, he did so. The two Pashas thereupon, with drawn swords, began to drive the troops back against their will; but Khashm El Mus Bey and Mohammed Agha Koradieff strove with might and main to induce the men to return and continue the action.

Eight officers, having collected some of the men, returned, but the two Pashas riding back killed them all. These two traitorous Pashas held their turbouches in their mouths so as to show the rebels who they were. Ali Agha, before he was killed, twice fired his revolver at Hassan Pasha, but missed

him. Mualli Bey, commanding the Bashi-Bazouks, tried to save the gun which had been left behind, but was killed. The force was now in full retreat, followed by the victorious rebels led by the Fiki Medawi. All the transport camels, carrying ammunition and water, fell into the hands of the enemy, who pursued almost up to the Eastern Palace, and were eventually dispersed by the fire from the Krupp guns, which Gordon Pasha ordered to be turned on them. This defeat occurred on 16th March. Stewart Pasha was sent across to the Eastern Palace to inquire into the cause of the disaster, and on his telegraphing to Gordon Pasha, the latter ordered the two Pashas to come to him at once; and, on being questioned by him, they confessed what they had done. Gordon spoke kindly to them, gave them coffee, and permitted them to return to their houses. He did this in order to prevent alarm, and to gain time until he could make a more complete inquiry. Shortly afterwards Farag informed Gordon that, owing to the conduct of these two Pashas, there was an uproar amongst the people and the troops. The General ordered Farag Pasha to do what he could to quiet them, and instructed the chief of police to have the two Pashas carefully watched, and to bring them before him the following morning. On their arrival the next day, the families of the murdered officers presented numbers of petitions representing the cowardice of the two Pashas, and that unless they were punished they would take the law into their own hands and punish them. Farag Pasha further represented that there was a strong feeling in the town on the matter. Gordon Pasha therefore ordered a general court-martial, of which Farag Pasha was president, to try the two Pashas; they were both convicted and found guilty of murder and treachery, and were sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at once, and had a quieting effect on the town.

**The Future of Our Race.**—Mr. Robert Johnson, the director of the Colonial College, thus sets forth the future of our race:—

Looking forward but a few short years, is not the following a probable forecast? Can we not see the great English family occupying the whole of North America, Australia, New Zealand, a great part of South Africa, and many other parts of the world as well? In America, Canada and the United States, hand joined in hand, command alike the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of South Africa command the Indian and Southern Seas, while all are united in a firm and indissoluble alliance with the mother land from whom they sprang, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Thus strong alike in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West this confederation of a race which has ever been in the van of political, social and religious freedom may work out a glorious mission and keep the peace of the world.

**Rosebery versus Gladstone.**—Lord Brabourne, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, has the first place with an article entitled "Rosebery versus Gladstone," a paper in which he does his best to show that

Lord Rosebery, in his admirable biography of Pitt, has, in the honourable vindication of that Minister's position and character, shattered and shivered the frail and flimsy foundation upon which Mr. Gladstone had built up an attempted historical justification of his attacks upon the Union and its authors. Lord Rosebery has done the Unionist party and the country good service in his exposure of the unfairness, the exaggerations, and the baseless accusations to which Mr. Gladstone has unhappily lent himself; in his fair and vivid representation of the crisis which actually existed in 1799-1800, and of the absolute necessity for resolute action on the part of the Minister; and in his practical vindication of the policy of those statesmen of to-day who count Lord Brabourne among their most faithful although not distinguished followers.

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## HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

SINCE Heinrich von Sybel began his monumental history of "The Foundation of the German Empire," many reviews of his book have been written, but it is surprising how little has been forthcoming about the career of the writer of the work. In the January part of *Nord und Süd*, however, there is a very interesting character study of the historian by Herr J. Caro, and from it the following notes are taken.

Heinrich Karl Ludolph von Sybel was born at Düsseldorf, on December 2nd, 1817, the year in which the idea of founding a Society for German History first came to light. Of more significance is the circumstance that he came of a family which, as far back as can be traced, furnished the Church and the State with a line of conspicuous representatives, and which during his boyhood formed the centre of a circle of eminent figures in literature and art. After eight years at the school of his native town, the talented youth of sixteen went to the University of Berlin, where in seven semestres he was promoted to the rank of Doctor of Philosophy. For four semestres he attended the historical lectures of Ranke—lectures which have become memorable in German historiography, and which, with truth, have been characterised as the beginning of a great school. For the fascinating teacher gathered round him a number of highly-gifted youths, directed their studies, and showed them the paths which had to be trodden in research connected with the history of the past. When Sybel joined this class he was the youngest, and, though he was visibly influenced by Ranke's method of treatment, he would seem to have allowed himself to be carried away with the stream less than did any of his fellow students. In addition to attending this history class, he pursued a very systematic and liberal course of study, which was supplemented by the impressions he received from the many distinguished artists and scholars who frequented his father's house.

Sybel's first dissertation was on the Goths and their historian Jordanis. Another, on the "Origin of Royalty in Germany" (1844), kept in motion for years a legion of critical pens, great and small—among them that of Waitz, a member of the Berlin Historical Society, who had just published his first volume of the "History of the German Constitution," and had treated the origin of German Royalty from a very different standpoint from that taken by Sybel.

Meanwhile Sybel had attracted universal attention by his "History of the First Crusade" (1841), the foundation stone of which he gratefully acknowledges to have been laid by Ranke, and immediately after its publication went to Bonn as Privatdocent at the university, becoming Professor in 1844. In 1846 he left Bonn and went to Marburg, also as a Professor, but here he does not

seem to have found the peaceful atmosphere necessary for scientific work. From a lecture on "Edmund Burke and Ireland," however, it may be gathered that at that time he had already begun researches in the period of the French Revolution, and his work on that subject established his reputation, and has become a recognised standard work.

The favour with which King Maximilian II. of Bavaria looked upon the study and the writing of history, rendered possible the production of historical works of permanent value. Ranke himself could not take up his abode in Munich, but both he and the King at once selected Sybel as the fit man for the Chair of History at the Bavarian University. "You need," wrote Ranke to Sybel, "a suitable field for your talents, and Munich offers it to you. You will be happier there, and you can develop your peculiar gifts. Will you stand in your own way? Because I love and honour you, because I wish you what is best, I

desire you to accept it." The prophecy of the master was fulfilled, and so deep was the influence exercised by Sybel that no one can attempt to depict the intellectual life of the South German metropolis without alluding to the prominent traces of himself which the Professor has left behind him. A circle of worshippers and a group of clever and promising students, impressed by the reality of his principles, soon crowded round the scholar in their midst. This was in 1856. In 1861 the Prussian Government summoned him back to Bonn. The more his special genius came to the front, and the more definite his conceptions of decisive moments in history became, the louder grew the voices of dissent of an opposition party. It is to the insinuations of his opponents that we owe "The German Nation and Empire," to a certain extent Sybel's confession of faith. A year after he returned to Bonn, he was elected a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but an eye affection

caused him to resign again and confine his powers to the business of teaching. When the Schleswig-Holstein complications set in, he accompanied the thunder of the German arms with his essay on "Germany and Denmark in the Thirteenth Century." In "Austria and Prussia in the Revolutionary War," he showed up the weakness of Austria; in "The New Germany and France," he wrote a warning for France; and when the German troops stood victorious on French soil, he entered into a discussion of the event and its consequences in the *Fortnightly Review* of January, 1871. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the North German Confederation, and in 1875 he resigned the Bonn professorship, to succeed Max Duncker as Director of the Archives at Berlin, but nearly another decade passed before it was rumoured that the New German Empire had found its historian in the great organiser of the State archives.



HEINRICH VON SYBEL.



## THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

A CATHOLIC SOLUTION, BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

THERE is a very interesting paper in the *Lyceum* for January, entitled "A Controversy of Moment," which sets forth the fact—which is not widely enough known in this country—that Archbishop Ireland, the Liberal Catholic Bishop of St. Paul's, Minnesota, has settled the denominational difficulty to his own satisfaction by what is called the Faribault system.

## THE FARIBAULT PLAN.

The *Lyceum* says that some time ago Archbishop Ireland

sanctioned a peculiar arrangement in reference to a school built by the Catholics of Faribault, a town in his diocese. For a nominal sum the parish priest handed over the school to the district Board of Education, stipulating, however, that the teachers in charge, who were Dominican Sisters, should be retained by the Board, and that the school should revert to his use after the regular school hours. The Board of Education undertook to manage the school as part of the educational system of the town, placing it on the same level as the other Board schools. The Dominican Sisters were to impart merely secular instruction during the school hours, approved by the Board; after that time they could give whatever religious teaching they considered advisable. A similar arrangement was made in connection with another school in the same diocese, and it was stated that Archbishop Ireland intended to extend it further in case the working of it in these two instances proved successful. His action was variously criticised by the Catholic Press of the United States. By some it was applauded as an excellent device to secure for Catholic children a share in the educational endowments of the State, while safeguarding at the same time their religious training. Others denounced the new scheme vehemently as a recognition of the State's claim to control the education of its citizens, and as a tacit abdication of the right sometimes claimed for the Church to control the secular together with the religious instruction of the young. The "Faribault plan," as it was styled, was vigorously championed by Archbishop Ireland's paper, the *North-Western Chronicle*, and the view rather broadly stated that the State had an indisputable right to control the secular education of its future citizens.

This, of course, was much too liberal a measure to find favour with all the members of the Catholic Church, and when the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bouquillon published, at Archbishop Ireland's request, a pamphlet entitled, "Education: To Whom does it Belong?" the Jesuit Father Laind vehemently attacked it in a pamphlet which set forth the view that the State had nothing whatever to do with education, and that it must rest entirely in the hands of the Church.

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S OPINION.

Archbishop Ireland, having been interviewed upon the subject, declared himself entirely in favour of Dr. Bouquillon. Speaking of the solution at Faribault, he said:—

The plan accords both with State laws and Church requirements, and on this account commends itself to all fair-minded, intelligent citizens. An existing Catholic school, which observation shows to be in all particulars fit to be put on a line with existing public schools, is adopted by the public School Board, and conducted during school hours under all the laws and regulations of the Board as to teachers and pupils. The Board is supreme in all that regards the imparting of the instruction required by its own programme and during all the time marked in this programme. In return the Board pays the current expenses. No State money in this manner is paid out for sectarian instruction; there is no division of the school fund; there is not the slightest setting aside of State rights.

There is, on the other hand, the serious advantage which all American citizens should appreciate—that Catholics have

their children instructed under payments from the public fund to which they are contributors, together with their fellow-citizens, and the State has the satisfaction of bringing peaceably, and without violation of personal rights, under its direction, for the imparting of secular instruction, multitudes of Catholic children who otherwise must keep aloof from it.

The Catholic conscience is satisfied under the plan. For while secular instruction is imparted there is no danger from Protestant or agnostic bias of teachers' minds, and, the legal school hours over, the buildings revert to Catholic control and religious instruction is given. Nothing more than this is marked in a formal letter from Rome, written in 1875, as needed in order that Catholic children may be authorised by bishops to attend State schools.

The Archbishop further declared himself in favour of State control over the education necessary for the prosperity of the State and paid for by the State, provided that it did not interfere with the rights and mission of the Church.

## PARENTS OR RATEPAYERS?

There is an editorial article in the *Dublin Review* entitled "Saving our Schools and their Catholic Teaching." The *Dublin Review's* idea is that the local control must be exercised by parents, and not by ratepayers. He also sets forth very strongly the distrust with which the Catholics regard the Church of England in this matter. "It is abundantly probable that we might find ourselves deserted by the Church of England":—

If, when the time comes for settling this "local control" question, we can say—"We have met you half way, we have established local control by parents whose children frequent our schools, we have abandoned the one-man-manager system, everything is public and above-board; leave us to ourselves, treat us exceptionally, we conscientiously reject the religious direction provided by ratepayers, we cannot accept their schools for our children"—we shall have placed ourselves in a strong position.

## WHAT IS CLAIRVOYANCE?

"LUCIFER" is publishing one of Madame Blavatsky's *Midnight Stories*, "The Bewitched Life," in the course of which she incidentally explains the theosophical theory of clairvoyance. This power, which is with most clairvoyants intermittent and spontaneous, can be exercised at will only by the help of evil spirits who are apt to prove savage taskmasters. In the story of "The Bewitched Life" the hero refuses to submit to the act of purification necessary to seal his soul against the evil spirits who had aided him in seeing in Japan what was going on in Germany. The initiate who implored him to be purified thus addresses him and explains the consequence of his refusal:—

Know that the developments of "long vision" (clairvoyance)—which is accomplished *at will* only by those for whom the Mother of Mercy, the great Kwan-On, has no secrets—must, in the case of the beginners, be pursued with help of the air Dzins (elemental spirits) whose nature is soulless, and hence wicked. Know also that, while the Arihat, "the destroyer of the enemy," who has subjected and made of these creatures his servants, has nothing to fear, he who has no power over them becomes their slave. Nay, laugh not, in your great pride and ignorance, but listen further. During the time of the vision and while the inner perceptions are directed toward the events they seek, the Daij-Dzin has the seer—when, like yourself, he is an inexperienced tyro—entirely in its power; and for the time being *that seer is no longer himself*. He partakes of the nature of his "guide." The Daij-Dzin, which directs his inner sight, keeps his soul in durance vile, making of him, while the state lasts, a creature like itself. Bereft of his divine light, man is but a soulless being; hence, during the time of such connection, he will feel no human emotions, neither pity nor fear, love nor mercy.

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In an article on life and death which he has declared spent on that question rightly ing the

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## COULD ROBERT ELSMERE HAVE LEFT THE CHURCH?

NO. BY MONCURE CONWAY.

In the *Monist* for January Mr. Moncure Conway has an article on Religion and Progress interpreted by the life and last work of Wathen Wilks Call, in the course of which he discusses what is the duty of a clergyman when he ceases to believe in the doctrines to which he declared his adherence when he was ordained. Mr. Call spent eleven years in the Church of England and after that quitted it. Mr. Conway thinks that Mr. Call acted rightly in accordance with his moral conscience in leaving the Church, but he thinks

It is by no means fair to maintain, with the author of "Robert Elsmere," that ministers who find themselves more liberal than the majority of preachers in their Church should surrender to such mere superiority of physical force without testing its legality and laying on it responsibility for its exercise of power. Robert Elsmere should, on moral principles, have remained in the Church. By so remaining Colenso, Dean Stanley, Charles Kingsley, Max Müller, Professor Jowett, Matthew Arnold, and others, have revealed the fact that, in their Church, thought is not delivered up by law to the despotism of a majority.

In defence of this view Mr. Conway thus states the case in favour of a course which to many sensitive consciences seems somewhat casuistical:—

In a majority of cases the minister has not entered "voluntarily,"—within the general moral scope of that term. His orthodox parents, abetted by their preacher, have kept light from him, repressed his reason, imprisoned him in Sunday schools and prayer-meetings; he has been accorded no free choice; he has been led as a captive, before his intellect was capable of judgment, artificially terrified about his soul, and the world's danger of damnation, and at length found himself in the pulpit. When the victim finds himself disabused of these fictions, what is his duty? In my belief it would be immoral for him to resign without having first secured a public decision of his Church on the issue. His paramount obligations are to the community in which he lives. He is morally bound to preach the truth as he sees it, openly, honestly, plainly. He cannot utter the discredited creeds, prayers, or dogmas. But he has a right, nay he is bound, to throw upon the Church which has entrapped him the responsibility of repudiating his principles and doctrines. He should say to his Church: "You are responsible for the unhappy situation in which I find myself. By your zealous propaganda you frightened or persuaded my parents, my friends, myself, into acceptance of dogmas I now find false. The logical result of taking you seriously was to turn from all worldly occupations, and devote my life to the work of saving mankind from a terrible doom. Now, awakened from the nightmare superinduced by you, I find myself past the opportunities of youth, the time for preparations in other professions irrevocably lost, and a family dependent on me. The situation concerns not only you and me, but others we have involved. For years I have been labouring with you to try and persuade other youths into the same situation as my own. Something is due to them. I have deceived them and must undeceive them. You say I must be true, but you must be true also. I have innocently reached a position which enables me to compel you to publish to the world exactly where you stand. I will clearly define my convictions: if you cannot tolerate them in your pulpit the youth will know the precise limits to their freedom they agree to in entering your ministry. If you can tolerate them they will know your liberalism. Therefore I remain here proclaiming my truth, and will not help you to cover the truth up by a resignation, relieving you of the duty of proclaiming your position with equal clearness. You have got me here, and if I go now you must turn me out. So shall the cause of truth be advanced."

## ARE JEWS BECOMING CHRISTIANS?

—OR THE CHRISTIANS JEWS?

MR. C. G. MONTEFIORE, in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, discusses the probable effect of modern Biblical criticism on the Jewish religion. He points out that the modern criticism of the Scriptures makes havoc of the orthodox Jewish position, even more than it does of the orthodox Christian position. Take, for instance, the new views that have gained acceptance by the critics as to the non-Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch:—

Now the Eighth Article of the Jewish Creed expressly asserts, "I believe with perfect faith that the whole Law, now in our possession, is the same that was given to Moses, our teacher." The contradiction is obvious and insuperable. Either criticism or creed must be abandoned.

The effect which this will have upon Judaism suggests to Mr. Montefiore that not exactly a fusion but an approximation between reformed Judaism and liberal Christianity might take place. He says:—

For us Jews the most important written record of that story is the collection of writings commonly known as the Old Testament. But there are other records of great importance for the true telling of the story besides the Old Testament, inasmuch as these contain in a more or less perfect form the words and thoughts of great men who have contributed to the actual fulness of the central ideas as they are to-day conceived amongst us, and without whose genius the ideas would have been less relatively complete or articulate than now they are. Such writings we must also learn to revere. We must learn to recognise inspiration in them as well as in the Old Testament. And we shall assess and honour them thus highly in proportion to their essential greatness, together with their influence upon the upward religious development of mankind.

If, again, it should be asked, Does the Old Testament fully and plainly teach all these essential doctrines which constitute the specific essence of the Judaism of to-day, and does it teach them with equal purity? the answer must indubitably be "No." But the fundamentals are in it, and every other book compared with it contains only accretion and development. This implies that the difference in our own favour between the ethical and religious contents of the Old Testament, and the ethical and religious contents of Judaism to-day is at least partly to be found in other books outside the Hebrew Canon. The Judaism which is to be fully reconciled to criticism must be more theistic than the Judaism which contradicted or ignored it. Some Jews even there are whose true place in the religious development of Judaism is still denied or misunderstood. St. Paul, for example, is one. He first taught the absolute equality of all races from the religious point of view. He was the first Jew to reject on religious grounds the religious privileges and prerogatives which had hitherto been claimed by Jewish teachers for their own race. But when that great idea was absorbed by Judaism it was itself purified and developed. For though Paul abolished the test of race, he substituted for it the wider but yet not wholly satisfactory test of a semi-intellectual adherence to a particular religious doctrine. The condition of the unbeliever is left doubtful. Modern Judaism in accepting Paul's overthrow of race-prerogative has enormously improved his doctrine by substituting a universal human equality before God, based not upon religious faith but upon moral character.

Even such rough notes as these appear to establish the thesis that there can exist a phase of Judaism as capable of accepting and assimilating the results of criticism as the freest Unitarian Christianity. For the teaching of no one age and the teaching of no one man constitute the Jewish religion. Because Judaism changes, it abides.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR A LABOUR PLATFORM.

BY TOM MANN AND BEN TILLETT.

TOM MANN and Ben Tillet, in the *New Review*, write an article on "The Labour Platform," which explains what they want to be at with commendable frankness.

## MR. MANN'S EXPECTATIONS.

This is what Mr. Mann thinks we may expect:—

What we may expect to find accomplished in the immediate future, with or without legislation, is the abolition of systematic overtime, the fixing of a forty-eight hour maximum working week, the abolition of the half-time system for children under thirteen years of age, the withdrawal of wives from mills and workshops, and some kind of communal responsibility recognised, making provision for those who are dislodged from their ordinary occupations by changes of fashion, of seasons, or methods of manufacture.

We want, and must have, a Ministry of Labour as a Department of State, part or whose duty it shall be to exercise a controlling force in the matter of adjusting the difficulties brought about by intermittent employment: such department, of course, receiving all possible assistance from the trade societies. The dove-tailing of interests between town and country could be considerably accelerated if we had a State Department always obtaining statistics and using them to the advantage of the working community, which may yet come to be synonymous with the welfare of the country at large. Politically, workmen are not likely to be long connected with either of the two parties. Complete independence is absolutely requisite for success. It is a case of hold both at arms length, beg from neither, but quickly and effectively, through the agency of the Labour organisations, bring pressure to bear wherever it is most wanted. We demand that the slums be cleared out, that healthy dwellings be constructed at reasonable rents, that town life be made tolerable, even comfortable, and we demand that POVERTY be BANISHED.

## MR. TILLET'S AIMS.

Mr. Ben Tillet summarises the principal points to which attention to the New Labour Movement must be directed, as follows:—

1st. Abolition of all poverty by a scientific appreciation of natural and economic laws: assuming each human being's real worth to consist of capacity to consume as well as to produce. If the wages of ten thousand are no more than adequate to maintain in comfort one thousand, it necessarily follows that trade is impoverished in an ever-narrowing circle.

2nd. Criminality, ignorance, the fruit of imbruted environments, lack of means for educating desires in an upward direction: economic inequality considered the mother of such evils.

3rd. The appalling high rate of mortality caused by insufficient food and clothing, bad sanitary conditions—in factory and home—life-long hours of labour, intermittent employment, no proper inspection of workshops, factories, dwelling accommodation.

4th. The necessity of gaining experience in administration of both Imperial and local affairs. A conviction that once the institutions of the country were in the hands of the people—in principle and reality—privileges would be abolished and equable conditions obtain.

## WANTED, A NEW DICTIONARY.

Mr. Tillet makes a very sensible suggestion, and lays stress upon the need for infusing some notions of political life in the scholars of schools, but his most novel suggestion is that of a new dictionary.

I am hoping to see the citizens of the near future better qualified to appreciate the theory of government, and am hoping to see the time come when our children in the fifth and sixth standards will be taught the basis of government,

when for the use of our schools there will be provided a dictionary of every public office, from the head of Royalty to the meanest clerk in Poor-law relief. Were the children to have defined to them the meaning, purpose, function of every office in the State, such knowledge would be certain to appeal to a large number who would take a more intelligent interest in every bearing of civil life. I would suggest to such a body as the Fabians, or to our Educational Department, and to the Governors of the Oxford and Cambridge Extension movement, that a dictionary should be brought out at once for our schools and for our libraries, so that the status of Royalty, cost of maintenance, the extent of their Executive authority and responsibility to the Cabinet; the meaning of monarchy, not its history, its constitution, its Executive authority; the House of Lords, its meaning and its legislative power; the functions of the many great officers of the Crown and State; the House of Commons, modes of procedure, a definition of its functions; County Councils, Town Councils, corporate control in any direction; the names of the several officers, their functions, administration, limits of authority; the control of police; the maintenance and control of our army and navy, and estimated cost of same; a clear definition of rating and revenue taxation, system of Consols, the meaning and resources of the various funds, powers of borrowing and purchasing, our banking systems; powers of private companies; names and meaning of every institution, every public body—a terse and clear explanation of State Government, so that each child, instead of learning the history of the success or failure of kings, shall rather be taught the present and practical meaning of our institutions and of effective administration of the same.

## THE BEST BOOK OF 1891.

THE editor of the *North American Review* has hit upon a happy idea in asking a number of more or less eminent persons what they consider as the best book of the year—last year, of course. The first place is given to Sir Edwin Arnold, who thinks that the best book of the year was Zola's "La Bête Humaine," and adds that, though the best book of the year, it is such an abominable book that the moment he had read it he flung it into the waves of the Atlantic, with the feeling that no other eyes should have the pain of reading it, so full are its pages of blood, murder, assassination, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. He puts the book down, however, as the one which impressed him the most painfully and the most permanently of all those he has read last year. The oddest choice is Gail Hamilton's, who declares "The Maybrick Case," by Alexander McDougal, is the most impressive book which she has ever seen. She calls it the modern Iphigenia, which, as a piece of highfalutin' glorification of a murderess, is about the tallest specimen I have ever seen. Mrs. Maybrick, it seems, is an American girl, which, it may be presumed, is the cause of Gail Hamilton's ecstasies. She even goes so far as to maintain that Mrs. Maybrick's conviction is an inducement to revolution and an obtrusion of heathenism into Christendom. Mrs. Repplier thinks that the book of the year was Oscar Wilde's "Essays." Mrs. Barr prefers Sedgwick's "Life and Letters" and "God in His World." Prof. Briggs mentions three: Canon Driver's "Literature of the Old Testament," Principal Gore's "Christology," but he gives the palm to Canon Cheyne's Bampton Lecture on the "Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter, in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religion." Julien Gordon thinks that Herbert Spencer's "Justice" is the book of the year, although she strongly contends against his argument that women are unqualified for governing because they are unqualified for fighting.



## A FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH BURMAH.

A TRIBUTE TO THE INDIAN CIVILIAN.

MR. JOSEPH CHAILLEY-BERT, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 1st, concludes his very able article on "The English in Burmah." This instalment is devoted to a careful account of the system and methods of our Indian Civil Service, which is favourably contrasted with the French colonial administration. The principles of good government are, he says, so simple that it seems needless to dwell on them.

## THEY MANAGE THESE THINGS WORSE IN FRANCE.

But, with nations as with individuals, common sense is rarer than knowledge. Men and governments are not in general as ignorant and improvident as they appear. Nearly all of them recognise the existence of certain rules and certain principles; they even insist that they should be observed. But, at the same time, all, or nearly all, as soon as the occasion arises, think themselves for their own part entitled to disregard these same principles. They persuade themselves that their infringement will have no consequences,—or that the consequences, if any, can be remedied; that inevitable events will not occur, or, if they do, some benevolent deity will intervene. Here, *e.g.*, is a rule demonstrated by experience. A colony, distant 2,000 miles from the mother country, differing from it both in climate and civilisation, needs still more trustworthy and better trained officials than are required at home. This is an indisputable truth, which has been taken into account by all our neighbours. Yet, for the last hundred years and more, we French have done scarcely anything to procure even tolerable officials for our colonies. We have left matters to chance,—chance has failed to respond to our wishes, and our colonies are, in spite of the efforts made at the present day, deplorably ruled.

After an admirable summary of the general principles of English legislation for India, M. Bert remarks that no officials in the world are more carefully and skilfully chosen than our Indian civil servants. He uses this fact to point a moral for the benefit of his own countrymen:—

## THE VICE OF THE FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM.

At this moment we have in France journalists and judges, even statesmen, who assign only a very subordinate importance to a good selection of officials. They are of opinion that, in a colony, the colonists are everything. "Have good colonists," they say, "and you will have good colonies. If your settlers are worth nothing, no amount of scribbles, with their documents and regulations, can supply their place." No doubt many Governments have been convinced by this sort of reasoning, since France has for so long a time sent such very third-rate men to govern her colonies. I consider it, for my part, absolutely erroneous. I observe that our colonies are very poor in good settlers, and believe there are two causes for this. The first is the fact that, apart from a few adventurous spirits, the French do not care for leaving their country, and that the only ones who make up their minds to do so are the least fortunate and least capable of making for themselves a position at home. The second is that even those who do emigrate are kept away from our own colonies by the character of our colonial administration. This is confirmed by figures. For the last three or four years, twenty thousand Frenchmen have emigrated annually. How many of them go to French colonies? A few hundreds, at the outside; the rest go to Spain, America, the United States, Canada, etc. The reasons usually assigned are not sufficient to account for this. We must add to them the fear of finding in these colonies the rigid and oppressive system and the harsh and unbending officials of the French administration.

## THE SUPERIORITY OF ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

He proceeds to explain our system of competitive examinations, and the gradations of the service, pointing out how the advantages offered (high pay, prospects of promotion, assured career, and pension on retiring) have

the effect of attracting into it the most capable men; whereas French officials are ill-paid, insufficiently backed up by their superiors, have no resource in the present or guarantee in the future against unforeseen misfortunes, and while liable to be unexpectedly recalled at any moment, are equally likely to be transferred at a bound and for no legitimate reason from the lowest to the highest grade.

## IS A SCOTCH NATIONAL CHURCH STILL POSSIBLE?

YES. BY A SANGUINE FREE CHURCH LAYMAN.

"A Free Church Layman" has an interesting article in the *Scottish Review* for January upon Presbyterian Reunion and a National Church. The writer clings tenaciously to the old Free Church idea that there should be a national recognition of religion. He sees that the Establishment as it now exists is doomed, but he thinks that a reorganisation could be carried out by which the National endowments of the present Established Church could be made perfectly available for the primary duty of supporting the Scottish ministry, and meeting the real needs of the Scottish people. He would transfer to a strong commission the whole of the powers now vested in the Court of Session, and they should receive further powers to assign the temporalities according to the arrangements made by the ecclesiastical authorities. They should have full power to apply the fund either to the maintenance of first charges in the parish or of providing a guaranteed equal dividend in the aid of the stipends of every church within the parish. He says:—

It would not be easy to exaggerate the practical benefits within reach if a joint committee of business men, in intimate association with our church statesmen, were collected round a table, vested with large powers by their churches, and assured of the thorough co-operation of the power of the State. Imagine them taking a comprehensive view of the whole ecclesiastical resources of Scotland, and considering—1, the tithes of each parish; 2, the burgh funds and ancient local endowments; 3, the glebes, and any other national or statutory provision; 4, the endowments of *quoad sacra* parishes; 5, all other existing endowments and trusts for endowment connected with any of the churches; 6, a sustentation fund supplementing the parochial resources; and 7, all other property held by the churches. Think what a change there would be in every corner of the land were a broad system of consolidation worked out with the free consent of all congregations affected—if those who had been competitors became colleagues, if vacancies were left unfilled where two churches were unnecessary, and the superfluous establishments transferred to localities in crying need of church extension. It would not be long before a large and liberal system of honourable superannuation for those who had laboured long in the ministry was devised; and surely if a system of national insurance or old-age pensions be good for the nation, a similar principle might be applied in a more limited sphere with great benefit to all ministers, and not a little to many congregations. The general principle to guide the policy of such a committee should, we think, be found in the resolve to provide a minimum stipend to every parish, and—what would be most satisfactory—to every congregation in the parish out of the tithes. It would be specially valuable in the poorer districts of the country. It would be supplemented by other endowments, general or local, as their conditions permitted, by a dividend from the central Sustentation Fund, and by local contributions, such as are made in many congregations at present in the Free Church. Such an arrangement would, it is conceived, combine the advantages both of the territorial and the voluntary system.

"The Free Church Layman," like most writers of his class, was born too late. It seems to be the doom of Established Churches to hold on to their monopoly until they exasperate those who are without to such an extent that no arrangement is possible.

## THE THREATENED WATER FAMINE IN LONDON.

## TWO VIEWS OF THE QUESTION.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK writes in the *Nineteenth Century* for February on the water supply of London. He thinks that we shall be threatened in London with a water famine in ten years if something is not done. He begins his article with the following figures, which are useful for reference:—

	1870	1891
Population supplied by the eight London Water Companies ...	3,350,000	5,700,000
Daily average consumption of water in gallons ...	104,000,000	184,000,000
Minimum daily flow of the Thames	263,000,000 gallons	
Maximum daily amount which can legally be taken ...	130,000,000	"
Daily amount considered by the Royal Commission as the maximum which ought to be taken from the Thames ...	110,000,000	"
Average daily amount taken from the Thames for 1891 (January to September) ...	96,926,000	"
Amount taken daily from the Thames for July, 1891 ...	105,400,000	"
Prescat daily average supply of water for London use:—		
From the Thames ...	96,926,000	"
" Lea ...	59,644,000	"
From springs and wells, Lea valley ...	13,580,000	"
From Kentish wells ...	13,700,000	"
Total daily supply	183,850,000	"

Sir John Lubbock is not a vehement opponent of the water companies. He would much rather agree with them and let them continue in existence, if terms could be arranged with them, rather than buy them up. But he has no doubt about his figures, which he summarises as follows:—

Shortly stated, the information at our command, as supplemented by further inquiry, was and is to the effect:—

1. That the population supplied by the Water Companies had increased in a proportion far greater than had been anticipated—e.g., the Commission of 1869 regarded 4,500,000—5,000,000 as the outside number of the population to be supplied, and this only at some very remote period: whereas in fact the number has reached 5,500,000 in twenty years.
2. That the quantity of water passing down the Thames is less than was calculated on, especially in dry seasons, and that the quantity abstracted by the Companies is from 50 to 60 per cent. more than in 1867.
3. That so far as further supply is concerned the Lea is exhausted.
4. That as regards wells in the districts around London, the supply is limited, and is claimed by the inhabitants of those districts.
5. That there would be great, if not insuperable, difficulty in making reservoirs in the Upper Thames.
6. That, according to the reports of the Government officials and others, it would be difficult, in face of the growing population of the valleys of the Thames and Lea, to secure immunity from dangerous pollution.
7. That the water-bearing areas of England and Wales are being rapidly appropriated by the growing populations of the great towns.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

The opposite view is taken by a writer on "The Water Supply for London" in the *Quarterly Review*. He maintains that there is plenty of water in the Thames, and he dissents entirely from Sir John Lubbock's opinion that it is impossible to make storage reservoirs in the

valley of the Thames. He maintains that if these reservoirs are made it would be possible to draw 220 million gallons per day out of the river, which is within 40 million gallons of the minimum flow of the Thames at the present moment. That is to say, the *Quarterly* reviewer contemplates the pumping of 220 million gallons a day out of a river which only contains 260 million gallons. At present, owing to the intermittent service, London consumes over 30 gallons per head of water per day, whereas in towns where a constant supply is the rule the average consumption is only thirteen gallons per day. The following figures gives the consumption per day of water per inhabitant of each town:—

Manchester, 13; Liverpool, 14.4; Sheffield, 14; Birmingham, 15; Leicester, 14; Nottingham, 12.2; Huddersfield, 13; Norwich, 11.5; Birkenhead, 16.5; Cambridge, 14.3; Cheltenham, 11; Derby, 13.2; Lincoln, 15; Preston, 15; Reading, 12; Oldham, 17; Northampton, 10; Barnsley, 13; Cardiff, 14.5; Stockton and Middlesbrough, 17.5. Mean of all, 13.8.

The *Quarterly* reviewer doubts whether the best opinion in London is in favour of transferring the water supply to the County Council, or to any public body:—

It is significant that, although Sir M. Ridley's Committee started with what Mr. Little called a "foregone conclusion" in favour of the transfer, they ultimately contemplated the possibility of a continuance of the present proprietorship, under a revised and extended control.

What is to be done now will depend chiefly on the attitude taken by Government. When the Conservative Ministry interested themselves in the water question in 1880, they took a practical and conciliatory course which would probably have settled the matter for all time. The companies would have retired contentedly; the public would have acquired a magnificent and long-coveted property at a fair commensurate cost; its future management would have been placed in efficient hands, and any necessary measures of extension or improvement would have followed as an easy sequel to the possession.

**The Great London Dailies.**—Mr. Massingham, in the *Leisure Hour* for January, begins a series of articles upon the great London dailies, taking the *Times* as his first subject. It is a pleasantly written paper, which is more sympathetic than might have been expected considering the author and the subject:—

But the *Times* is still unique among newspapers. Alone among the Press it has preserved the old "cock-sure" note that Cobbett made his own. Alone among newspapers it consistently represents the more cultured side of journalism, the permanent interests of science, art, literature, and research, while others are compelled to gather mainly the froth and foam that flies from the main current of national and European life. Its foreign correspondence is still unrivalled, and its influence in foreign courts and diplomatic circles is as strong as ever. The *Times* follows the travelled Englishman everywhere, and, as a consequence, its hotel circulation must be larger than that of any other paper. Its ideals are not perhaps the highest, but they are steadily pursued. Other newspapers, with which I shall be dealing, mirror more perfectly the tendencies of the age, but the *Times* still stands the most conspicuous representative of the mechanical and material greatness of England, her capacity for organisation, her thoroughness of method, her steady concentration of purpose.

In a very interesting article on the velocity of light in the *Leisure Hour* for February, it is stated that the net result of very elaborate experiments made in America on the velocity of light in vacua is 186,326 miles per second.

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## THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK writes, in the *Fortnightly* for February, an article on the government of London, which contains many facts and figures very useful on the coming County Council election.

To begin with, here is a balance-sheet:—

1891-2.

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Rate ... ..	1,971,000	Interest of debt...	1,000,000
Exchequer Contribution estimated at ... ..	503,000	Repayment of debt	847,000
Interest receivable	351,000	Contribution to indoor paupers ...	329,000
Rents ... ..	91,000	Lunatics ... ..	176,000
Fire Brigade ... ..	42,000	Industrial schools	27,000
Industrial Schools	12,000	Various grants formerly paid by	
Fees ... ..	20,000	Parliament ... ..	51,000
Amount from outside districts in respect of debt	3,000	Main drainage ... ..	236,000
Sundries ... ..	16,000	Fire Brigade ... ..	135,000
Balance ... ..	225,000	Parks ... ..	71,000
		Bridges, etc. ... ..	44,000
		Salaries ... ..	65,000
		Office expenditure	25,000
		Judicial expenditure ... ..	42,000
		Coroners' inquests	23,000
		Pensions ... ..	26,000
		Sundries ... ..	67,000
		Balance ... ..	70,000
	£3,234,000		£3,234,000

Sir John Lubbock then gives us a table showing the annual expenditure per head, and the amount of debt per head of several of the largest cities in the world:—

	Annual Expenditure per head of Population.			Amount of Debt per head of Population.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
London ... ..	2	7	9	9	3	8
Birmingham ...	2	16	5	10	1	8
Manchester ... ..	3	4	7	8	2	5
Vienna ... ..	3	2	10	7	11	9
Paris ... ..	5	4	7	32	5	3
Philadelphia ...	3	16	11	14	5	2
Boston ... ..	6	2	3	24	10	7
New York ... ..	6	3	4	16	13	3

Speaking of the London County Council, he says that it is the largest executive administration that is carried on by so great a body. A system of government by means of eighteen committees is, he thinks, very objectionable, and might be impossible, but no effective change can come with a new Act of Parliament. He suggests that in future the Chairmen of the Committees should be elected by the Council, and that the Chairmen should select their own committeemen. He thinks that

the Chairman of the Council should act as Speaker, or rather, perhaps, as the Lord Chancellor does in the House of Lords; that the chairman of the General Purposes Committee should be, as it were, the Prime Minister of London, with the chairman of the Finance Committee as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, while the General Purposes Committee would occupy the position of the Cabinet in our constitution. The Local Government Act has arranged the government of London as if it were a town; I would rather assimilate it to that of the Country.

Sir John Lubbock thinks the programme of the London Liberal and Radical Union very interesting but somewhat startling, and remarks that the proposals involve an accession of labour and responsibility which would inevitably crush an already overburdened body. If it were carried out, the London County Council of London would be entirely subordinated to the conduct of the most

gigantic trading company the world has ever seen. The London County Council, he thinks, has plenty to do without becoming a "municipal Whiteley." The proper function is to govern, not to trade.

In conclusion, Sir John Lubbock says:—

The ratepayers of London have, next month, a duty to perform, second only in importance to that of a Parliamentary election. I sincerely hope that they will secure the best candidates and vote for the best men; that they will judge rather by what the candidates have done in the past than what they promise in the future. The election, we are told, is to be fought on party lines, but I hope these lines would not be drawn so tightly as to prevent a vote being given for a political opponent if he would make an able and prudent Councillor.

THERE is an interesting account by Dr. Fry upon the recent German and French Labour Legislation.

## A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

I am delighted to find in the *Economic Review* for January that the Rev. Dr. Fry is impressed with the necessity for drawing up a Christian Social Programme, somewhat on the same lines as that on which the January service for my Helpers is based. He asks:—

Now, have we, as a Church, with one mind and heart, yet realised that religion has a social expression; that Christ claims this life as well as the next—is King of living men, King of society in village, town, and nation; that law and politics, international relations, club-life, social organisation, even social gradients and class spirit—all the complex tumbled relations of humanity are subject to His claims, must be ruled by his laws, moulded and transformed by His spirit?

What are we doing, he proceeds, to set forth the social principles of Christianity in practical life?

Surely, these three questions, even if we took no more in hand, viz., the housing of the poor, the facilities for drunkenness, the hopelessness of old age in the labouring class, loudly call for a practical proof from us that we are more than willing, even eager, to show forth the principles of justice as taught by Him we call Master.

In education he thinks that a more generous scheme of parental control might be worked. For the sake of education, he thinks that an effort should be made to secure more leisure. He strongly protests against clergymen confining the use of the parish school rooms exclusively to one side of politics. Even if the clergyman should shrink from other schemes he maintains that they ought to permit corporation stores in every village in the land. It is a good sensible paper, with the right ring in it.

Literature in North-West Bohemia.—The second number of an interesting little periodical in the shape of an annual entitled, *Literarisches Jahrbuch*, has just been published at Eger. Though it goes forth as the central organ of the scientific, literary, and artistic interests of North-West Bohemia, and the German adjacent territory—the Fichtelgebirge, Vogtland, etc.—it is not altogether a local organ. Herr Alois John, the editor, is well known as an enthusiastic writer on subjects connected with the folklore and the history of the Eger country, his own native land. In his periodical, which he as yet can only see his way to issue annually, he gives sketches of authors and artists, whose native land was also the Eger country, and describes the relationship of Germans to that part of Bohemia. In the first number, which appeared in 1891, there was a great deal about Goethe's sojourn in German Bohemia, while in the second number there are reminiscences of Jean Paul, and an article on Wallenstein, who, it will be remembered, was murdered at Eger.



## THE EVOLUTION OF THE FRENCH LITERATURE OF TO-DAY.

SOME little time ago M. Jules Huret, a journalist, conceived the ingenious idea of interviewing the chief French writers for their views on the literary movement of to-day. The questions he put to them may be thus summarised:—

1. Has realistic literature had its day? If so, why? What will take, or what has taken, the place of realism? and will the change be a lasting one?
2. What are the points of difference and of resemblance in the realistic and the psychological schools?
3. Do the faults of realism proceed from its doctrines rather than from the men who have incarnated it?
4. Do you think that the evolution of to-day will end in an abstract literature, approaching to our classical literature?
5. What are the relations which exist between the psychologists and the symbolists? Are the psychologists the lateral agents of the same evolution, or are the two evolutions independent or even contradictory?

These questions were addressed to M. Edouard Rod, but he replied that to answer them satisfactorily would need nothing short of an historical sketch, a "psychology" of the literary movement of the last ten or twelve years. In the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, of January, he has attempted this sketch, and gives an interesting account of the French realists, and draws a parallel between them and the psychologists or idealists. The realists and the idealists of to-day, he says, though they are at the two opposite poles of literature, are the children of the same country and the same epoch; their opposite theories and their rival works were born in a short space of time, and have developed in one part of the globe, namely, Paris, while under similar circumstances they have recruited their readers from the same circles. Both schools have much the same general ideas. The realists have more brutality, and the idealists more reticence, but both are unbelievers, agnostics, more or less attached to the great negative systems of the nineteenth century.

The æsthetic theories of the new school of symbolists are also very vague, notwithstanding their numerous prefaces and manifestoes. The influence which has dominated them is English poetry, especially the poetry of Shelley, Poe, Rossetti, Browning, and Swinburne. Since 1885 three critics—James Darmesteter, Emile Hennequin, and Gabriel Sarrazin—have been making known the names and works of the English poets in the various French reviews, and as a consequence many French translations of the English poets have followed. In 1883, when the *Revue Indépendante* was started, the contributions represented a strange mixture of radical politics, realism, and symbolism. At the end of eighteen months the two first elements were eliminated to the benefit of the third; then symbolism disappeared and was replaced by naturalism, and later the *Revue* became eclectic.

Though the psychologists and the symbolists are determined to overthrow the realists, neither school has a simple and practical conception of life, or is characterised by the universality which makes a literature great. The psychologists, with their disquieting clairvoyance, are sceptics: the symbolists, with the importance they attach to questions of form, with the obscurity with which they surround themselves, with their indifference to all that belongs to art, have a still smaller reading public than the psychologists. It remains for us to see where the winning machine will come from—that is, if it is to come—which will separate the chaff from the grain, and give to letters horizons which are really new.

## JEAN PAUL'S COUNTRY.

IN the new issue of the *Literarisches Jahrbuch*, Dr. Adam Wolf gives some reminiscences of Jean Paul. The little town of Wunsiedel, where Jean Paul was born in 1763, was the scene of a terrible fire in 1834; after which it was rebuilt, but the old parsonage is still standing, and over the door it has a tablet bearing the inscription, "Jean Paul Friedrich Richter's birthplace," while in the square in front of the church there is a memorial to the famous author. Jean Paul, however, spent only the first three years of his life at Wunsiedel. His real home is north of the Fichtelgebirge. There he spent his boyhood and received his earliest instruction, felt the first breath of young love, and ripened into manhood. There in snow and wind he trod the rough roads, with care in his heart and a smile on his lips; there, too, are the villages and the parsonages round which he has woven the gold threads of his imagination.

His youth has been described as a passion time and hunger period. His father was chaplain and organist at Wunsiedel, and then pastor at Joditz and Schwarzenbach on the Saal. At Joditz the family lived in one room, at Schwarzenbach they had two; but the father, even with these small expenses, could not make both ends meet. He died young, and the widow went to Hof, and in a little house behind the church managed to earn a small livelihood by sewing and spinning. In 1781 young Richter went to the University at Leipzig, but soon ran away. After suffering much privation with his mother, he took to teaching at Töper, and later (1790-4) he had a private school for boys and girls at Schwarzenbach.

By the time that he attained his twenty-seventh year a youth full of sorrow and loneliness lay behind him, but he never complained. His first works were in the satirical vein, but while he was teaching at Schwarzenbach idylls and novels flowed from his pen, and all the life he depicted in them was his life. Wuz was himself, and Auenthal the village Joditz. All the scenes and figures were from life, and no hero or poet ever gave such a faithful account of himself as Jean Paul has done in his novels. No picture could be more touching than that in which he describes how he poured his salary into the lap of his poor old mother.

In 1796 he first went to Weimar. Schiller and Goethe received him coolly, but Herder, Wieland, Knebel, and the women especially, welcomed him warmly. Next year he lost his mother, and then he began a sort of wandering life, visiting Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, and Berlin. In 1801 he married, and after a few years in Meiningen and Coburg, settled with wife and child at Bayreuth in 1804. His income from his works and a pension furnished him with the means of existence in tolerable comfort, and his friends and his family provided him with the happiness and the sunshine he had longed for so much in his early days. With the exception of one or two short tours he never left Bayreuth again. He lived at No. 384 in the Friedrichstrasse, and over the door a tablet with gilt lettering announces the fact, "In this house Jean Paul Friedrich Richter lived." Now he lies in the quiet cemetery under a monster granite block, on which is inscribed "Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, born March 21st, 1763, at Wunsiedel, died November 14th, 1825; and his son Max Emanuel, born November 8th, 1803, at Coburg, died September 25th, 1823, at Bayreuth."

The *Magazine of Art* for February gives a chromo-typographie, the subject being Albert Lynch's "Autumn Twilight."

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## THE CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

I AM glad to say that the crusade against gambling is taking practical form in this country in the blocking out of sporting news by various free libraries. At Aston Manor, at Paisley, and at Leicester, this rule is adopted. Those who use the free library, other than mere gamblers, regard the change as a great improvement. It is becoming increasingly obvious to those who are interested in this matter that it is absurd to demand the suppression of Monte Carlo and the suppression of lotteries, while we allow every newspaper to set up the green table before every man, woman, and child in the country.

There is a very vigorous article in *Belford's Democratic Review* for January, entitled "Why is Pool-Gambling Allowed?" The writer, Mr. Anthony Comstock, maintains that the real reason why gambling is allowed is because gamblers divide their blood-money with politicians and political bosses. Mr. Comstock maintains that the gambling mania is sweeping over the land, that the Ives Bill, passed in 1887 in New York State, which legalises gambling, was passed by an arrangement between the gambling saloons of New York and the politicians of the State. An attempt to legalise gambling has been defeated in New Jersey by the Governor, and in Kentucky by the Legislature. The safeguards of society, he says, are breaking down under the gambling mania, and he is especially hard upon the Press, which in America, as here, is the great bulwark of the national gambling hell. After describing various crimes resulting directly from betting:—

With such irrefutable facts, with an incessant stream of cases of persons arrested for dishonest practices arising from these sources, with a full knowledge of the dangers to the future of this State and nation arising from these demoralising operations, the mighty Press of to-day devotes a large space each day to advertising these nefarious enterprises. These daily advertisements may in part be explained by a statement of a member of the Coney Island Jockey Club, who, while the Ives Bill was before the Legislature in 1887, declared that his club paid one thousand dollars per day for advertising.

The movement against gambling is taking the form of what promises to be a very serious movement against the Louisiana lottery. When our American editor was over here last Christmas he told me that he thought the issue in Louisiana was the most important that had arisen since the abolition of slavery. Anything more impudent than the attempt of the lottery swindlers to perpetuate their illegal monopoly can hardly be imagined. The whole story is set forth in the *Forum* for January, and a very instructive story it is. It is not altogether unusual for States and Legislatures to sell their souls to the devil in return for cash down value received, but Louisiana is about the only State which ever sold its soul on the terms of giving the devil all the halfpence while reserving for itself nothing but the kicks. The Louisiana monopoly is a swindling institution which has a special monopoly, for which it pays a mere bagatelle of one million, in return for which it has the privilege of robbing the public to the extent of over thirteen millions a year: that is to say, it sells lottery tickets for twenty-eight millions while the total value of the prizes distributed amounts to less than fifteen millions, leaving an annual balance to be spent in corrupting and bribing the community, and enriching the lottery owners to the extent of over thirteen millions. They are now asking that this monopoly should be continued. There is a very vigorous and powerful article

on the Louisiana Lottery in the *Century* for February, the writer of which stoutly maintains that the lottery managers impartially voted large sums to the election funds of both parties in Louisiana State. It is a curious illustration of the infamy into which some politicians have sunk in the State of Louisiana, that such a proposal can be made with any support whatever. It would be much more honest to the community if the lottery thieves were to propose that they should be allowed for ever, in consideration for nothing, to steal a dollar from every man, woman, and child in the State of Louisiana. Probably in this case, as in others, it will be found that the devil has overreached himself. Any person who has any regard whatever for public morality must wish God-speed to those who are conducting the fight against this Louisiana lottery.

## A MODEL WORKING-GIRLS' CLUB.

BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

DR. ALBERT SHAW contributes to the February number of *Scribner* a very interesting article on the "Girls' Poly" in Regent Street. He says:—

Perhaps the most complete and practically successful working-girls' club that has yet been organised is one that has been provided through the generosity of a good man and his devoted wife. It is in London, at the West End, in Langham Place, just beyond Regent Street, and adjoining the well-known Langham Hotel. It is commonly known as the "Girls' Poly," to distinguish it from an institution with which it is closely allied, the Young Men's Polytechnic Institute, which is universally known among young people in London as the "Poly."

Dr. Shaw gives the institution the highest possible praise. He says:—

If one should set out with the sole purpose of devising a project by which to fit the thousands of young London working-girls to become worthy English wives and mothers, it would not be easy to invent a scheme more admirably adapted to this end than such a club as the Langham Place Young Women's Institute. It encourages all that is best in true womanhood, teaches thrift and self-help, makes much of instruction in cookery, sewing, and household arts, and, above all, develops the intellectual and æsthetic tastes, and supplies innocent and wholesome pleasures.

Speaking of the Polytechnic, he says:—

Mr. Quintin Hogg's Institute is the best all-round educational establishment in England. It is a young men's club, with social and entertainment rooms, a great gymnasium, the best swimming-bath in London, a fine boat-house on the Thames, the best recreation-grounds for football and cricket and tennis in all England, and various other social diversions. But it also provides scores of classes, under competent instructors, where technical and scientific subjects, literary subjects, practical trades, all branches of the decorative and the fine arts, music, and many other things are taught. No fewer than ten thousand young men every year have the benefit of some feature of this great establishment; and nearly all these young men are apprentices, clerks, or young working mechanics, to whom the evening classes and the recreations that are procurable at the Polytechnic are almost their sole opportunities for education and pleasure. So much for the original "Poly." The young women's "Poly" grew subsequently out of Mrs. Quintin Hogg's desire to do something for the sisters and the sweethearts of Mr. Hogg's young men. She opened a building opposite in April, 1888, as a girls' club, and by the acquisition of adjacent house-room, and the remodelling of the whole, Mr. Hogg at length made it possible, at the opening of 1891, to accommodate more than twelve hundred members, and if the place were twice as spacious there would doubtless be more than twice as many young women enthusiastic candidates for admission.

## THE HEROES OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

BY THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

MR. MORLEY publishes, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, the introductory chapter which he has written for Frederick Harrison's "Comtist Calendar of Great Men." This is a kind of biographical dictionary or condensed history of the world in 558 chapters, each chapter being allotted to one of the Positivist saints, who give a name to each day of the year.

## THE COMTIST CALENDAR.

Mr. Harrison and his co-adjudors have produced a great concrete picture of human evolution:—

The book is not a dictionary, for the names are placed, not in alphabetical order, but in historic sequence. They are selected, again, not with a view to the space they fill in common fame or in literary discussion, but in relation to a definite principle of grouping—namely, the contribution made by the given individual to the progress of mankind. These little biographies constitute, like the skeleton Calendar on which they are built up, "a balanced whole, constructed with immense care to mark the relative importance of different movements, races, and ages."

Mr. Morley speaks highly of the work and the way in which it has been accomplished. His criticisms are directed more to the Calendar itself than to the way in which the key of the Calendar has been constructed.

## WHY OMIT WESLEY AND CALVIN?

He complains, for instance, of the omission of John Wesley. He complains even more strongly that Calvin is not mentioned. To omit Calvin from the history of Western Europe is, he declares, to read history with one eye shut. Comte put in Hobbes and Cromwell as representatives of Protestantism. Mr. Morley declares that compared with Calvin, not in capacity of intellect, but in power of giving formal shape to a world, Hobbes and Cromwell are hardly more than names writ in water. Mark Patterson declares, in a passage which Mr. Morley endorses, that Calvinism saved Europe, by supplying a positive education of the individual soul. "Hence," says Mr. Morley, "if I may not date my letters Luther, I decline to date them Innocent the Third." That is not the only objection which Mr. Morley takes. Nothing but a sturdy prejudice against the Orthodox Church can explain the absence of all reference to the share of the Eastern Empire in saving Western civilisation.

## OTHER NOTABLE OMISSIONS.

Another fault in the Calendar is that it omits Elizabeth and Chatham, and exalts Frederick the Great into the patron saint of modern statesmanship. Francia, one of the cruelest of despots, the Dictator of Paraguay, is placed in the week of Cromwell, and along with the name of George Washington. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Morley declares that, rather than dedicate a day of the week to Francia, he would decidedly turn to his old friends, the sun and the moon, Woden and Thor. If Byron is allowed in, Mr. Morley asks, why is Rousseau left out? And why are both Burke and Wordsworth excluded from this Calendar of Worthies? It is evident that Mr. Morley feels stirring within him the impulse to draw up a new and amended Calendar, taking Comte's as the groundwork.

## A DEFINITION OF HOLINESS.

The most interesting part of his essay is the close, in which he briefly discusses the place given to the Imitation of Christ and the definition of religion. Mr. Morley says:—

Mr. Harrison has said somewhere that "the substance and crown of religion is to answer the question, What is my duty in the world? Duty, moral purpose, moral improvement is the last word and deepest word of Religion.

Religion is summed up in Duty." One could not undertake to examine this little sentence in less than a volume. Meanwhile Goethe appears to come nearer the truth—"All religions have one aim: to make man accept the inevitable." Resignation and Renunciation—not sullen nor frigid, nor idle nor apathetic, but open, benign, firm, patient, very pitiful and of tender mercy—is not this what we mean by piety? Duty does not cover nor comprehend it. Duty is more, and it is less. We are told that, historically considered, the *Imitatio* is to be viewed as a final summary of the moral wisdom of Catholicism; that it is a picture of man's moral nature; that it continually presents personal moral improvement as the first and constant aim for every individual. I do not say that any of this is untrue, but is moral the right word? Is not the sphere of these famous meditations the spiritual rather than the moral life, and their aim the attainment of holiness rather than mere moral excellence? As, indeed, another writer under the same head better expresses it, is not their inspiration "the yearning for perfection—the consolation of the life out of self?" By holiness do we not mean something different from virtue? It is not the same as duty; still less is it the same as religious belief. It is a name for an inner grace of nature, an instinct of the soul, by which though knowing of earthly appetites and worldly passions, the spirit, purifying itself of these, and independent of reason, argument, and the struggles of the will, dwells in living, patient, and confident communion with the seen and the unseen Good. In this region, not in ethics, moves the *Imitatio*.

## THE AUTHOR OF "MADEMOISELLE IXE."

The first number of the *Novel Review*, which is the latest form taken by *Tinsley's Magazine*, contains an interview with Lanoe Falconer, the author of "Mademoiselle Ixe" and "Cecilia de Noël." The writer says:—

Lanoe Falconer is tall, with fair hair, and rather prominent blue eyes. Her family have long been settled in Hampshire, at Longparish House, Longparish. Her grandfather was Colonel Hawker, author of the well-known work on "Shooting."

Lanoe Falconer says that for five years she sent the MSS. of "Mademoiselle Ixe" about from publisher to publisher. It was quite black when it went to Mr. Fisher Unwin's. The origin of the story was curious. A lady in her neighbourhood played the zither. Once she played an air which haunted Lanoe with its intense and hopeless sadness. She said it was a Russian peasant air. Thereupon the impressionable authoress decided to write a novel with a Nihilist heroine, and began to read Russian books—Stepniak's helped her the most—and finally Fisher Unwin published it. Mrs. Drew reviewed it, and "Mademoiselle Ixe" caught on. "Cecilia de Noël" had considerable popularity, but Lanoe Falconer does not find much profit in reviews of her work. She says:—

The "ghost" in "Cecilia" is not meant to be of consequence. I do not care if people believe it had any objective existence or not. I mean the "ghost" to reveal the various mental attitudes of the *dramatis personae* with regard to the great problem of life. All, except Cecilia, who see the "ghost" are so taken up with their own feelings that they have no pity to spare for it.

This beautiful self-forgetfulness of Cecilia is the revelation of goodness in human nature that answers the terrible question, "What is God?"

It is not what Cecilia believes, but what she *is*, that answers the question of bewildered souls in this world. I cannot but believe that to every earnest soul some sign has been granted, some Cecilia.

I was very careful to show that Cecilia was not clever, or in any way out of the common, but an ordinary woman leading an everyday life. People have told me that there is too little about her in the book. There is as much as one gets in real life. Others have found fault with her. She was not, of course, a perfect character.

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## WE WANT NO FOREIGN BISHOPS HERE.

A PROTEST BY AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

A VERY interesting discussion is going on in America amongst the Catholics. A Mr. Peter Paul Cahensly, Member of the Prussian Parliament, and General Secretary of the Society of St. Raphael, for the protection of Catholic immigrants going to the United States, went to America some years ago, and after spending some weeks there came to the conclusion that the Catholic Church of the United States must be revolutionised. Instead of being organised upon a national basis, it ought to be divided and subdivided into foreign colonies, representing the different nationalities of the immigrants. He made the astounding assertion that the Catholic Church had lost 16,000,000 since the establishment of the Republic. The American Catholics are very furious with Cahensly, and the Rev. Dr. Brann, in the *Catholic World* for January, tells Mr. Cahensly some home truths which it is hoped will find their way to high quarters at the Vatican. Dr. Brann admits that the Catholic Church has lost considerably, and he estimates the total number of the loss at about 1,700,000. Instead, however, of thinking that this leakage is to be stopped by adopting Mr. Cahensly's suggestions, Dr. Brann says:—

"One cause of our losses," says the American writer, "is the identification of Catholicity with some foreign nationality." Mr. Cahensly should meditate on this observation. If his plan to make the Church in the United States a collection of foreign colonies could be realised, we should indeed in the next century lose the sixteen millions which he falsely asserts that we have already lost. If our Church is to be turned into a conglomeration of discordant and anti-American communities—to be made a wasp's nest of Poles, Bohemians, Germans, Italians, and Irish each having its separate bishop and priests, and privileges; each nationality and race persevering for ever in its own language and prejudices; each faction to be manipulated by the statesmen of Europe for their particular ends—then, humanly speaking, few Americans would become Catholics.

Dr. Brann's concluding remarks certainly lack nothing of native vigour and American assurance. It is quite refreshing to find the Old World Church addressed so frankly by its offspring across the seas:—

The American Republic is expected to abolish the "Monroe doctrine" to please the foreigners Cahensly, Landi, and Villeneuve!

No! Leo XIII. loves the Church of the United States too well, and is too well informed of its condition by our own faithful bishops, to permit himself to be deceived by foreign intriguers. We want no foreign bishops here, with the stamp of Kaiser Wilhelm or of Franz Joseph, or of the Carbonaro Crispi on their mitres. We take European immigrants and we improve their condition, physically, mentally, and morally. Heaven knows many of them are poor specimens of European civilisation and European Christianity! We put into them ideas of American manliness, generosity, self-reliance, and independence. We transform them from hot-house plants, whose faith is unable to stand the open air, into hardy plants that defy the wind and the frost. Some of them we have lost but the reasons why exonerate the Church of the United States from blame. There is no such excuse for the enormous losses of the old Catholic countries from which these immigrants come. Many of them are an injury instead of a benefit to our American Catholics.

We say to fault-finders from Austria, purify the corrupt capital of your half-infidel empire; you French Gascons, look to the beams in your own eyes; you Machiavellian intriguers at Rome, go preach the Gospel to the *Camorra* of Naples and to the *Mafia* of Sicily. We say to the Marchese Landi that until he and his countrymen free Leo XIII. from the chains which they have permitted to be fastened around

the feet of his authority, they are in no position to criticise the Catholicity of other nations.

We are willing to stand comparison with the Catholicity of the Continent of Europe. Nay, as we have sent over our hardy vines to replace those destroyed by the phylloxera, so it may happen that the "Americanized" children of our European Catholic immigrants, clergy and laity, may yet have a similar mission in restoring health to the decadent religious vineyards of some parts of Europe.

## THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

DR. STUCKENBERG, in the European department of the *Homiletic Review* for January, has a very interesting paper upon the Catholic revival, in which he discusses what it means, and how it was brought about. He says that there is no doubt as to the fact that the revival is extensive, and has produced a great effect upon the Catholic Church, but that the growth of Catholicism has been political and social rather than numerical. Its influence outside its own borders is chiefly spent in promoting Romanising tendencies in Protestant Churches. The following are Dr. Stuckenberg's conclusions. He gives the first place to the use which has been made of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and that of Papal infallibility. These dogmas put the priests upon their mettle, and they became the rallying point which inflamed the zeal of believers. The emphasis placed upon distinctly Papal doctrine determined the nature of the revival which is Romanism intensified, and carried to the extreme Romanism has almost wholly devoured Catholicism. The Jesuits have got a controlling hand over the Church, and Jesuitism is now the dominant factor. The revival has been hierarchical and clerical. A wonderful activity has been shown in the department of literature, and the power and magnitude of Catholic literature in Germany is such that a special study is required to appreciate it:—

The revival has affected all departments of the Church, so that its whole life has been intensified. The laity have been inflamed with zeal. Numerous and enthusiastic Catholic conventions have been held in the interest of the Church. The problems of the day are carefully studied, and remarkable wisdom has been revealed in the attempts at their solution. With all its inflexible elements, that Church also has a marvellous adaptability to the demands of the age. Especially has great energy been displayed in meeting the crisis produced by Socialism. But the zeal of the laity has largely been inspired by artificial means and by Ultramontane tactics.

The Catholic Church has by means of the revival made great gains in political and social power. Its compact unity, its resoluteness, and the persistency of its demands have had a powerful effect on Governments. Even in Protestant Germany the Catholic Centre is the strongest party in Parliament. Protestant divisions are everywhere confronted with Catholic unity. Even infidel Liberals respect the power of the Catholic Church, while they treat distracted Protestantism with contempt. In point of influence, the Catholic Church has within the last decade gained vastly, and in political and social power it is immeasurably superior to what it was while the Pope still held the temporal sovereignty in Rome.

But notwithstanding all this, while the hierarchy has increased, the number of believers has diminished. In all Catholic lands Catholicism is losing its hold; in Germany and Austria the *status quo* remains unaltered, in England the increase of Catholics does not keep pace with the growth of the population, while in the United States the increase of Protestantism is nearly double that of Roman Catholicism.

### APROPOS OF PARNELL.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH VIEWS OF ADULTERY.

M. AUGUSTIN FILOU contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15th an "essay in political psychology" entitled "Parnell: His Friends and His Enemies." This article necessarily contains much that is not new to English readers, but the following remark is striking:—

His mother nowadays tells the reporters that Charles at an early age showed great capabilities; but one cannot altogether accept the testimony of this poor woman, whose recollections have been confused by years and misfortune. Young Parnell was no more than an average schoolboy and student. This fact is certain, and should be insisted on. It proves what wrong we do to children when we set the highest value on those talents which are diseases—imagination, memory, the nervous refinement of artistic sensibility. Charles Parnell had read nothing: his head, very clear and sound, was empty as regards literature. His only taste was for exact science, especially for applied mechanics. Art was nothing to him save as a reproduction of objects. "Rather imitate," he would say, "a teapot or a saucepan than copy, after thousands of others, the copy of a copy of Raphael."

THE NOTION OF SIN LONG SINCE ABOLISHED IN FRANCE.

The chief interest of the article lies in the following passage, contrasting the French and English point of view of adultery.

I should certainly fail were I to attempt to reconcile French and English ideas on the question of adultery. Among ourselves adultery varies from high tragedy to the lowest farce. Juries frequently acquit a husband who has killed his guilty wife with a revolver-shot. Both the acquitting jury and the husband who has taken the law into his own hands have laughed over and over again at the misfortunes of Dandin and Sganarelle as presented on the stage. Whence comes this contradiction? It arises from the fact that, with us, the notion of sin has been long ago abolished. Adultery is the contravention of a certain article of the Code—the violation of a contract signed in the presence of such and such lawyers. As to the degree of moral guilt, before estimating it we ask several questions. Has the husband, through his negligence or from other causes, brought this misfortune on himself? Have the two accomplices been guilty of this one transgression only? Did they love each other solely and exclusively? Have they dared and suffered everything for each other? If these conditions have all been fulfilled—as is here the case—our verdict is tempered with so much appreciation and sympathy, that the condemnation is equivalent to an apotheosis.

HOW ADULTERY UNDERMINES CHARACTER.

English morality has no gradations and recognises no degrees of guilt in adultery. Its accomplishment is rendered difficult at the very outset by the curiosity of a thousand voluntary spies—by ever-eager eyes and ever-open ears. In France the lover of a married woman has but one opponent—the husband; in England he has against him an army of policemen, cabmen, hotel waiters, lodgers (male and female), chambermaids, and railway servants. One would think that the whole of society has a vital interest in getting him caught. Hence, for the man who enjoys this ever-threatened happiness, a succession of enervating and corrosive emotions, he is forced to spend a great deal of money, and tell a great many lies, and commit an infinite number of contemptible actions, which gradually undermine the whole character. At last he is defeated—the scandal breaks out. The guilty parties are not punished with death, as they would have been among their savage Saxon ancestors in the forests of Germany. But there is inflicted on them a social ostracism—a proceeding which strikes us as not without dignity, and even greatness, but only on one condition, that those who pronounce the decree have first searched the recesses of their own consciences, and assured themselves of their right to cast the first stone.

### THE COMING SMALL-BORE RIFLE.

PROFESSOR HEBLER, of Zurich, to whose persistent advocacy of small-bore rifles the introduction of these weapons is largely due, contributes an important article in the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär-Zeitung*, in which he discusses whether the rifle is to remain at 7.5 millimetres or to undergo a further diminution of bore. As Professor Hebler, while always keenly alive to the superior ballistic results which would attend the introduction of a still smaller rifle, only recently affirmed that the manufacture of smaller weapons would be attended with so many difficulties as to preclude their adoption, his present views on the subject may be accepted as showing that he has fully convinced himself that all the objections which he himself raised have now been successfully overcome. What these difficulties of construction were, and how they have been obviated by the improved bolt action recently designed by Karl Kruka, it would be out of place to discuss in these pages as being too purely technical to interest anyone but a specialist. Taking for granted the possibility of manufacturing rifles of smaller calibre than 7.5 millimetres, which is that of our new magazine rifle, their ballistic advantages from a military point of view would be so enormous that their introduction would be bound to follow, as a matter of course, as soon as any one power determined on their adoption. Professor Hebler has lately been experimenting with barrels of only 5 mm., and the results obtained are so extraordinary as to be well nigh incredible. Comparing the ballistic "worth" of the various bores they appear as follows:—

11 millimetre with black powder	=	90—100
8 " with smokeless powder	=	400—500
7.5 " " "	=	500—600
6 " " "	=	900—1000
5.5 " with black powder	=	1100—1200
5 " " "	=	1300—1400

Professor Hebler asserts that at the present moment there is no difficulty in manufacturing, at a reasonable cost, rifles of 5 millimetres, and that those powers which have not yet completed their re-armament, would do well to adopt that bore at once, whilst those which have already got rifles of 7.5 and 8 mm., will be forced to re-arm their infantry within the next few years. With the new rifle proposed, 280 rounds of ammunition could be carried in place of 140. As regards the manufacture of rifles and ammunition, he incidentally mentions that there are two firms in Germany which can together turn out 3,000 rifles a day, whilst an Austrian firm can turn out one million rifle cartridges in the same time.

**Russia's Preparedness for War.**—Under this heading Herr N. von Engelstedt, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for January, goes into great detail relative to the present state of the Russian army and navy, and the editor adds a postscript which he concludes with the remark that the military danger with which the Russians threaten Germany does not lie in the possibility of Russia suddenly taking the offensive, but in her ceasing to act on the defensive, owing to her inexhaustible mass of men and the great distances they have to make, and when the question is, How long can Russia feed and pay all her troops? The mobilization of Russian troops on the German frontier has its significance only after Germany has paralysed the immediate danger by an analogous measure; above all, when such action has proclaimed war-like intentions.

M. J. discusses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15th an "essay in political psychology" entitled "Parnell: His Friends and His Enemies." This article necessarily contains much that is not new to English readers, but the following remark is striking:—

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## IS THERE POISON IN THE PIPE ?

YES ; BUT NOT SO MUCH, AFTER ALL.

M. JULES ROCHARD, of the *Académie de Médecine*, discusses the question of tobacco and nicotine poisoning in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15th. There are in France two Anti-Tobacco Societies, one of which, founded in 1868, has more or less lost sight of its original object and become what is usually known as a temperance society. The other, started in 1877, under the name of the "*Société contre l'abus du tabac*," has confined its attention strictly to tobacco, and now numbers over 1,000 members. In 1881 its members addressed a petition to the Minister of the Interior, requesting that it might be "recognised as an institution of public utility." The Government, however, did not see their way to complying.

M. Rochard, while admitting the undoubtedly poisonous character of nicotine (which is as rapid and certain in its action as prussic acid), and the deleterious action of tobacco in its ordinary form, if indulged in to excess or under unfavourable circumstances, is not inclined to endorse the society's unqualified condemnation.

## THE CASE FOR TOBACCO.

Workers in tobacco-factories, in spite of all that has been said and written to the contrary, do not appear—where reasonable sanitary precautions are observed—to be below the average in point of health.

As to *delirium tremens*, convulsions, epilepsy, hallucinations, dementia, premature old age, melancholy, and other affections, which have been set down as the result of smoking, it may suffice to remark that—smokers being as numerous as they are—it would be somewhat surprising if most of the ills that flesh is heir to did not occur in their ranks. Again, the abuse of alcohol often co-exists with that of tobacco, and those interested in decrying the one may often attribute to it the effects of the other. The same preconceived notion is to be derived in the statements made with regard to the effect of tobacco on the mental faculties. Observations made in colleges and schools have shown that comparatively few students who smoked have distinguished themselves. But the use of this fact as an argument seems to involve a confusion between cause and effect, as their want of application might arise from natural idleness, and idle men are, as a rule, most given to smoking.

## DOES TOBACCO STIFLE THE CONSCIENCE ?

With regard to Count Tolstoi's recent assertion that men only smoke in order to stifle the voice of conscience, M. Rochard says :—

Count Tolstoi's thesis is in reality untenable ; but there is one particularly dangerous point in his argument, viz., his assertion that the effects of tobacco and of alcohol are absolutely similar. Not one of the persons consulted by the translator of his work has protested against this conclusion, which, however, is both erroneous and unfair. The Russian novelist's paradox may, to a certain extent, be applied to alcoholic intoxication. People sometimes drink in order to forget—to drug themselves into unconsciousness. Cowards—and all scoundrels are cowards—drink to give themselves courage, more especially murderers ; while—as M. Aurélien Scholl observes—there is no example on record of a crime committed by a man with a pipe or cigar in his mouth. Tolstoi himself confesses that for a long time he reduced his conscience to silence by the aid of tobacco. It had not, indeed, any great crimes to reproach him with. Sometimes it upbraided him for laziness, sometimes it reminded him of an omission, a want of punctuality, a slight failure of temper, in which he had not

measured the tone of his words. In order to stifle his remorse, he lit a cigarette, and all was forgotten. If tobacco had never occasioned worse misdeeds, no one, I think, would dream of bringing accusations against it.

## THE MOST INNOCENT OF NARCOTICS.

Comparing the effects of smoking with those produced by other modes of voluntary intoxication, and passing in review successively the havoc wrought by opium, morphia, and alcohol, M. Rochard proceeds :—

Tobacco has no such crimes to reproach itself with. It has never led astray the reason, annihilated the will, or perverted the sensibility of any one. The most hardened smoker always, and at every instant, enjoys the most perfect lucidity. At the very moment when he is under the influence of nicotine, he talks, reasons, studies, and works with a freedom of mind which proves that his intellect is entirely uninjured. One would rather say that tobacco sets it free from physical impressions, and that, as expressed by Dr. Richet, it only blunts the sensibility of the organs to leave more liberty to the evolution of the psychic functions.

Another characteristic difference between tobacco and other voluntary poisons, is that the habit can easily be left off, while the alcoholic and morphia manias are nearly, if not quite, incurable. At the end of my long career, I only remember two or three cures of confirmed inebriates, and I would not guarantee their permanence in case the subjects had found themselves in presence of renewed temptations. As to morphino-manics, they are absolutely incurable unless placed under restraint, and the way they are treated in the institutions devoted to them in Germany and America proves how terrible must be a passion which requires the employment of such remedies.

To cure oneself of smoking, on the contrary, nothing is required but a certain amount of firmness, and we meet, every day, with men who have completely left off the habit.

On the other hand, M. Rochard entirely disagrees with those who consider smoking a necessary help to intellectual exertion. It may be of great value as a stimulus, but only to those who have already formed the habit, and even they can usually do without it without incurring any great inconvenience.

The drift of his paper, on the whole, is not so much to defend tobacco as to rebut the exaggerations by which its adversaries have done their cause more harm than good. His position is that smoking, in moderation, does no harm, though the actual benefit may be doubtful.

## Pietro Mascagni and his "Cavalleria Rusticana."

—The February number of *Nord und Süd* gives a portrait of Mascagni, and an interesting analytical study of his opera, which seems to have awakened even more enthusiasm in Germany than it did in England.

**Actinic Eyes.**—In *Outing* for January, Mrs. Clarence Bloomfield Moore writes the following two verses on "Actinic Eyes" :—

"Now sir," she cried, "you've had your will ;  
I've posed so well and held so still  
Before your lens, for you ;  
Do let me in the dark room go  
To see the picture made, and know  
Just how and what you do."

"Sweet girl," I said, "it may not be  
For you to enter there with me  
To learn the picture's fate.  
Bright light no silver salt endures,  
And hence those flashing eyes of yours  
Would surely fog the plate."



## A PLEA FOR THE WITCH-BURNERS.

COTTON MATHER VINDICATED.

In the New Year's Extra Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, "More Ghost Stories" is brought to a close with what is called a plea for a Tar-Barrel Frontier; it being advanced that the possession of certain mysterious powers formerly known as supernatural, which are now regarded as belonging to the normal powers of the hypnotist, may constitute such a danger to the community as to require repressive measures. These repressive measures, although adjusted to the milder manners of our time, would in principle justify the tar-barrel in which our ancestors burned witches. In the *New England Magazine* for January there is the second paper of the interesting series on "Salem Witchcraft," which shows that Cotton Mather and the early clergy of New England were by no means so savage and unreasonable in this matter as it has been the habit to describe them. In those days, before the secular authority took any decisive action, the judges were wont to appeal to the clergy for their opinion, and at Salem, before proceeding to the hanging of the witches, Cotton Mather and his reverend brethren were requested to advise the civil power on the subject. The following is the text of their recommendation, which, *mutatis mutandis*, might very fairly be drawn up now by any responsible and well-disposed citizens who were asked to report on, say, the abuses of hypnotism:—

"We judge that, in the prosecution of these and all such witchcrafts there is need of a very critical and exquisite caution, lest, by too much credulity for things received only upon the Devil's authority, there be a door opened for a long train of miserable consequences, and Satan get an advantage over us; for we should not be ignorant of his devices.

"As in complaints upon witchcraft, there may be matters of inquiry which do not amount unto matters of presumption, and there may be matters of presumption which yet may not be matters of conviction, so it is necessary that all proceedings thereabout be managed with an exceeding tenderness towards those that may be complained of, especially if they have been persons formerly of an unblemished reputation.

"When the first inquiry is made into the circumstances of such as may lie under the just suspicion of witchcrafts, we could wish that there may be admitted as little as possible of such noise, company, and openness as may too hastily expose them that are examined, and that there may be nothing used as a test for the trial of the suspected lawfulness whereof may be doubted by the people of God, but that the directions given by such judicious writers as Perkins and Bernard may be observed.

"Presumptions whereupon persons may be committed, and, much more, convictions whereupon persons may be condemned as guilty of witchcrafts, ought certainly to be considerable more than barely the accused person's being represented by a spectre into the afflicted, inasmuch as it is an undoubted and a notorious thing that a demon may by God's permission appear, even to ill-purposes, in the shape of an innocent, yea, and a virtuous man. Nor can we esteem alterations made in the sufferers, by a look or touch of the accused, to be an infallible evidence of guilt, but frequently liable to be abused by the Devil's legerdemain.

"We know not whether some remarkable affortings given the devils, by our disbelieving these testimonies whose whole force and strength is from them alone, may not put a period unto the progress of the dreadful calamity begun upon us, in the accusation of so many persons, whereof some, we hope, are yet clear from the great transgression laid to their charge.

"Nevertheless, we cannot but humbly recommend unto the Government the speedy and vigorous prosecutions of such as have rendered themselves obnoxious, according to the directions given in the laws of God, and the wholesome statutes of the English nation for the detection of witchcrafts."

## THE RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

In the *Scottish Review* for January, Professor Henry Dyer has an interesting article upon "The Race Across the Atlantic," in the course of which he suggests the theory that the quicker the ships go the fewer accidents there are. At present the White Star steamers cross the Atlantic in 5 days 16½ hours. The Cunard promises that their new steamers will cross the Atlantic in 5 days and 10 hours:—

From 1838, the time when trans-Atlantic steamship traffic, was established, till 1879, there were one hundred and forty-four steamers of all classes lost. Of these, twenty-four never reached the ports for which they sailed, their fates being unknown, ten were burned at sea, eight were sunk in collisions three were sunk by ice, and the others were stranded or lost from various causes. Many of these were small, but some were of considerable size, and their loss caused much public feeling. The first which disappeared was the *President*, which was never heard of after she sailed in 1841. A Cunard steamer, the *Columbia*, was wrecked by running ashore in 1843, but it is somewhat remarkable that this was the only Atlantic steamer lost in thirteen years after the disappearance of the *President*, a fact which speaks volumes for the quality of the workmanship of the shipbuilders and engineers, and the skill and care of the navigators. In 1854 the *City of Glasgow*, with four hundred and eighty souls on board, was never seen or heard of after she sailed, and in the same year the *Arctic*, of the Collins line, was sunk by a collision, and five hundred and sixty-two persons perished; and two years later another of the same line disappeared with one hundred and eighty-six persons on board. The *Austria*, of the Hamburg-American line, was burnt at sea, in 1858, with a loss of four hundred and seventy-one lives. Some of the most striking losses in the following years were the *City of Boston*, of the Inman line, which disappeared in 1870 with upwards of two hundred persons on board; the *Atlantic*, of the White Star line, which ran ashore in 1873, causing the loss of five hundred and sixty lives; the *Ville du Havre*, of the French line, which was sunk by collision in the English Channel, and two hundred and thirty persons drowned; the *State of Florida*, sunk by collision with a sailing ship; and the Cunard liner *Oregon* by the same cause with a coal schooner. Statistics show a great decrease in the number of accidents and losses during what may be called the modern period of steamships, as compared with the earlier, and especially with the transition period from sailing vessels to steamships. The record for the year 1890 was of the most satisfactory kind, for, notwithstanding all the risks involved, we find that there were nearly two thousand trips made from New York alone to various European ports, and that about two hundred thousand cabin passengers were carried in addition to three hundred and seventy-two thousand emigrants, all without any accident. It is an interesting fact to note that in the large lines of steamers the average safety of the sailor's life is high. The late Mr. Thomas Gray stated, for instance, that in the Union line to the Cape he found that only one passenger had died in twenty years, and that four seamen died in three years. In the Peninsular and Oriental only one seaman had died in one year in the forty vessels of the line, and during three years not a single passenger had been lost; the Inman liners had lost no passengers out of a million, and only eleven seamen had died in three years; and the Cunard liners had no passengers lost in three years, and only nine seamen dead.

**Children's Songs.**—The *Monthly Musical Record* for February reprints the serenade from Reinecke's "Children's Songs, Op. 138, with violin and pianoforte accompaniment." In the complete set separate parts are printed for the violin and for the voice, thus obviating the necessity of the singer looking over the pianist or having to have extra copies.

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## THE GENESIS OF THE BULL-RING.

THE GLADIATOR AND THE TOREADOR.

DON A. FERNANDEZ MERINO, in an article on the "Amphitheatre at Verona," contributed to the *Revista Contemporanea*, argues that modern Spanish bull-fights are directly descended from the Roman gladiatorial combats, and not derived, as many have asserted, from the Arabs. "The people who were for seven centuries the ruling race of Spain," he says, "and from whom we inherit a considerable number of national customs, never shed blood in their sports. The latter were intended to show off their personal grace and agility, and also their rare skill in horsemanship. The Arab would have given his life for his horse, and certainly never would have consented to expose him to the brutal dangers of the bull-ring."

THE ORIGINAL OF THE BULL RING.

The ancient and modern buildings are in all essential features the same. The narrow corridor running round the ground floor, into which the lower passages open, and whence staircases lead to the upper tiers, is copied accurately from the Roman circus. The division of these seats according to the various classes of spectators is also identical. The only difference is that to-day the divisions are determined by money, while formerly they followed real gradations of merit. There is no seat for the Vestal Virgins, there being none nowadays; but the two central doors are still in existence, and above one of them, in the place formerly occupied by the imperial balcony, is now the royal box. The public watches to see whether the Sovereign is interested in the spectacle, as formerly the *plebs* watched Cæsar. More than one Cæsar descended into the arena in person; their modern representatives have not done so. Not from want of inclination; but something more is needed for fighting, and that they do not possess. *Panem et Circenses* has not found in any language so apt a translation as our own *Pan y Toros*.

A CLOSE PARALLEL.

The crowds who on the day of the games abandoned everything else in order to be present are exactly reproduced on our *corrida* days. In the Forum, before the festival, nothing else was talked of but gladiators, wild beasts, horses, chariots, and bets. Is there any other subject of conversation in our own Puerta del Sol on bull-fight days? The noisy jests and laughter, while waiting for the show to begin, are still the same—the entry of the gladiators, the opening procession, the *Ave Cæsar, morituri te salutant* are paralleled in the *cuadrilla*, the exhibition of the accessories, and the salute to the principal spectators. The passions of the ancient gladiators, their instincts, perhaps even their very souls, have passed into our *toreros*. The Porta Libitinaria of ancient days, at which the corpses were dragged out, is now the *Puerta del Arrastre*, only its functions are divided: the beasts are taken to the *exspoliarium*, as they were in ancient days, the men to the chapel, since our modern civilisation permits us to pay some attention to the soul of the dead or wounded gladiator. Antiquity regarded the body only; when the breath was out of it man and beast were just the same. In this point we have gained a little; everything else is identical. We have had our *lanistæ*, too—no other name can be given to the directors of those training schools for the bull-ring—fit birth of certain royal brains. We repeat—the parallel holds good in every particular.

THE ROMAN THEATRE.

The theatre, no less than the amphitheatre, at Verona was the scene of cruelty and wickedness. In vain the Christian apologists of the first centuries affirmed and proved that the theatre of those times was a sanctuary of Venus, a den of the Demon, a public manufactory of vice, a school of infamy; the corrupt society of the day continued to frequent it. Some have thought that Lactantius and Tertullian, St. Augustine, and St. Ambrose condemned the art of Æschylus and Sophocles, Aristophanes and Menander; but, on consideration, this does not appear certain; the authors cited and many more denounced the drama, because the light of the new faith showed it to be immoral—because it was unavoidable ruin to the weak characters who attended it, as St. Augustine says. At the epoch referred to, the classic tragedies, now studied with so much admiration and profit, were forgotten; the Olympic accents of Æschylus would have raised laughter, the lamentations of Oedipus would have found no echo, the subtleties of Aristophanes would not have been understood, Plautus was considered barbarous. All that the public cared for was indecent dancing, and pantomime which stimulated the senses, and, corrupting all classes of society, served as a school of refined vice. Could the preachers of our faith, inspired by Christian ethics, look with favour on the disgusting immorality of the representations which depraved the populace? Certainly not; and their just indignation must have been still further excited by observing that the evil example was set by those who should have been models to the nation.

SAVAGE REALISM ON THE STAGE.

We must not forget that in the last age of the Empire, knights, magistrates, even senators, descended to the prostituted stage to act repulsive parts; and not only this, but the Emperors themselves thus gave proofs of their utter lawlessness. Caligula, Heliogabalus, Nero, Commodus, signalled themselves by displays of licentiousness and cruelty; the last-named sometimes played the part of a surgeon, so as to enjoy the sensation of mutilating his fellow-creatures, or even sacrificing them, for they frequently died under his unskilled hands. The stage had entirely lost any characteristics that could render it worthy of commendation. Realism reached a point which the members of the so-called naturalist school of to-day have never dreamed of. Real criminals were provided for stage executions in order to satisfy the public appetite for horror. Juvenal blames Lentulus for having appeared on the stage in the character of the bandit Laureolus, and laments that he was only crucified in effigy. Martial, writing some time later, had no reason to complain on this point, as, when the piece was repeated, a real criminal was selected, and crucified on the stage. In a pantomime entitled "Hercules Furius," the principal part was played by a condemned man, who was burnt alive, wrapped in what Juvenal euphemistically calls the *troublesome tunic*. In another, called "Scaevola," the unhappy wretch forced to take the title rôle was obliged to cut off his hand without uttering a complaint or giving a sign of suffering, like the Roman hero in the old story.

The taste for such spectacles, far from diminishing, increased with the calamities of the Empire and the misfortunes of Italy. Preaching and exhortation were in vain; people still flocked to the theatre, and many a city was taken by the barbarians while its inhabitants were solacing themselves with the contemplation of such unseemly spectacles.

## PETER THE GREAT AS PETER THE LITTLE.

THE most interesting contribution to this month's Scandinavian magazine literature is, without doubt, Gerhard Grove's article in *Nordisk Tidsskrift* on "Features in the Life of Peter the Great." The facts are taken mainly from the unpublished diary (kept by his secretary, Rasmus Aereboe) of the Danish Ambassador, Jost Juel, a gallant naval officer, some time Commander of the Fleet, and, later on, Vice-Admiral, who received his early maritime education in Holland, and fell, with honour, in 1715, at the battle of Rügen, fighting against the Swedes. He appears to have been somewhat of a favourite with Tzar Peter—a position which, however, was not without its drawbacks, as the merry monarch seemed to show his favouritism pretty much as some misguided children show their fondness for their pet puss, viz., by tweaking its whiskers and pulling its tail.

Jost Juel first met the Tzar at Narva, in the November of 1709. The booming of one hundred and twenty-seven cannon announced the latter's arrival, and Juel would fain have ridden to meet him, but was deterred by the Commandant. Peter's first visit, after his arrival, was paid to the Commandant's father, the aged Zotoff, who had been his childhood's tutor, and whom he always treated with the most attentive courtesy. Juel states that he saw him, the day after his visit, standing like a lackey at the back of a sleigh in which old Zotoff reclined and waiting upon him during the whole of the drive. In society, where Peter was accustomed to nicknaming his friends, he distinguished Zotoff by the playful appellation, "The Patriarch." Juel describes the Tzar as a very tall man, wearing his own short, curly brown hair and a pair of fairly large moustaches. He was simple in dress and manner, but remarkably sharp and intelligent, and mostly surrounded by his jesters who shouted, screamed, piped, whistled, sang and smoked in his room, while he himself was conversing, apparently undisturbed by the hideous noise around him. Juel was not agreeably impressed by the freedom the Tzar allowed these men, and relieves his feelings in a doleful plaint in his diary, though he seems, later on, to have become accustomed to Peter's attachment to dwarfs and buffoons. (With Juel, these terms would seem to be synonymous.) On one occasion, a jester who had sworn to shave his head or beard if Wiborg should be taken, presented himself before Peter at the feast after the taking of the town, when the Tzar gave him a ducat for "drink-money," hanging the coin, with his own hands, in the jester's beard by means of a string and sealing-wax. Instantly, the others, to please the Tzar, followed his example, and at last the poor fool's beard became so heavy that he was obliged to tie it up to ease the intense pain caused by his burden of ducats.

The jesters showed neither fear nor respect for their master and were seldom punished for their audacious and coarse behaviour. The Tzar, however, chancing once to lead the conversation up to the subject of Judas's treachery to our Saviour, and receiving the reply from one of his jesters, Jacobskoy, that "Judas was foolish, he should not have sold Christ so cheap," showed his anger and contempt at the impious frivolity of the remark by having a special Order created for him and designating him thereafter, "The Knight of the Order of Judas." The badge of the Order depicted Judas in the act of hanging himself, and as Jacobskoy was a tiny dwarf

and it weighed, together with its chain, something over a stone, the punishment was by no means slight. Juel's diary gives us a glimpse into the idiosyncracies of Peter the Little.

Peter amused himself by taking weak-stomached wretches out to sea with him, shutting them up in their cabins and laughing at their sickness and misery; he filled his subjects with spirits and made them helplessly drunk, and tortured poor Juel with the strongest of liquors, filling him against his will and taking no heed of his protests and agonised pleadings. Still, in those days, he was a bad host indeed whose guests were not drunk, and Tzar Peter was doubtless determined to set a shining example. One amongst the many curious scenes Juel describes I extract:—"On the 2nd of May (1710): The Tzar was a guest on the Vice-Admiral's ship. I was also invited. Toasts were drunk in the strongest of liquors during the booming of sometimes seven, sometimes five cannon, fired, at a signal from the Admiral, by every vessel which carried cannon. The Tzar, when on board any ship, desires to be called not "Your Majesty," but simply *Choutbynacht*. Whoever forgets that, is punished by having immediately to drink off a large glass of strong wine. I and some others, who were accustomed to giving him his proper title, forgot ourselves often and had to drink "punishment" together with the usual toasts. Besides this, the Tzar had a special butler who, between the toasts, forced the guests to drink and who brought me another large glass. As I could not get rid of him otherwise I fled (he was an old, unwieldy, fat man, and had slippers on, besides) and sprang up the foremast, and seated myself in the shrouds. The butler told the Tzar, and presently he himself, with the same large glass held to his lips, climbed up after me and seated himself beside me in the place I had hoped to find secure, and I had to drink not only that glass but four more, until I became so drunk that it was at the peril of my life I crawled down again." The worthy Juel found these drinking bouts much to his distaste. "As I was once," he writes, "conversing with the Tzar, and our talk drifted round to the subject of the Bible, and he began to speak admiringly of the great Persian king Ahasuerus, I took advantage of the turn of the conversation to say that he himself in all things—in fortune, might and wisdom—resembled king Ahasuerus, save that at the court of Ahasuerus, at Queen Vashti's banquet, no guest was asked to drink more than he desired. I added that if the Tzar would adopt the same custom he would come to be considered the Ahasuerus of Russia. But he answered me with a good-natured laugh, took me round the head and kissed me. His *maitresse*, Catherina Alexiewienna begged that he would not force me to drink more. But in vain. . . . He told me I must drink two jugs of Hungarian wine, one for himself and one for his mistress. She herself said half would be enough, but he would not give in. I fell playfully down upon my knees begging him to make it half. But the Tzar laughingly fell immediately upon his knees, too, saying that he could kneel as long as I, so that we remained in that posture, since neither of us would rise first, until we had emptied six or seven large glasses of wine, and I got up again half drunk and nothing further came of my lecture." Hard drinking and coarseness of feeling go so often hand-in-hand that it is not so great a shock to us to learn from Juel how Peter the Great, in his character as Peter the Little, ordered three runaways who had been brought to him, to play a game of hazard, for his amusement, to see which should go to the gallows, and watched the unlucky wretch hoisted up to the executioner who sat on the mainyard waiting to receive him.

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## A NEW THEORY OF STORMS AND CYCLONES.

## THE EARTH'S SATURNIAN RING.

I USED to think that it was only on the cover of the REVIEW of REVIEWS that there was a belt round the earth. Now, however, we hear that this is not the case. Major Delauney, in an article in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, endeavours to show that all the phenomena attending storms and cyclones can be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that, like Saturn, the earth is surrounded by rings of cosmic matter, which lie nearly in the plane of the ecliptic.

## THE BELTS OF THE EARTH.

As evidence of the presence of these rings, he cites the aurora borealis, the zodiacal lights, and certain extraordinary twilight phenomena occasionally observed; as also, especially, the white bands which at Guadeloupe, in the early mornings when the sun is still hidden behind the lofty summit of La Soufrière, can be seen emerging from the west, crossing over to lose themselves in the east near the sun. These rings of compressed meteoric matter, as he has shown in a previous article, always take a longer period than twenty-four hours to complete their revolution, hence their friction with the air which surrounds them gives rise to atmospheric electricity, the presence of which is always greater in the higher strata of the atmosphere and in the tropics. They also give rise to the trade winds which, the rings remaining sensibly in the plane of the ecliptic, ascend and descend along the meridians following the movements of the sun as if they emanated from that luminary. The shortness of twilight in the tropics is accounted for on the supposition that the cosmic rings intervening between the earth and the sun absorb and reflect away the sun's rays when he is below the horizon, instead of refracting it like the atmosphere.

## THE SECRET OF STORMS.

Coming to the application of the theory to storms, Major Delauney considers that the great storms or cyclones which, starting from the equatorial zones, mount into the higher latitudes find a natural explanation on the assumption that the rings of the earth are broken in one or more places by external action—e.g., by meteoric matter becoming accumulated to such an extent on the rings as to cause their violent rupture. The portion of the rings thrown out of its orbit endeavours to describe a new orbit round the earth, having a smaller or larger angle with the plane of the ecliptic, according to the strength of the force which caused its deviation. In moving away from the Equator it encounters an atmosphere having a speed of rotation round the axis of the earth which constantly diminishes as the pole is neared; hence, as the original speed of the rings was less than that of the atmosphere in which they moved (explanation of the trade winds), it first moves slower, and finally, as high latitudes are reached, faster than the new atmosphere in which it describes its orbit. It will consequently appear as if moving at first east and west and then west and east. The phenomena occasioned by this fraction of ring in its parabolic course bear a most striking resemblance to those occasioned by a projectile discharged from a gun, as exemplified in the remarkable photographic views of projectiles in motion, obtained by Dr. Mach of Vienna. In both cases we find a preliminary rapid elevation of atmospheric pressure followed by depressions with violent fluctuations, and accompanied, in consequence of the compression produced, by electrical disturbances. Finally, after the matter has passed, we have eddying movements of the air caused by the currents rushing in from all directions to fill the void left

by the passage of the disturbing body. Under this theory all the phenomena of a storm—sensation of heat before its approach, electrical disturbances, depressions and fluctuations of the barometer, direction of the winds and fall of temperature after its passage—find an easy explanation. All storms in the northern hemisphere, however, do not approach us from the south. Some, and not the least violent ones, come from the north. Their explanation need present no difficulty. A portion of the ring, having become detached towards the higher latitudes, describes a new orbit round the centre of the earth; in our hemisphere the storms during the first quarter of the orbit will be from south to north, and conversely during the second quarter. Storms coming from the north are, therefore, those which reach us during the second quarter.

## METEORS AND THE WORLD'S RING.

The last portion of Major Delauney's essay is devoted to showing that the rupture of the earth's rings is caused by the meteors, bolides, and cosmic matter circulating round the sun which encounter the earth in its passage round the sun and which are retained by the rings until the matter accumulates sufficiently to break off a portion of the ring. If this theory is correct, unusual meteoric showers in the northern hemisphere should be followed by disturbances in the southern hemisphere, and vice versa. For the present Major Delauney contents himself with pointing out that the great disturbances of 1883 (the catastrophe at Ischia) were preceded by an unusual meteoric display in the southern hemisphere.

**The Sea as a Motor.**—The *Revista General de Marina* has a short article dealing with the new system patented by Señores Sagrera Duran y Cuadras, for utilising in a regular manner the work due to the intermittent action of the waves of the sea. A specially constructed buoy, divided by a diaphragm so as to allow the top part to be ballasted with sand and the lower filled with water, works through a pulley attached to a scaffolding, which is firmly moored to the bottom of the sea. The rise and fall of the buoy, caused by the action of the waves, works a pump on shore which pumps water into a canal, by which it is conveyed to a suitably placed reservoir of sufficient capacity to work a turbine continuously for several hours. As many pumps can be worked independently as there are buoys. It is claimed that under the special system devised the inventors have successfully solved, in a practical and economical manner, the problem of obtaining and utilising power from the sea. As a rule, the power so obtained would be utilised for the generation of electricity, and the system would thus be specially applicable for electric lighting, driving motors, and other similar purposes.

**The Part Played by Railways in Modern Wars.**

—In the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale* there is an interesting series of articles on this subject by M. Jean Reibrach. In the number issued January 15th we have the third instalment, dealing with the railways after 1870. A rapid study of the chief facts relating to the use of railways in 1870, however, seems to confirm the general principles established by previous wars, that is to say—(1) From the strategic point of view, the scene of war was extended, more halting places were required, and a new rôle was created for the cavalry; (2) from the tactical point of view nothing was gained; and (3) from the point of view of organisation and practice the use of the railways was limited, the most absolute and permanent organisation in every detail being necessary. It is this last point which is considered in the third article.

## POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

GORDON.

GORDON'S Day, January 26th, was celebrated in Trafalgar Square by the decoration of the monument dedicated to him, and in the *Pall Mall Gazette* by the publication of the following verses, entitled "Gordon." The author, who conceals his identity behind "XIII.," deserves a high place among the writers of modern verse :—

He cared for England, and he cared for youth,  
His given pledge punctilious in redeeming,  
His frank eyes ever sought the hidden truth,  
And not the outward seeming.

Austere he was not ; yet the pompous joys  
Of life to him seemed sadly unavailing.  
His Kings, unsceptred, were but lowly boys  
Across the ocean sailing.

He lived, a gentle spirit, Christian knight,  
And died a martyr to imperious duty ;  
No sect could claim him ; no religious rite  
Enthralled him by its beauty.

He walked with God as a familiar friend,  
For whom all friendship had a tender meaning ;  
God's word a field abundant, without end,  
Of precept for the gleaner.

Life seemed to him a very simple thing,  
To reconcile conflicting maxims needless ;  
Of conscience quick to feel the guiding sting,  
Of man's opinion heedless.

Heroic deeds to him were commonplace,  
Among the crowding flatterers none could find him,  
A simple soldier, but the English race  
A hero have enshrined him.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has a somewhat weird poem in *Longman's* for February, entitled "One, two, three." It describes how he heard three witches calling for "one, two, three," until—

A wave came over the deck,  
As big as a wave could be,  
And it took away the captain, and the mate, and a man—  
It had got the "one, two, three!"

At "The Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's*, Mr. Andrew Lang quotes a poem by Mr. Murray, author of the "Scarlet Gown." It is entitled "After Waterloo," and has a pleasant lilt about it. After describing the battle, and the surrender of the Emperor, it concludes as follows :—

So Napoleon wiped his eye, and he wished King George  
good bye,

And being stony-broke made the best of it he could ;  
And they built a pleasant dwelling on the island of St.  
Helen,

And Napoleon Buonaparty is provided for for good.

Now of that I don't complain, but I ask, and ask in vain,  
Why me, a British soldier, as has lost a useful arm  
Through fighting of the foe, when the trumpets cease to  
blow,

Should be forced to feed the pigs on a little Surrey farm,

While him as fought with us, and created such a fuss,  
And in the whole of Europe did a mighty deal of harm,  
Should be kept upon a rock, like a precious fighting cock,  
And do no work whatever, which would suit me to a  
charm ?

Considerable experience has shown me that in the extraction of poetry from the periodicals, pieces that are suitable for recitation are more sought after than any other by many of my readers. It is seldom that you find among the verses in the magazines a poem more admir-

ably adapted for the purpose of the reciter than the following, which I take from the *New England Magazine* for January.

## THE MASTER OF RAVEN'S-WOE.

The wail of a woman's voice,  
And the cry of a new-born child !—  
The snowy drifts were eddying far,  
The night was bitter and wild ;  
And ever above the wind there came,  
And over the snowdrifts piled,  
The wail of a weary woman's voice,  
The cry of a little child.

In his large armchair the Master sat  
And cowered above the flame ;  
For he knew the wail of that weary voice,  
And he knew that it called his name.  
And it smote his heart with a deadly chill  
Though the fire was blazing high,  
Though the curtains close were shutting out  
The strife of the troubled sky.

In his large armchair he sat, and gazed  
On the fire with reddened eyes ;  
And ever along the wind there came  
Those strange, unearthly cries.  
And he shouted, "Keep the woman out—  
Let her not come in, I say !—"  
While the servants shuddering in the hall  
Were like enough to obey.

"By God," he muttered, "Am I a babe  
To be scared by a coward's fear ?  
'Tis a roughish night, 'tis a dreary wind,  
Yet the dead cannot come here."  
But ever above the storm there came,  
And over the snowdrifts piled,  
The wail of a weary woman's voice,  
The cry of a little child.

"Let her not come in !" he shouted again,  
While the women shrieked with fear,  
For that dismal cry on the driving gust  
Seemed coming terribly near ;  
And he drew his chair more close to the blaze,  
And cursed the wind as it blew,  
But the wind laughed loud in the creaking panes  
At the secrets that it knew.

Nearer and nearer the crying came  
Till it seemed at the very door ;  
And the Master quailed as he heard the voice,  
And cursed and muttered the more.  
Then a bitter gust of the howling wind  
Along the corridor passed,  
And the door was suddenly driven wide  
With a blow of the icy blast.

From his huge armchair the Master sprang  
With the cry of a frightened hound ;  
And he faced to the door where the woman stood  
In the snowflakes eddying round.  
Her face was pale as a face long dead,  
A ghastly, terrible white ;—  
No word she spake, but her eyes shone forth  
With a strange unearthly light.

None other saw what the Master saw,  
None other heard what he heard ;  
None other knew what the Master knew  
In the shadows chill and blurred.  
But there in his bitter trial's hour  
He stood with madden'd dread—  
Alone with the ghost of a bygone deed,  
Alone with the risen dead.

—ARTHUR L. SALMON.

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## ONE TOWN ONE CHURCH.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

In the *Andover Review* for January, Dr. A. E. Dunning discusses the recent proposals for the expansion of the local church. He says that, while the lord of the harvest needs more labourers, he does not need so much or so many salaried officers, as a wiser distribution of these workers in the field. The ministerial profession is numerically overstocked. The only call for ministers is for mission fields. More than two-fifths of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of the United States have fewer than fifty members. Each church wants a minister for itself alone:—

The most interesting experiment in this line which has come under my notice is now going on at Newport, N.H. This town is situated in Sullivan County, whose population has slowly and steadily declined for the last thirty years. The Congregational churches have also weakened, partly because of the loss of population, and partly because of lack of mutual interest and of centralisation. Fifty years ago there were Congregational churches in thirteen towns, all with settled pastors. Last year there were only ten churches, of which six had pastors, and only two of these churches supported their ministers with funds entirely of their own raising. The Newport church, under the lead of its pastor, Rev. G. F. Kennigott, last spring instituted regular Sunday afternoon services in two villages, and assisted in supporting services in a third. At each of these a company from the Christian Endeavour Society of the Newport church regularly attended as assistants.

During the last summer three students from Andover Seminary were associated with Pastor Kennigott in maintaining services in several of the adjoining towns. They visited from house to house, organised Sunday schools and Christian Endeavour Societies, and conducted schoolhouse meetings. In each town the pastor and the students held a continuous series of meetings for a week. Each of the students preached in exchange with the pastor while he administered the Communion in the country churches. The attendance and interest both in the central church and in the outlying districts increased so steadily, and the general results have been so satisfactory, that Pastor Kennigott felt obliged last fall to decline a flattering call to another field, in order to work out his plan, and the church has installed an assistant pastor with a view to fostering its branch organisations, and the neighbouring churches, which had been neglected, have now come under its care.

Dr. Dunning summarises his suggestions as follows:—

We are already trying, here and there, consolidation of churches, in a disorderly sort of way, hardly recognising the fact. We have already the orders in the ministry which have here been suggested. To pastors we have joined associate and assistant pastors, pastors' assistants, women missionaries, deaconesses, and lay helpers. We are feeling our way to meet these changed conditions as the zeal and genius of one and another pastor lead them to make experiments. But has not the time arrived for us to deduce some new principles from these occasional enterprises, which will help to bring the whole body more to the front in meeting the needs of our times? I venture to state the following conclusions from this discussion as reasonable and practicable:—

1. Every church should make it its business to see that the invitation of the Gospel is effectively given to every person within its parish, and that it is given through the active and continued interest of one person in another.

2. The aim should be to have as many centres for worship and work as may be needed in each parish, but with one building in which all on occasion may gather; and as many local organisations as may be necessary to cover the entire field, with one church for all of the same denomination.

3. The organisation aimed at should have one pastor for the whole church, with as many assistants as the field requires, and as the financial condition of the church will allow.

4. Each local body may administer its own local affairs; but the whole church should choose the pastor, his assistants and church officers, and should decide on the basis of belief and the general plans of work. The extent of the field to be occupied should be determined by its need and by the ability of the church to work it.

## MORE ABOUT LONDON HORSES.

The *Leisure Hour*, which is edited with more brains than almost any other magazine in London, continues its interesting papers on "The Horse World of London," by giving the horses of the Post Office, the vestries, and the brewers. The Post Office horses its mails by contract with Macnamara, who has had the work ever since 1837. They have 600 horses engaged in the work. Forty-two horses work the Brighton Parcels Post, and twenty-six the Tunbridge Wells and Watford. The Post Office horse is liable to constant service from four o'clock on Sunday afternoon to half-past ten on Sunday morning, and he only has five and a-half hours' unbroken rest. While the omnibus horse is worn out in five years, and the tram horse in four, the Post Office horse lasts six; the brewer's works from six to seven, Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's seven and a half, while the vestry horse lasts eight years. The Post Office horse costs £36, the vestry horse £75, and the brewer's at least £90 a piece. Incidentally it is mentioned that, in chopping the straw for Post Office horses, the knives require renewing every twenty minutes. The Post Office mail cart has sixteen different coats of paint and varnish before it is sent out. What may be called the municipal horses of London number 1,500; they average seventeen hundredweight, begin work at six and last fourteen years. The first indispensable requisite of a municipal horse is an ability to back as readily as he advances, and to back while keeping his legs in, otherwise he will have his feet run over. They are bought at £75 at six years old, and sold at fourteen for £8. The price of the cart-horse tends so constantly to rise that Mr. Wainwright, who paid 2,500 gs. for Bury Victory Chief, an old Shire stallion, expects to get his money back in three seasons. The vestry horse has his Sunday's rest complete. He begins work at six and is about eleven hours on the road, bringing in about two or three loads in that time. He costs about 16s. a week to feed, and consumes about 40 lb. of hay, straw, clover, and oats in the day. He breakfasts at three o'clock in the morning, and always finishes up on Saturday night with a bran mash. The large London brewers own 3,000 horses, which are worth over a quarter of a million sterling, and weigh about 3,000 tons. The brewer's horse is the direct descendant of the great war horse of the armoured knights, and each one of them could well carry four hundredweight upon his back. The brewer's horses do five miles an hour, and do fourteen to sixteen hours' work six days in the week. Hoare's only work their horses five days a week, and no horse is allowed to be out ten hours without being examined by the horse-keeper. There is not a horse in their stables weighing less than sixteen hundredweight, or standing less than seventeen hands high. The thoroughbred race horse increases a hand in height every century. In 1700 he was thirteen hands high, now he stands fifteen hands and a half; at this rate he will be as tall as a giraffe before very long. It is comforting to learn that the larger a horse gets the better temper he has, as a rule. The brewer's horse costs 18s. a week to feed, and after he is thoroughly past work and done up, he is exported to Germany and made up into sausages, and then sent back to be consumed by the British public as German sausage.



## LIFE AND SOCIETY IN NAPLES.

A VIVID PICTURE OF A STRANGE PEOPLE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARDES has a paper in the *National Review* for February on "Society in Naples," which is brightly written, and gives a very curious picture of the kind of people that live at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. To live in Naples tends to give a man an extraordinary ease of manner, but at the cost of an extraordinary corruption of morals. The Neapolitans are children of Nature, for whom the Ten Commandments do not exist.

Society in this fair, fascinating city is a tissue of amorous intrigues. What is illicit elsewhere is pardonable in Naples. There is a certain Neapolitan prince, a bachelor, who is notorious for his success in love. Recently he beguiled the young Spanish wife of a rich resident. She went a voyage with him in his yacht, and he brought her back to her discomfited husband. There was some curiosity about his next victim, especially among the ladies; but of indignation there was little indeed. Among his other estimable qualities, he is Anglomaniac. His propensity for sailing away with other people's wives is considered as delightfully or deplorably English as his passion for straw hats, Scotch checks, and lawn-tennis. My hostess was one of this Lothario's admirers. She thought him irresistible, and wearied me with the praises of his cat-like manœuvres round the feminine heart.

As they are the most immoral people in Italy, they are also the most religious, but their religion is somewhat odd. Their idea of pleasing God is to light a candle when they are in a good humour and to swear at the saints when they are vexed. The following is an account of the scene at the liquefaction of the blood of San Gennario. If the liquefaction does not take place rapidly enough, the devout worshippers abuse the saint in the choicest Billingsgate:—

"Oh, make haste, 'San Gennaro!' make haste!" cry the mob by the altar; for it is traditional that Naples and her children will in the coming six months have good fortune if the blood melt briskly, and the contrary if it be a work of time. It may be an hour, or it may be two or three hours, ere the miracle is accomplished. In the latter case, the mob by the altar will, ere its fulfilment, have become blasphemous. "Oh, you dog of a yellow-face!" they scream; "make haste!"

The archbishop all the while turns the phial from side to side, and up and down. If the wonder be achieved in the average time, contentment will prevail.

In justice, however, to the Neapolitans, we must quote what Mr. Edwardes says as to their good points:—

Probably in no other monarchical city of Europe is life so broadly social as in Naples. The noble is a man and a brother first, and an aristocrat only in accordance with his birthright. I do not mean that the chestnut seller of the street may be seen in the drawing-room of the villa. She would much rather stay at home in the streets. But there is hardly a touch of that arrogance of demeanour which in some lands is supposed to be the defining mark of a superior. The poor jest, laugh, and cry with the rich, as if they were brethren. The rich are very liberal in support of the charities (nowhere more numerous than in Naples) which aid the poor, and even more liberal in sympathy, which costs nothing, and wins love faster than dollars.

PHILIP BROOKS, whose election to the Bishopric will, it is hoped, mark an epoch in the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States, is the subject of the first and copiously illustrated article in the *New England Magazine* for January. The same issue also contains a report of the sermon which Dr. Brooks, then a young man, preached on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

## NO ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE THROUGH ASIA MINOR.

AN article in the *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten* ("The Indirect Way to Constantinople Through Asia Minor"), in discussing the various roads by which Constantinople can be approached from the Caucasian frontier, or from Batum, gives a very full account of the important entrenched camp which has been constructed at Erzeroum. The fortress itself, exclusive of the citadel and enceinte, has an outer circle of six forts, which lie at a distance of from 1,000 to 2,500 mètres from the enceinte, with which they are connected by lines *en crémaillère*, whilst the entrenched camp includes fifteen detached works. All these works are, for the most part, well placed and constructed, and suitably provided with cover according to modern requirements. They contain, or are supposed to contain, some 400 guns, of which at least fifty are Krupp guns. The position occupied by the entrenched camp is naturally one of great strength, and the only fault which can be found with it is that, owing to its extent, it would require at least 25,000 men to hold it. In one or two instances, perhaps, the forts are not quite as judiciously placed as they might have been, and two have been built where one would have sufficed; but taking it all in all, Erzeroum, which is the key to Armenia and Anatolia, is well fitted to fulfil the task allotted to it. Its strategical position is such that no Russian force could venture to ignore it, and to effect its reduction would require a large army and a long siege, *à la Plevna*, extending over many months. If to the formidable difficulties attending its capture there are added the further facts that Erzeroum is over 650 miles from the Bosphorus as the crow flies, that communication by road with the capital is at all times precarious, and during several months of the year almost impracticable, and that an army advancing through Armenia and Anatolia would experience grave inconvenience in obtaining supplies, it may be safely predicted that any Russian army attempting to reach Constantinople through Asia Minor would suffer such enormous losses that merely its debris would succeed in arriving within sight of its mosques and minarets. If, therefore, the one "indirect way" through the Balkans is closed it is still more evident that the other, through Asia Minor, is yet more closely barred. The probabilities are, therefore, that Russia can only reach Constantinople by the direct and shortest road—the sea; and the strenuous efforts which she is making to increase her fleet in the Black Sea, as well as her other military and political preparations, go far to prove that she herself sees clearly and plainly that such is the case. No doubt an army would be sent to operate in Armenia, but now as ever this theatre of operations would only be of secondary importance.

**Carrier Pigeons in Peace and in War.**—In heft 5 of *Alte und Neue Welt* there is an interesting account of the carrier-pigeon. So far back as B.C. 44, says Pliny, Decimus Brutus, when he was shut up in Mutina, sent pigeons with letters tied to their legs into his friends' camp. The writer, Herr F. Kreyssig, tells on what memorable occasions the carrier-pigeon has acted as postman, how it is trained, and what have been the results of the experiments of recent years. All European countries have tried the pigeon as a messenger of war, but Germany has devoted most attention to it, and after Germany, Italy.

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## THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY: PROTESTS AGAINST ITS CHARTER

MR. CHURTON COLLINS.

Mr. J. Churton Collins has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for February entitled "An Ideal University." Discussing the proposed charter of the Albert University, London, he says:—

The public verdict on the present charter is all but unanimous. While it satisfies no one, except those in whose interests it is framed, it has sown dissensions and provoked hostilities which, in the event of its ratification, are never likely to be composed. If it be passed by Parliament, the result cannot but be most disastrous to the educational interests of London. As a rule Parliament does not much concern itself with matters of this kind, but a proposal that these two colleges—one of them a strictly denominational establishment which, in the language of one of its official supporters of this charter, "does indeed exclude Nonconformists, but that is all"—tacked on to ten medical schools should constitute a university representing the richest and most populous city in the world, is an absurdity so monstrous that it can hardly fail to attract attention.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Even the *Quarterly Review* has not a word to say in favour of the draft charter. It says:—

But whether the fusion into one organic whole is desirable or not, it is certain that the scheme of the Albert University fails to provide for it. From every point of view the Draft Charter appears to us to be crude and inadequate. It gives additional privileges to two useful and important teaching institutions in London, but it does not add to their resources or their teaching power, give them a wider scope, or increase their means of usefulness. It does not give to the teachers what they have declared to be indispensable, an examination which shall be adapted to their own several methods and courses of instruction. It does nothing, and hardly professes to do anything, for the improvement of medical education. It permits the female students of University College, and presumably those of the classes at Kensington, to count their attendance at lectures as qualifications for a degree, but it excludes from its purview women in other colleges, who are receiving regular instruction of exactly the same kind. It seeks to offer to the young London student who is living with his parents some equivalent for the academic fellowship and discipline of the older universities, but its only expedient for effecting this object is to insist on his receiving his whole instruction in the class-rooms of certain privileged professors. Finally, the scheme fails altogether to fulfil either the original design of the Teaching University Association, or the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners.

## THE WESTMINSTER.

Mr. J. Spencer Hill, in the *Westminster*, denounces the scheme of a London University in an article which concludes as follows:—

A teaching university for London, if it is to achieve success, must avowedly set itself to satisfy the democratic conditions of the age. Such a university, catholic and comprehensive, might have been constructed on the basis of the statesmanlike report of the Commissioners. It has, however, been deliberately set aside in favour of the scheme of the two colleges, which has been sanctioned without that fair and full discussion which alone can give it any weight and authority. This scheme, apart from these considerations, is open to serious objection on the following points:—(1) It gives the control of the new university to the two colleges alone, in spite of their doubtful university status, to the exclusion of all the other educational institutions in London; (2) though primarily a teaching university, it can appoint no university professors, and cannot control the teachers of its constituent colleges; (3) it makes no attempt to organise the higher education of London, but rather hinders its free development; (4) it perpetuates sectarian restrictions, and violates the spirit of the Act securing religious equality.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

BY PROF. ALFRED WALLACE.

THE first place in the January number of the *Arena* is given to an article on "Human Progress, Past and Present," by Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, who starts from the assertion of Mr. Francis Galton that the Greeks at the time of Pericles were as much superior to our race, intellectually, as our race is superior to the African negro. After tracing the various causes which have tended to the degradation, and those which assist in the development of mankind, he sympathetically explains Prof. Wissman's theory of heredity, and comes to the conclusion that the two principles which will enable the human race to accelerate its progress are, first, the elimination of the unfit by natural causes, and secondly, the increasing liberty of choice given to women in marriage. It is this which points to the most suggestive and interesting part of Dr. Wallace's article. It is a scientific re-enforcement of the cause of the emancipation of women, and shows that progress of the cause of female enfranchisement is identified with the progress of humanity. Dr. Wallace says:—

When such social changes have been effected that no woman will be compelled, either by hunger, isolation, or social compulsion, to sell herself whether in or out of wedlock, and when all women alike shall feel the refining influence of a true humanising education, of beautiful and elevating surroundings, and of a public opinion which shall be founded on the highest aspirations of their age and country, the result will be a form of human selection which will bring about a continuous advance in the average status of the race. Under such conditions, all who are deformed either in body or mind, though they may be able to lead happy and contented lives, will, as a rule, leave no children to inherit their deformity. Even now we find many women who never marry because they have never found the man of their ideal. When no woman will be compelled to marry for a bare living or for a comfortable home, those who remain unmarried from their own free choice will certainly increase, while many others, having no inducement to an early marriage, will wait till they meet with a partner who is really congenial to them.

In such a reformed society the vicious man, the man of degraded taste or of feeble intellect, will have little chance of finding a wife, and his bad qualities will die out with himself. The most perfect and beautiful in body and mind will, on the other hand, be most sought and therefore be most likely to marry early, the less highly endowed later, and the least gifted in anyway the latest of all, and this will be the case with both sexes. From this varying age of marriage, as Mr. Galton has shown, there will result a more rapid increase of the former than of the latter, and this cause continuing at work for successive generations will at length bring the average man to be the equal of those who are now among the more advanced of the race.

In the *Bookman* for February there is a portrait of Mr. J. M. Barrie, a brief sketch of his life, and illustrations of the Window in Thrums and the Auld Licht Kirk.

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for February gives an interesting account of the growth of the lantern department of their mission work. The Church Missionary Society in the year ending September 30 lent out their lantern slides eight hundred and eighty times. They have seventy-two lanterns, and they think that they represent sixteen to two thousand missionary lantern lectures. Calculating the average attendance at one hundred, the lantern has brought the work of the society before two hundred thousand persons.

### Wanted. 16,000 Missionaries.

In the *Missionary Review of the World* there are two discussions on missionary subjects of more than usual length and weight—one by Dr. Gates, on "Christian Missions and the Highest Use of Wealth," and the other by Dr. Northrop, on "Some Hindrances to the Work of Foreign Missions." Dr. Northrop lays down the following two propositions which he considers thoroughly reasonable:—

1. That the Christian churches of the world should be satisfied with nothing less than sending out one ordained missionary for every fifty thousand of the accessible pagan population of the world.

2. That no church ought to call itself thoroughly aggressive and evangelical that does not expend, for the support of missions at large, at least one dollar for every five it expends for itself.

If these were carried out the number of ordained missionaries would rise at once from four to twenty thousand, the churches would have to increase the missionary revenue fivefold. It is estimated that there is at present only one preacher to 400,000 persons in the heathen world. The total average expenditure on foreign missions per member of United States churches is 1s. 6d.

### A Novel for the Peace Society.

The Peace Society will do well to translate at once Bertha von Suttner's story, "Die Waffen Nieder," Lay Down Your Arms, a story of a life published at Dresden. It is declared by many German critics to be the most comprehensive and exhaustive anti-war novel that has ever appeared. There is some account given of it in the *International Journal of Ethics*, by a writer who believes that "Die Waffen Nieder" will be the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the war system:—

During the debate on the budget in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of April, 1890, the Minister of Finance, Herr von Dunajewski, felt impelled to say, "It is not a professional politician, it is a German lady, Bertha von Suttner, who in a recent work of fiction has drawn such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I pray you to devote a few hours to that book. If any one, after having done so, still retains a passion for war, I can only sincerely pity him."

### A Demoralised Parrot.

In *Cornhill*, Mr. Grant Allen has an interesting paper, entitled "Pretty Poll," in which he describes with his facile pen the habits of the parrot tribe. They are all vegetarians with the exception of the New Zealand Kea.

The settlers have taught the Maori to wear tall hats and to drink strong liquors: and they have thrown temptation in the way of even the once innocent native parrot. Before the white man came, in fact, the kea was a mild-mannered fruit-eating or honey-sucking bird. But as soon as sheep-stations were established in the island these degenerate parrots began to acquire a distinct taste for raw mutton. At first, to be sure, they ate only the sheep's heads and offal that were thrown out from the slaughter-houses, picking the bones as clean of meat as a dog or a jackal. But in process of time, as the taste for blood grew upon them, a still viler idea entered into their wicked heads. The first step on the downward path suggested the second. If dead sheep are good to eat, why not also living ones? The kea, pondering deeply on this abstruse problem, solved it at once with an emphatic affirmative. And he straightway proceeded to act upon his convictions, and invent a really hideous mode of procedure. Perching on the backs of the living sheep he has now learnt the exact spot where the kidneys are to be found; and he tears open the flesh to get at these dainty morsels, which he pulls out and devours, leaving the unhappy animal to die in miserable agony. As many as two hundred ewes have thus been killed in a night at a single station.

### The Progressive Income Tax in Prussia.

The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* publishes an article by J. A. Hill, upon the Prussian Income Tax, from which it appears that last year the Prussians elaborated their income-tax to such a degree that there are seventy-five different classes of income-tax payers between those who have £150 a year and those who have £6,000 per annum. There are some curious exemptions as a kind of reward upon child-bearing. For instance:—

An income of £45 10s. will now be exempt from taxation if there is one child under the age of fourteen in the family, an income of £50 if there are two such children, and so on. Beginning with the lowest class, which includes incomes from £45 to £52, the tax is 1 per cent. of the mean income. This rate increases until it reaches 3 per cent. on an income of £500, which was the uniform rate per cent. of the former income tax. In the Ministerial Bill the progression ceased at this point; and thereafter the rate was uniformly 3 per cent. of the mean income in each class. But the Lower House of the Landtag was not content with this. Unlike its predecessor of 1847-51, it was more radical than the Government, and in the Bill as finally passed the 3 per cent. rate is retained only on incomes between £500 and £1,500. Then the progression begins again, and continues until the rate reaches 10·4 per cent. on an income of £20,000. Thereafter this remains the uniform rate per cent. estimated on the minimum income of each class; or, in other words, the tax increases 200 marks for every 5,000 marks' increase of income.

### The Rabbit Plague in Australia.

In *Scribner's Magazine* there is an interesting article on "Station Life in Australia," by S. Dickinson, in which he gives some interesting facts concerning the rabbit plague. They were originally introduced by a squatter near Melbourne, who thought that the sight of them would remind him of home. They did, but they cost him £50,000 before they were done with him, and that little reminiscence is costing the colonies £700,000 per annum. A pair of rabbits in five years are capable of producing a progeny of twenty millions, and in Australia they seem to have acted up to their capacity:—

In all but the remotest sections however, the rabbits are now fairly under control; one rabbitier with a pack of dogs supervises stations where one hundred were employed ten years ago, and with ordinary vigilance the squatters have little to fear. Millions of the animals have been killed by fencing in the water holes and dams during a dry season, whereby they died of thirst, and lay in enormous piles against the obstructions they had frantically and vainly striven to climb, and poisoned grain and fruit have killed myriads more.

Rabbits are not the only mischiefs which have been introduced into Australia out of love of the old country:—

Another great pest to the squatters is developing in the foxes, two of which were imported from Cumberland some years ago by a wealthy station-owner, who thought that they might breed, and give himself and friends an occasional day with the hounds. His modest desires were soon met in the development of a race of foxes far surpassing the English variety in strength and aggressiveness, which not only devour many sheep, but out of pure depravity worry and kill ten times as many as they can eat. When to these plagues is added the ruin of thousands of acres from the spread of the thistle, which a canny Scot brought from the Highlands to keep alive in his breast the memories of Wallace and Bruce; the well-nigh resistless inroads of furze, and, in New Zealand, the blocking-up of rivers by English watercress, which in its new home grows a dozen feet in length, and has to be dredged out to keep navigation open, it may be understood that colonials look with jaundiced eye upon suggestions of any further interference with Australian nature.



### An Anglican View of Canon Driver.

The *Church Quarterly*, writing on Canon Driver's "Introduction to the History of the Old Testament," protests against any premature adoption of the results of the new criticism. The English have too much practical common sense, the reviewer thinks, to accept the view of Jewish history which Canon Driver gives to them. He does not denounce Canon Driver but he maintains that his methods of criticism involving, as they do, a constrained manufacture of inconsistencies and contradictions, must in the end destroy our confidence in the truth of the narrative as it stands. And if we lose our confidence in the general accuracy of the narrative, how long, it may be permitted to ask, will our belief in its inspiration survive? But he has no fear however, for the English people have no great love for fine-spun theories and ingenious systems.

### The Bible and Modern Discovery.

The "Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund" for January contains the following announcement:

The books now contained in the Society's publications comprise an amount of information on Palestine, and on the researches conducted in the country, which can be found in no other publications. It must never be forgotten that no single traveller, however well equipped by previous knowledge, can compete with a scientific body of explorers, instructed in the periods required, and provided with all the instruments necessary for carrying out their work. The books are the following (the whole set, 1 to 16, can be obtained by subscribers to the fund, by application to the head office only, 24, Hanover Square, W., for £3 1s. 6d., carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom only):—

The thirtieth volume of the series is by Henry A. Harper—"The Bible and Modern Discoveries."

This work, written by a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is an endeavour to present in a simple and popular, but yet a connected form, the Biblical results of twenty-two years' work of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The writer has also availed himself of the discoveries made by the American Expeditions and the Egyptian Exploration Fund, as well as discoveries of interest made by independent travellers. The Bible story, from the call of Abraham to the Captivity, is taken, and details given of the light thrown by modern research on the sacred annals. Eastern customs and modes of thought are explained whenever the writer thought that they illustrated the text. This plain and simple method has never before been adopted in dealing with modern discovery. The 4th December witnessed the opening of a portion (46 kilometres out of a total of 87) of the railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The first idea of the railway was conceived by a Jew, M. Navon, of Jerusalem; it has been executed by French engineers, and the issue of the shares of the company has been entrusted to a bank in Paris, the directors of which are pronounced Ultramontanés. The steam locomotive in Jerusalem has been preceded by a still more recent invention of modern science—the electric light. The undertaking is being financed by "a party of the extreme orthodox Catholics," who are believed to have taken it up "with the view of making Jerusalem annually the resort of tens of thousands of pilgrims, besides the great influence they will be able to exercise in future over the inhabitants."

### Some Railway Facts and Figures.

There is a paper illustrated with copious pictures of locomotives, in the *English Illustrated*, describing the L. and N.W. Locomotive Works at Crewe. The London and North-Western engines burn 3,095 tons of coal every day in the year. One engine, the "Charles Dickens," last September completed a million miles run in little more than nine and a-half years, that is to say, it ran more than 100,000 miles a year, and consumed in the course of that time 12,515 tons of coal, that is to say, it requires about a ton of coal to carry a train 80

miles. "The Lady of the Lake" has run from Tring to Bletchley at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The writer strings together the following figures concerning the London and North-Western:—

Capital, £101,000,000. Revenue per annum, £11,580,000. Expenditure per annum, £6,229,000. Number of persons employed by company, 60,000. Number of persons employed in locomotive department, 18,000. Miles operated on, 2,700; engines owned, 2,620; carriages owned, 6,000; waggons owned, 57,000; carts, 3,500; horses, 3,500; steamships, 20. Passengers carried annually, 63,000,000; weight of tickets issued annually, 50 tons; tons of goods and minerals carried annually, 37,500,000. Number of stations, 800; signal cabins, 1,500; signal levers in use, 32,000; signal lamps lighted every night, 17,000. Value of work done at Crewe for various departments, £650,000; mileage per annum, 61,417,483; fuel consumed, 1,129,612 tons; water used, 8,416,000 tons; number of special trains run—passengers, 56,000; goods, 155,000.

### Poor Law Reform.

Mr. H. C. Bourne, in *Macmillan* for February, lifts up his parable against State Pensions. He maintains that if we once begin compulsory pensions

we should witness a repetition of the process which has been observed in the history of elementary education. Just as State-assistance was followed by compulsion, and compulsory attendance at school led to free education, so compulsory insurance would very possibly result in free pensions. What, then, should be done? Mr. Bourne thinks that nothing much more can be done excepting humanise the workhouse. He says:—

In recent years much improvement has been effected in workhouses, but in many parts of the country much still remains to be done. The changes which seem to me to be most desirable are in the direction of better classification and of providing suitable occupation. Elaborate classification no doubt entails much expense, but money can scarcely be better spent than in insuring that comparatively respectable people are not compelled to associate with the depraved. Want of employment, again, is probably the cause of much of the dreariness which strikes the visitor in the workhouse. Why should not old people be encouraged to occupy their time in work as nearly as possible like that to which they have been accustomed? Any reform of this kind makes life in the workhouse happier without making it in any way more attractive in anticipation.

### Romance and Youth.

There is an interesting paper in *Macmillan* for February, by "W. P. J.," entitled "Romance and Youth." The author discusses the ages of the heroes and heroines of a romance and history. Bayle calculates it must have been fifty years at least when Paris carried Helen off to Troy, and that she was sixty when Menelaus got her back again, and seventy when Telemachus found her the reigning beauty of the Spartan Court. Cleopatra was twenty-one when she met Julius Caesar, twenty-eight when she captivated Mark Antony, and she died at thirty-nine. Diane of Poitiers was forty-eight when she made a captive of Henry II., who was only twenty-nine. She remained as fair, fresh, and lovable at seventy as she was at thirty. Ninon de l'Enclos had as a lover, M. de Sévigné, when she was thirty, and M. de Sévigné's son when she was fifty-five. She lived to be eighty-nine. In war he notes that Hannibal was twenty-nine when he invaded Italy, Scipio thirty-two at the crowning victory of Zama; Cosimo, Duke of Florence, governed that city when he was seventeen, and Augustus Caesar was universal and supreme judge of the world when he was but nineteen. Pitt was Minister at twenty-three, Alexander died at thirty-two after marrying three wives, and conquering the world. Condé won the battle of Rocroi when he was two-and-twenty.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for February is a very strong number. I have quoted extensively from the four articles upon Cardinal Manning in another place.

### M. DE LAVELEYE'S LAST ARTICLE.

The Foreign Policy of Italy is the title of the first paper, which is the last article M. de Laveleye wrote. Italy, in M. de Laveleye's opinion, has taken the wrong tack by associating herself with Germany and Austria; she would have been better advised if she had pursued the policy of reserve:—

Her unity once secured and confirmed, after 1870, she would have restricted herself to an attitude of complete reserve. Imitating Switzerland, or—if such a comparison be humiliating—the United States, she would have interested herself solely in her own affairs. She would have refused all active intervention in the regulation of European matters, save always to raise a perfectly disinterested voice in support of freedom, justice, and the rights of oppressed populations. She would on no account have committed herself to the perilous chimera of a balance of power in the Mediterranean, which could only lead her to antagonism with France, and consequently to the need of allies in the event of such antagonism culminating in conflict.

### SIR HENRY PARKES ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

There is a very curious paper by Sir Henry Parkes, the first part of which was written five months before the last; his account of the labour party when it came into existence, and his account of the same party when it had thrown him out of office is very remarkable. There seems to be very little doubt, from Sir Henry Parkes's statement, that the election of Labour members to the Parliament of New South Wales was about the worst blow that has been dealt at labour in New South Wales. When Sir Henry Parkes has finished his narrative, he sums up in the following fashion:—

Thus the cause of Protection was won in the first struggle by a narrow majority; and thus the Labour party of New South Wales was shattered to pieces.

As members of Parliament, I have no desire to convey the impression that the Labour members are the worst. Far worse are they who have designedly sat amongst them, poisoned their minds, and employed every adroit endeavour to turn the Labour vote to their own sinister account. The bulk of the Labour members are well-meaning, respectable men. The result so far only proves that no man can learn to make laws, any more than he can learn to make shoes without some sort of preparation.

### THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PERSIA.

Sheikh Djemal ed Din has an article full of sonorous rhetoric, and of no little pathetic force, on the reign of terror in Persia. Things in that country seem to be pretty bad. The Sheikh says:—

Three hundred of my companions now languish in dungeons, from which they are pulled at intervals to be bastinadoed—little beaten into a jelly (these are refined students, men of brain and heart, and some are nobles and ex-Ministers, and the best blood of Persia)—others have their ears cut off, their eyes taken out, their noses slit, their joints wrenched, and so they linger and so they die. As I write news comes to me: My dearest and oldest friend has had his head cut off without accusation, without trial, or defence of any kind. So I am entitled to speak of all this at first hand. The African slave trade, the worst atrocities

of the past, pale before what is at this moment going on in Persia under the very shadow of the English and Russian legations.

These things being so, he cries aloud: "I, as the mouth-piece of the Persian people, lift up my voice on high and demand a word from England":—

A word from a free, powerful people, on behalf of a beleaguered and enslaved, but noble, active-minded, and capable people. This is all we want at present; but that word must come soon, ere more victims are immolated in prison, more hearts broken, more resources squandered, more thousands banished; change, change, any change would be for the better. That is what Persia demands. The word will out which has been smouldering in a million ruined homes, but now rolls like the roaring of the sea full of ominous thunder and of irresistible rush; its echo has at last reached England; "Change the Government, or dethrone the Shah!"

### MORE REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Sir Gavan Duffy gives us the second instalment of his conversations and correspondence with Thomas Carlyle, which is entirely devoted to the conversations which took place during his visit to Ireland. There is a good deal about their visits to Irish workhouses, and Carlyle's opinions on many things: Dickens, Thackeray, Henry the Eighth:—

I inquired if he saw much of Thackeray? No, he said, not latterly. Thackeray was much enraged with him because, after he made a book of travels for the P. & O. Company, who had invited him to go on a voyage to Africa in one of their steamers, he (Carlyle) had compared the transaction to the practice of a blind fiddler going to and fro on a penny ferry-boat in Scotland, and playing tunes to the passengers for halfpence.

Dickens he held to be a good little fellow, whose theory of life was entirely wrong, and whose chief faculty was that of a comic actor. Speaking of Carlyle's methods of work, Sir Gavan Duffy says that Mr. Carlyle:—

Had found the little wooden pegs which washerwomen employ to fasten clothes to a line highly convenient for keeping together bits of notes and agenda on the same special point. It was his habit to paste on a screen in his workroom engraved portraits, when no better could be had, of the people he was then writing about. It kept the image of the man steadily in view, and one must have a clear image of him in the mind before it was in the least possible to make him be seen by the reader.

Henry the Eighth, Carlyle thought, was one of the best kings England had ever got, a patient, resolute, decisive man, who very likely did not regard himself as doing wrong when he did many of those things over which modern sentimentality grows so impatient. Then we have Mr. Carlyle's opinion upon Buckle, whose book he would not read, of Mazzini, Lynch Law, W. E. Forster, etc. Mr. Carlyle left Ireland with a conviction that the Irish problem was to make a beginning in checking pauperism.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles are Miss Colenso's and Miss A. Werner's joint article on "The Relations of the Whites and Blacks in Natal," and Mr. E. J. C. Morton's "Exposition of Colonial Opinion on Home Rule."

Canon Driver writes a reply to the criticisms of Principal Cave on "The Hexateuch." Mr. Walter Pater has one of his characteristic essays upon the genius of Plato.

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## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for February there are several good articles which are mentioned elsewhere.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The first place after Lord Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence is given to Lord Bramwell's vindication of cross-examination. Lord Bramwell of course stands up for the Bar. The moral responsibility for the insinuating of falsehood in examination he lays upon the shoulders of the solicitors, whom, he presumes, "are very capable gentlemen who have honestly taken up their client's case, believe it right, his witnesses honest, the opposite party a rogue, and his witnesses according." But this assumption is not according to the facts. Every barrister knows that the question of the right or wrong of a case entrusted to his care is the very last question that enters into the minds of the solicitors who draw up his instructions. Lord Bramwell defends Sir Charles Russell's action in the Pearl case, and maintains that to impute immorality to a witness neither affects his intelligence or credibility. "For juries do not distrust a witness for breaches of morality of a kind which they know are commonly committed. To do so would be to distrust the major part of mankind." Lord Bramwell stoutly asserts that it is the duty of counsel to put "every question which bears upon a witness's means of forming an opinion, his intelligence and honesty." This dictum might justify the most searching examination into the "general intelligence" of every witness put into the witness-box, and any question which could be held to bear upon his intelligence would, according to Lord Bramwell, be admissible.

## THE TRAFFIC IN SERMONS.

The Rev. B. J. Johns has a paper full of interesting detail as to the trade which has sprung up between the clergy, on the one hand, and the writers of hack sermons, supplied at 10s. a quarter, on the other. Nine-tenths of them are dry, dreary, dull, commonplace platitudes. Mr. Johns thinks that the preaching of the English clergy, as a whole, is not efficient, it is wearisome, and therefore a failure. He attributes this to the fact that English clergymen have little training in the choice of topics, and none at all in the writing of sermons, and they have what is worse than all else, an ample supply of lithograph or manuscript sermons ready to hand from 9d. to a guinea.

## THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Admiral Seymour has a most interesting report concerning the state of the Panama Canal, which is illustrated by a map of the section. It is enough to make the heart of a shareholder sink within him to read Admiral Seymour's paper. Lesseps declared he would make a level canal from sea to sea for twenty million sterling; he has spent fifty millions sterling, and only one-fifth of the work is done. The Commissioners calculate that it will require thirty-five million more to make a canal with locks across the Isthmus. The work which has already been done is rapidly falling to pieces, and it is impossible after reading Admiral Seymour's paper to believe that there is any human probability of that canal being cut. The river Chages rises forty feet in a single day, and the embankment, which is to keep its waters from destroying the canal, has not yet been built. It rains sometimes in Panama an inch in an hour, and the average rainfall is five times as great as that of London. Vegetation springs up so rapidly that the whole of the works will soon be buried out of sight.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There are two lady's articles, both charming in their way. One is by "Violet Fane," entitled "Two Moods of

a Man," the first mood being when he is over head and ears in love; or, as she calls it, in "passion's trance," and the other when passion's trance has passed, and he only wishes to shake himself free from the woman he once idolised. The other paper is by Lady Eva Wyndham Quin, "A Trip to Travancore," which is short but bright. The Rev. Dr. Jessopp has one of his admirable local historical papers on Castle Acre. Mr. Knowles announces that he has received £1,000 for his Shishkoff Fund.

## THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. M. H. SPIELMANN, in the *New Review*, states very strongly and clearly the arguments in favour of establishing a National Gallery of British Art behind the present National Gallery, on the site occupied by St. George's Barracks and Parade. His paper is illustrated with ground plans of the various sites that have been proposed, and if it has the same effect upon Mr. Tate as it has upon the general reader, the difficulty of finding a local habitation for the National Gallery of British Art will soon be at an end.

Mrs. Lynn Linton discusses the next step in the reform of Divorce laws. Her paper is simply a plea for promoting divorce in cases of drunkenness, madness, and felony. She pleads that this change does not stretch out as far as caprice, as mental inharmoniousness, as satiety, or even as far as mutual boredom. It stretches out only as far as those causes which vitiate the essential meaning and true objects of marriage. It stretches out, she says, to the well-being of the family, and the consequent well-being of the State.

The first part of Emile Zola's "Three Wars" appears in translation. It is chiefly autobiographical, describing the novelist's reminiscences of the Crimean War. "War," he says, "is in the blood of man. War is a direct necessity, like death; but it may be that we must have something of a dung-heap to keep civilisation in flower."

Professor R. L. Garner continues his account of his efforts to learn the language of monkeys. He has devoted several months to the discovery of the monkey-word for food, and he feels amply rewarded for his pains. He is now on the trail of a new word. When he finds it, he will be in the seventh heaven.

**A Hint to Novelists.**—Mr. Walter Besant, writing on "Literary Collaboration," in the *New Review*, recommends very strongly to every young literary working-man the following plan:—

I would advise him to find among his friends—cousins—sister's friends—a girl, intelligent, sympathetic, and quick; a girl who will lend him her ear, listen to his plot, and discuss his characters. Perhaps he would like to get engaged to her—that is a detail: if he does it might not injure the collaboration. She should be a girl of quick imagination, who does not, or cannot, write—there are still, happily, many such girls. When he has confided to her his characters all in the rough, with the part they have to play all in the rough, he may reckon on presently getting them back again, but advanced—much less in the rough. Woman does not create, but she receives, moulds, and develops. The figures will go back to their creator, distinct and clear, no longer shivering unclothed, but made up and dressed for the stage. Merely by talking with this girl everything that was chaotic falls into order; the characters which were dim and shapeless, become alive, full grown, articulate. As in every day life, so in imaginative work, woman should be man's best partner.

It would be interesting to hear what a lady novelist would think of the converse of this suggestion.



## FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* for February is by Professor W. Crookes, entitled,

## "SOME POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY."

which is enough to take away one's breath. The writer maintains that there is no reason to doubt that, in a short time, we shall be able to telegraph without wires in any direction. As we have to telegraph without wires, so we shall have electric light without connecting the lamp to any current. Professor Crookes gives a clear run to his fancy, and thinks that we may, by electrical action, rout the parasitical insects and fungi which in some seasons rob us of no less than the tenth of our crops. At present there is 796,800 horse-power of the sun's rays wasted on every acre of land. If it could be yoked by electricity, what could not be done? Electricians, he thinks, should aim at nothing less than the control of the weather, and always make it wet at night-time, and sunshiny all the day; and when it has to rain, rain a downpour never a drizzle. Incidentally, he would abolish London fogs and sterilise all diseased germs in the water supply.

## THE ROAD FROM MASHONALAND.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent describes how he came down from Mashonaland, from Umtali to Beira, in a two-wheeled cart drawn by asses, which did eighteen to twenty miles a day. Fully £2,000 worth of waggons are lying on the *veldt* rusting to pieces. Three lions penetrated their camp overnight, and killed three donkeys. Of all places in the world Beira is the most horrible, yet in spite of fever, heat and sand, it is an excellent harbour, the only harbour for the proposed railway to the interior. It will be two years before the line is completed. When it is finished then people can go from Mashonaland; but not before.

## A TYPICAL AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. Francis Adams writes a racy article on some Australian men of mark, finishing up with a somewhat average sketch of the man who is the presiding influence of the average influential newspaper.

Of all the types I have taken, he is far away the most typical—the tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, with his secularised religion and his commercialised democracy. That is the "civilised Australian." If England can strike a bargain with him, Imperial Federation may, despite everything, yet become a fact; but there will never be the chance of such another "confidence trick" as she played over the Naval Defence Bill.

## MADAME BODICHON.

Miss Betham-Edwards contributes a reminiscence of Madame Bodichon:—

The foundress of Girton College, the originator of the movement which led to the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, the re-planter of vast tracts of Algeria by means of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, has won for herself an incontestable place in contemporary history. As an educationalist, social reformer, and philanthropist, she is hardly likely to be forgotten by future biographers.

It seems it was Madame Bodichon and Barbara Leigh Smith with whom George Eliot took counsel before she consented to live with George Lewes:—

On the brink of that decision, when womanly pride and love were battling for mastery, when the great novelist to be, trembled before the shadow hanging over what seemed otherwise a perfect life, the lovers and Barbara Leigh Smith spent a day together in the country. As she thus stood at the parting of the way, Mary Ann Evans unbosomed herself to her friend—even asked counsel.

"What right had I to advise?" Madame Bodichon afterwards said to the present writer. "I told her that her own heart

alone must decide, and that, no matter what happened, I would stand by her while I lived."

## PIERRE LOTI.

Edward Delille thus sums up the merits and demerits of his favourite novelist:—

A great writer M. Loti is not; an admirable writer he certainly is. His merits, of course, are not without their corresponding defects. Too often, the tremulous refinement of his sensibilities degenerates into a species of hysteria; the delicate tenderness of his emotion becomes sometimes lachrymose, the troubled ardour of his passion verges dangerously upon disease. Adroit and cunning craftsman though M. Pierre Loti be, yet his genius has its source in the regions of soul rather than of mere art. Clearly the gift of universal sympathy, that divine gift alone constituting the true poet, is Pierre Loti's. For him all nature, inanimate as well as human, lives, and feels, and suffers.

## IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. T. W. Russell sets forth the Protestant view of the Irish Education Question. He points out that Mr. Balfour has ranged himself with the side of the denominationalists. Mr. Russell, whilst cordially admitting the case for University education, utterly denies that Irish Roman Catholics have any grievance in connection with the primary schools, and he believes that the concession of their claims would create a most serious grievance for Protestants in outlying districts of the south and west of Ireland. If the Government compel the Protestant children of the south and west to imbibe Roman Catholic religion in their education, not all Mr. Russell's admiration for Mr. Balfour will prevent him from offering to such plans the most strenuous resistance. Should Mr. Balfour contemplate a surrender, on education, to Irish clericalism, he must be prepared for precisely the same action on the part of Ulster Conservatives that Liberal leaders offer to Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. On the whole he thinks that Mr. Balfour will do well to simply allocate the ground of Free Education, leaving the education question to compulsion alone. Just immediately preceding the coming election no nastier question could be raised.

## WELSH REVIEW.

The liveliest articles in the *Welsh Review* for February are those contributed by the editor, who multiplies his personality, and whose *aliases* seem to be innumerable. He has a ready pen and a light touch, and in the new instalment of "The Views of the Member for Treorkey," he breaks out in quite a new place, and delivers himself of a vigorous diatribe against the Russian Jews, and an eulogy of the "magnificent courage" of the Tzar in endeavouring to free his Russian subjects from the chains of the Hebrew. Speaking as a traveller in Southern Russia, he maintains that the Jews eat up the result of good legislation and hard work. They cut to the very core of the people, and doing no productive work themselves, live on the nation's misery and drunkenness. Another article that is smart is that which is erroneously entitled "The Methods of New Journalism." What he describes is not new journalism, but bad recent "catch-halfpennyism," which does not deserve to be called journalism either new or old. Dean Owen discourses on "The Constitution of the Welsh University." Mrs. Wynford Philipps pleads for the right of women to work and to develop themselves to the utmost of their capacity in every direction, in a paper which she calls "The Problem of the Nineteenth Century." Lady Sudeley's paper, "An Old Welsh Squire," gives a pleasant picture of Arthur Blayney, a bachelor Welshman, who lived at the close of the last century in Montgomeryshire.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The most interesting paper in the *North American* for January is that in which various persons endeavour to describe what they think is the best book of the year. It is noticed elsewhere. The first papers in the *Review* are devoted to questions which are of more special interest to Americans; the question, for instance, whether the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when a record vote is being taken, can add to, subtract from, contradict, vary, or explain the record, is an American, and not a European, question. It is discussed by Mr. Mills and the ex-Speaker. The question of the quorum is not of great interest for us, but parliamentary experts may be glad to know that there is an article in the *North American Review*, by the late Manuel Alonzo Martinez, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, on the reform of the House of Representatives in the United States and on the question of the quorum in Spain.

## MR. ANDREW LANG ON THE FRENCH NOVEL.

Mr. Andrew Lang replies to Madame Adam, and maintains that while French novels exaggerate much of French life that is evil, and omit much that is noble, the novels as a whole show what way the popular wind blows, and help to produce the modes of action and sentiment which they describe. He argues that it is as unfair to say that there is no courting in France because there is no courting in the French novels, as to say there is no loose life in English married life as it is never described in English novels. The great middle class in France do not read novels, and when they do they like to read about something different from what they do themselves:—

To most readers, not to all, novels are fairy tales. Thus, allowing for exaggeration, for the taste of the capital, for the remoteness of fiction, for the really small number of persons who read and who are written about, we may decide that French novels in the mass do not give a truly accurate description of French society in the mass.

## WAGES IN MEXICO.

M. Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, in a paper which will delight economists and statisticians, argues that Americans need have no fear of admitting Mexican goods, because wages in Mexico are quite as high in proportion to the work the Mexican labourer does as American wages. The Mexican labourer is paid less cash, no doubt, but he only does about one-fourth of the work in the same time that is done by a workman in the United States. Among other things which contribute to make Mexico less productive are the Catholic clergy, who encourage the system of having a great many feast days, which are productive in revenue to the Church exchequer. One-third of the whole year, not including the Sunday, in many districts is given up to religious festivals, during which all work is stopped. Low prices, therefore, do not produce cheap commodities, so there need be no fear on the part of the United States of Mexican manufactures being produced with cheap labour.

## THE PARDONING POWER.

Governor Hill publishes a few general rules or principles which he thinks should govern the Executive in pardoning prisoners. This is the only article which Governor Hill has ever written:—

1. The Executive should not interfere to correct mere errors of law which may be remedied by an appellate court.
2. He should await the final determination of a criminal case.
3. The findings upon disputed questions of fact decided by a jury should usually be regarded as conclusive.
4. Newly-discovered evidence of the innocence of the

prisoner may be accepted, provided relief based upon it cannot be had in court.

5. Cases should not be considered where the term of imprisonment does not exceed a year, except upon the allegation of entire innocence. (This rule is necessary to relieve the Executive from the multiplicity of small cases arising under sentences from the minor courts.)

6. The prisoner's conduct while in prison must have been good.

## LADY HENRY SOMERSET ON NEW YORK.

There is a brief paper on "The Dark Side," in which Lady Henry Somerset tells what she has seen of low life in New York. She has been in an opium den, where she found an American girl lying senseless surrounded by Chinese; another girl came by who, with a faint blush of shame, covered the poor degraded child with a newspaper which lay at hand. Lady Henry says:—

New York seems to me to have the advantage of England in three respects. Her quatum of submerged poor is smaller; they are individually more self-reliant; their women are more self-respecting. And yet so wretchedly is this class housed that all these advantages seem to be in a fair way of being lost in the vice of the system that herds them together.

In the course of her article, Lady Henry Somerset makes a suggestion which has often been present to my mind, namely, why cannot Mile End Road be converted into a great artery of life and light? She says:—

This is a magnificent thoroughfare running through all East London from the heart of the city to its confines at Bow—a street wider than any I have seen in New York, with pavements on either side almost as wide as the roadway itself. Here, one would think, was the great opportunity for a popular boulevard, green with trees, and bright with flowers and little lawns, showing in its splendour some of the wealth the daily toil of its teeming millions produce. Alas! it is far otherwise.

## IN PRAISE OF THE ENGINE-DRIVER.

Mr. Theodore Voorhees, General Superintendent of the New York Central, has an appreciative little paper called "Ninety Miles in Eighty-nine Minutes," which is devoted to a eulogy of the locomotive engine-drivers. American engine-drivers have a worse time of it than our drivers, because they are perpetually in danger of running over people who pass over the level crossings, while horses and cattle are constantly straying upon the line. A single accident will often destroy the future of a capable man. Mr. Voorhees mentions the case of a driver who was in a collision, and escaped with a dislocated shoulder. In a few weeks he apparently recovered and took charge of his former train. The moment he came to the place where the collision occurred he shut off steam, and when he reached the exact spot of the accident he fell over and fainted. His career was at an end; he never stood on the footboard again.

## CAN AMERICANS BUILD SHIPS CHEAPLY?

Mr. Cramp says they can, and not only so, but they will soon build them cheaper than our builders on the Clyde. He says:—

The proper form in which to put the question is: Can you build a ship to do the work of the *City of New York*, or the *Majestic* or the *Columbia*, in all respects, for the same cost? To that question I would reply: Yes, or within as small a margin as would be likely to prevail in a similar case between any two British shipyards.

The difference between the prices of constructing warships has dwindled until the margin between American prices and those of Britain may be expressed by a very low figure.

## THE ARENA.

THE first place in the *Arena* is given to Mr. Wallace's admirable article, which demonstrates that according to the law of natural selection the progress of humanity depends upon the increasing liberty of women to choose their own partners.

## MAHOMETAN MARRIAGE.

It is appropriately followed by Prof. Jannaris's paper on "Mahometan Marriage and Life," which brings out into clear relief the fact that in Mahometan countries the choice of the woman is regarded as absolutely out of the question. At the age of twelve women must be, according to the Mahometan proverb, either under a husband or under the earth. The marriage is carried out without even the knowledge and consent of the bride.

## PREMONITIONS.

Dr. Hodgson, of the American Psychical Research Society, has an interesting paper on premonitions, several cases of which he gives, which he does not attempt to explain beyond the following very tentative suggestion:—

Even if we suppose then that premonitions occur, and are a token of some higher faculty than the normal conscious human being possesses, there yet remain intricate inquiries to be answered before we can determine in each case the bare origin of the experience, not to speak of knowing the conditions of some "transcendent" world where premonitory perceptions are possible.

## THE FEDERATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

Mr. E. T. Powell, writing on a "World-Wide Republic," has a good word to say for Mr. Carnegie's proposed General Council of English-speaking Peoples. He says:—

This scheme is broad, rational, and forward-looking; but it is clumsy as compared to a fraternisation of adjacent peoples without regard to race or even form of government. Such a federation might hold a common court of adjudication on international questions, even while a part of the States included remained locally monarchical. Nor is there any reason why there might not be a legislative council as well as a court of arbitration, holding fast, however, to the conceded principle that such a congress and court shall be concerned only with matters international.

## DIVORCE MADE EASY.

Mr. Realf, writing on the divorce movement toward the Dakotas, says that the Dakotas, North and South, lead the world in the facility of divorce. Anyone can get a divorce in the Dakotas after he has lived there for three months:—

Under Dakotan laws the statutory grounds for divorce are six: Adultery, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion, wilful neglect, habitual intemperance, and conviction of felony. Extreme cruelty (as defined by the liberal and salutary statute) is the infliction of grievous bodily injury or grievous mental suffering upon the other by one party to the marriage. Wilful neglect is the neglect of the husband to provide for his wife the common necessities of life, he having the ability to do so, or it is the failure to do so by reason of idleness, profligacy, or dissipation. Habitual intemperance is that degree of intemperance from the use of intoxicating drinks which disqualifies the person a great portion of the time from properly attending to business or which would reasonably inflict a course of great mental anguish upon the innocent party. Desertion, neglect, and intemperance must be of a year's duration before either is a ground for action, but they need not have occurred in the State.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Ex-Governor Sheldon, writing on "Louisiana and the Levées," maintains that the work of building the levées necessary to prevent the Mississippi overflowing

its banks should be undertaken by the general Government, as it is too great to be undertaken either by the State of Louisiana or by private enterprise. Mr. Weippiert describes and praises the hill banking system, by which he proposes to make the people the owners of all banks. Mr. Henry Wood preaches a sermon upon the universality of law. Mr. Charles Schroder condenses and summarises Subhadra Bickshu's catechism about Buddhism. Mr. Colcord argues that the Ten Commandments remain obligatory upon Jews and Gentiles; but he argues they are rules for the government of the Church, and not for the government of the world, therefore the Church should have nothing to say as to the closing of the Chicago World's Fair on Sundays. This seems to me to be as far from the mark as well can be imagined. Mr. Watts praises Mr. Walt Whitman, and Hamlin Garland gives us another of his stories, "The Spoils of Office."

## THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for January opens with two articles upon the Louisiana Lottery, one by Judge McGloin discusses the question: Shall the lottery charter be renewed? The other by Mr. J. C. Wickliffe, who tells the History of the Company. The rest of the *Forum* is very dull, phenomenally so. Dr. Geffcken, writing on the Pope and the Future of Papacy, comes to the conclusion that a moral solution of the papal question is impossible.

The good results which have followed the adoption of the Australian ballot in the United States now lead reformers to demand the acclimatisation of the English Corrupt Practices Act. Mr. Bishop makes this demand in an article entitled the "Secret Ballot in Thirty-three States." Mr. De Kalb, writing on "Brazil: the Late Crisis and its Causes," speaks hopefully of her future. What she needs now is a great national highway to break down the provincial rivalries which impede her progress. He thinks that public confidence will be renewed, commerce will be restored, and Brazil will be more prosperous than ever. Mr. Coe explains why he thinks the Silver Law should be repealed, and Mr. Lambert Tree urges that the United States should co-operate heartily with the European Powers in carrying out the Treaty of Brussels for the prevention of the Slave Trade. Dr. Philip Schaff discusses the prosecution of Dr. Briggs from the point of view of one who thinks that the Presbyterian Church had better leave Dr. Briggs alone. Dr. Briggs follows this up by a paper on "Theological Education and its Needs." General Slocum points out that the pension list of the Republic is greater than that of England, France, Germany, Russia, and Austria combined, and he urges that it is time to call a halt. Dr. Billings discusses the health of the survivors of the war, from which it appears that the proportion of sick men among the veterans of the war is at least four times greater than among other males of the same age. Mr. Spalding smashes up Mr. Andrew's statistics, by which he endeavoured to prove that Massachusetts was growing more criminal, by showing that the increasing commitments are almost entirely due to the greater severity in arresting for drunkenness. He thinks that Massachusetts has more than held its own in the struggle against crime, but that it has failed to keep down the vices. Mrs. Van Rensselaer suggests

that Renaissance art is the true art for modern men in America as well as in France, and that upon it will be based our "American architecture" if future conditions and native abilities ever combine to develop such a product.



## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* is somewhat dry this quarter and overdone with history. The liveliest article is the review of the admirable memoirs of General Baron de Marbot, a book which seems to be a veritable mine of wealth to reviewers. The first place in the *Review* is given to a disappointing article on the "Correspondence of Count Pozzo di Borgo," and the last article is poor and dull to an extent unusual in the *Edinburgh*.

DR. DÖLLINGER.

There is an elaborate article in praise of Dr. Dollinger reviewing his works, and setting forth his titles to our admiration. The *Reviewer* says:—

Apart from his literary fame and his many invaluable contributions to Church history, the masterful personality of the man is his most distinguishing characteristic. It is Dollinger's undying merit to have stood forth—eventually single-handed and alone—against the most astounding infatuation in which any religious community in civilised times has ever indulged; to have vindicated the inviolable rights of reason and conscience against the most undisguised attack ever made upon them; to have asserted the claims of Catholicism in its most defensible form against the injurious perversions of unscrupulous and immoral factions. This is Dollinger's claim on the gratitude and renown of future ages.

We have every confidence that the gratitude will be forthcoming, and the renown conceded. As long as a strong virile morality is esteemed of higher worth than a flaccid and decrepit Pietism, as long as duty is preferred to selfish interest, as long as genuine Christianity maintains its supremacy above its ecclesiastical corruptions and deteriorations, as long as a life of simple earnest laboriousness for the instruction of men and the diffusion of truth and charity is regarded as the noblest of human careers—so long will Ignatius von Dollinger occupy a high place in the bed-roll of the most illustrious names of the present century.

## THE FATE OF THE SOUDAN.

The writer of the article on "The Fate of the Soudan" entirely agrees with Mr. Wyld's conception of the situation:—

Great Britain at once found herself face to face with responsibilities inevitably following her own deliberate action—responsibilities unrealised and disavowed till it was too late to retrieve disaster. The abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt was absolutely necessary; its public announcement was an act of gross impolicy.

So soon as confidence is restored by free communications with the interior of the country both by land and sea, the Eastern Soudan will be easily tranquillised. British capital will be available to open the basin of the Nile to trade possibilities unapproached by those which have sufficed to create the East Africa Company. Thus alone can the ruin of the Soudan be retrieved; thus only can Great Britain make some reparation for blunders which have brought discredit on her name.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Sidgwick's "Elements of Politics" is reviewed by a writer who regards Professor Sidgwick's method with distrust, and laments that the first part of his volume comprises a catalogue of the most recent improvements in legislation. He also thinks that he has not laid adequate stress upon the relations of morality to law and to Government. The article on the whole is more critical than appreciative, but it is not one that dwells in the mind. Much more interesting is the article on "Rodney and the Navy of the Eighteenth Century."

## MR. FROUDE'S LATEST WORK.

The article on Mr. Froude's "Catherine of Arragon" is not written by a friendly critic. The reviewer says:—

The principal point in an historical point of view which Mr. Froude has made in this volume is the near risk of a civil war which the King incurred, and the whole blame of which, as a matter of course, the author attributes to the injured Queen, who would not consent to surrender her own rights in favour of an abandoned woman, who was scheming to supplant her on the throne, and had already succeeded in transferring to herself whatever affection or love the King had ever entertained towards her.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

I HAVE quoted at length from two articles in the *National Review*—Mr. Chamberlain's on "Old Age Pensions," and Mr. Edwardes's on "Society in Naples." Mr. Henry W. Wolf describes some early ancestors of Queen Victoria, who were Guelphs, who lived in the Valley of Oberammergau long before the Passion Play was started; but it is somewhat difficult to get up much interest in these remote ancestors who died 800 years ago. Mr. Andrew Lang, in an article on "Homer and the Higher Criticism," examines the theory that the *Iliad* contained, as an original nucleus, a brief epic upon the wrath of Achilles, and round this nucleus there gathered the other poems. Mr. Lang tests this theory by seeing how it fits the ninth book. Mr. Lang thinks that arbitrariness and wilfulness is the rock upon which the higher criticism is eternally splitting. Mr. St. Loe Strachey has an article under the head of "One Vote One Value," which is readable and sensible, and very much to the point. He has at least the courage of his opinions. Mr. Strachey would have Mr. Balfour say to Mr. Gladstone, "Do you want one man one vote?" "By all means and with all my heart, provided that you follow one man one vote with one vote one value. That is to say, that you take twenty members from Ireland and three from Wales, and distribute them in London and the North of England." Ireland has twenty representatives too many and England twenty too few. He gives figures which prove his case. He is much better working his rule of three than when he ventures into the region of prophecy. For instance, he says:—

No Machiavellian politician, except in moments of lunatic enthusiasm, believes that his party will secure at the next General Election a majority of more than twenty votes; but it is absolutely certain that if this happens the majority will be due to the over-representation of Ireland and Wales.

This is the merest nonsense. It would be much nearer the truth to say that there is not a Gladstonian at the present moment who does not calculate with the utmost confidence upon having a majority of at least fifty, and, without being very enthusiastic about the prospect, I do not see any reason in expecting a majority at all which does not justify the expectation of a majority of at least one hundred. There is a party article written by an anonymous Scotch Conservative, who announces that Conservatism is growing so rapidly in Scotland that they can face the coming General Election with much greater hopefulness than they did that of 1885, which is not saying very much. He thinks that Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favour of Disestablishment has immensely strengthened the anti Gladstonian element north of the Tweed. Mr. Sidney J. Low has a sensible, moderate article in defence of newspaper reviewers against their intemperate critics. Lady Violet Greville has a pleasant society paper upon "Men Servants in England." She thinks that there is a dignity and solemnity about flunkies that the English people will never bear to dispense with.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* is literary and historical; it contains two articles dealing with present-day questions, "The Water Supply of London" and "The Teaching University for London," which are noticed elsewhere. There are two articles upon poets, one upon Hafiz, the Persian, written by someone who knows his subject and can wield a pen. That on Horace is a pleasantly-written paper. It may not be true that he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, but a man who writes on Horace should have a like touch, and that this quarterly reviewer has. The first article is an historical one upon Oxford before the Reformation; there is another, also historical, which deals with bookselling in England. The inexhaustible "Memoirs of Baron de Marbot," the value of which Mr. Shaw Lefevre first discovered, afford material for an interesting paper. The man would be a fool who could not make an interesting article out of Marbot. A more out of the way subject is that dealt upon in the "Diary of a Spanish Grandee," a Don of the name of Liria, who represented the Spanish Court at Moscow at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

## WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

In the *Westminster Review* for February there is an article advocating the partition of China, which is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Walter Lloyd's article on Bibliolatry is devoted to the castigation of the signatories of the manifesto in favour of the literal interpretation of the Scriptures published in the *Times*. There is an interesting article upon Girolamo Savonarola, which gives details of the burning of "vanities" in the public place in Florence.

The burning must indeed have been an impressive sight—the pile of rich dresses, books, pictures, statues, sixty feet in height and two hundred and forty in circumference at the base, the chanting of a whole people turning from the sensuous world of the Renaissance to the Church in its purest form.

There is an appreciative study by Miss Janetta Newton-Robinson upon Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist. Mr. R. Seymour Long reviews Lord Rosebery's "Pitt," declaring that it is worthy to be placed by the side of Professor Freeman's "William the Conqueror" and Mr. Morley's "Walpole." Mr. Joseph J. Davies asks the question, "Is Compulsory Education a Failure?" and says that he inclines to the belief that it is. One child in four is allowed to grow up in almost total ignorance. The evil is so serious that it must command the attention of Parliament at once. With a national Code, abundant and well-equipped teachers, and a sympathetic Education Department, there is no reason why there should be irregularity of attendance.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND COUNTY MAGAZINES.

A new illustrated quarterly county magazine has just made its appearance this month as the *Essex Review*, to be devoted mainly to the study of the literature, antiquities, folk-lore, &c., of Essex, and to the recording of everything of permanent interest to the county. In the first number we get descriptions of the Church of St. Augustine at Birdbrook, and Waltham Abbey, while Dr. Thresh reprints his paper on the "Housing of the Agricultural Labourer in Essex."

The magazines of county history and antiquities do not make much noise in the world, and few of them seem to be known outside their own counties. London and Middlesex are represented by the *London and Middlesex Note Book* (quarterly); Kent has the *Kentish Note Book* (half-yearly); *Berkshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) and

*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) represent the two counties referred to in the titles; the *East Anglian* (monthly) and *Fenland Notes and Queries* (quarterly), give notes and queries on subjects connected with Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and with the Fenland counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, &c. Cornwall and Devon have *Notes and Gleanings*, the *Western Antiquary*, and the *West of England Magazine*, all monthlies. There are also the *Western Magazine and Portfolio* (monthly) for the West of England, and *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (quarterly). Carmarthenshire has the *Carmarthenshire Miscellany* (monthly); *Yorkshire Poets Past and Present* (monthly), and the *Yorkshire County Magazine*, with which several other Yorkshire magazines have been incorporated, deal with the folk-lore and antiquities of the large county; while the *Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend* may be said to make Northumbria its special field. The North is further represented by the *Illustrated Scottish Borders* (monthly), the *Scottish Antiquary* (quarterly), and *Scottish Notes and Queries* (monthly), the *Scots Magazine*, and the *Highland Monthly*. The *Journal of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* and the *Western Review and Sligo Monthly* hail from Ireland. The *Reliquary* (quarterly) does not confine itself to any particular county or district.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

*Harper's* for February is a good number, with some exceptionally good articles. One of these is Amélie Rives's play of "Athaldwold," in blank verse, which is copiously and beautifully illustrated. There is another beautifully illustrated paper, the first of a series by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, describing his journey down the Danube. There is an interesting paper entitled "A Skin for a Skin," which gives an account of the life of the trappers and hunters in the Hudson Bay Territory in the last century. The second instalment of Mr. Bridge's "Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne" contains several hitherto unpublished letters of the great novelist. The Old Shipping Merchant of New York is of more interest to New Yorkers than to anyone else. The paper on the Danish Theatre deals with a subject which has been very little written about in the English language. The most interesting paper in the magazine is Mr. Ralph's picture of Chicago, which, he rightly says, will be the greatest exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893. The enormous buildings of the great city alone are worth crossing the Atlantic to see. When you read of single buildings which contain populations of 4,000, which are, so to say, floated upon the soft clay by means of pyramidal bases of steel and cement, and which climb towards heaven like towers of Babel, to the top of which you are shot with lightning-like rapidity by elevators, the countryman from the Old World begins to feel bewildered, and to think it time to go and see them.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Economic Review* upon women compositors in which a woman compositor explains the right rate of wages paid to men and women. Roughly speaking, women are paid 5d. or 5½d. for work that men are paid 7d. or 7½d. for. She says that, on the whole, the average woman compositor works more rapidly than the average non-unionist man. Women are less convenient to employ than men—(1) owing to the Factory Act; (2) for want of strength to rise on an emergency. They cannot work at the machinery and heavier parts of the business. There are only 200 female compositors in London.

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## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue* for January consists of two solid but interesting numbers. The more important articles are noticed elsewhere. M. Edmond Plauchut opens a series of articles on "The Ancient Provinces of France" with a very readable paper on Berry, which he describes as "one of the last ramparts of ancient Gaul, the most ancient and the most central of French provinces," where people still believe in fairies dancing on the fern by moonlight; in were-wolves; in the cattle talking in the stables on Christmas night; in headless men appearing at midnight on cross-roads. There are wild and lonely moors, grown with furze and bog-asphodel, and Druidic menhirs and dolmens scattered over the hills, and weird legends of *l'homme à feu* and other goblins enough to satisfy the most eager folklorist. M. Gaston Deschamps gives a delightful description—with a liveliness and *verve* peculiarly French—of six weeks spent searching for antiquities in the islands of Amorgos, in the Cyclades. In the mid-January number the Duc de Broglie begins a series of "Diplomatic Studies," the first instalment of which deals with the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1746. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière continues his series of articles on "The Sea Gueux." Readers of Motley will remember that the National party in Holland, during the struggle with Spain, adopted the name of *Gueux*, after being contemptuously called "beggars" by their opponents, and certain bold spirits among them, who took to privateering, were known as "Gueux de Mer," or "Meer-geuzen." At one time they seem to have contemplated an alliance with the Sultan of Constantinople, and wore a badge in the shape of a crescent, with the device "*Liever Turck dans Paus*"—"Rather the Turk than the Pope." The Vicomte de Vogüé writes on recent studies of Lamartine; and M. Eugène Delard furnishes the *quota* of fiction, being the conclusion of his "provincial study," "The Dupourques."

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. PIERRE LOTI continues his *Fantôme d'Orient* through the two numbers of the *Revue* for January. M. Hector Depasse writes on "Strikes and Syndicates," and M. Marius Vachon has a very readable article on "Patronesses of Art in France," containing much out-of-the-way information concerning Philippine of Luxemburg, Mahaut d'Artois, Jeanne de Laval, Anne of Brittany, and other ladies of old times. An anonymous "Letter to M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire" "goes for" that statesman with refreshing vigour, and is, perhaps, the most important item in a not very remarkable number. The head and front of M. Saint-Hilaire's offending seems to be expressed in the unguarded admission made by him to an interviewer, "Je suis un peu Anglais." Only, thinks the anonymous reviewer, he should not have said "un peu."

For you are English, sir, both in your ideas—of which you make no secret—and in your policy, as I shall presently prove. One thing can be conceded—you are not English by birth, which is a pity. It is true that had you been so we should not, in all probability, have escaped the misfortune of seeing you as our Minister for Foreign Affairs, since M. Waddington, at present Ambassador from the Republic to the country of his origin, was born an Englishman.

The article continues in the strain of which the above is a slight specimen, charging M. Saint-Hilaire with doing his utmost to injure French and exalt English interests in Egypt. Among other instances of this is mentioned the recall of the Baron de Ring, at the instigation of Sir Evelyn Baring and Riaz Pacha, which, says our author,

was the death-blow to French prestige in Egypt. Then follows a paragraph containing what will be news to most people:—

It was all over with public order, for no European from thenceforward had moral influence enough over the native army to maintain discipline and protect them against their own excesses. From that day forward the French agents, Baron Ring's successors, appeared to the eyes of the Egyptians as mere hangers-on to their English colleagues—which, in fact, was all that you wished them to be. M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, and Egypt hastened on towards the inevitable catastrophe on which the British Government reckoned, and which, moreover, was most skilfully contrived on their part. In fact, it is no secret to any of our compatriots in Egypt that the massacre of Alexandria was a 'put-up-job,' arranged by Maltese agents *provocateurs* in the pay of Mr. Scott, the English consul.

## THE "BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE" AND ITS FOUNDER.

AMONG the magazines which have attained an heroic age the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* deserves honourable mention. It is now in its ninety-seventh year, having been founded in 1796 by Charles Pictet de Rochemont, a biography of whom has just been brought out by his grandson, Edmund Pictet. The review made its *début*, however, as the *Revue Britannique*. Its founder, Charles Pictet, was born at Geneva in 1755. At the age of twenty he entered a Swiss regiment in the service of France, where he remained ten years. Afterwards he held some public offices, then studied literature and agriculture, and finally, with his brother, Marc Auguste, and a friend, Frédéric Guillaume Maurice, founded the well-known review. For twenty-nine years the three conducted their national publication, and found so much support in Europe that Talleyrand told Pictet in 1815 that Napoleon dare not suppress it. The part edited by Marc Auguste was devoted to science, and it still appears at Geneva as the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*, but at that time it was published alternately with the edition devoted to literature and agriculture, conducted by Charles. Many eminent names were included among the early contributors, and on one occasion when Charles was ill, Madame de Staël offered to relieve him of his editorial duties, promising to discharge them "with infinite zeal." Charles Pictet also played an important part in the restoration of the independence of Geneva in 1813. It was then that his diplomatic career began, first as secretary to Baron von Stein, and later as the representative of Geneva at Vienna, and of Switzerland at Paris. He took infinite trouble about the settlement of the Franco-Swiss frontiers. "We have to congratulate ourselves that we did not need to have recourse to such repugnant means as diplomacy often permits. It was in making Geneva interesting that we made friends for her."

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* has just published a valuable index to its contents from 1886 to 1891 (price 1 franc).

## Alsace-Lorraine for Tonkin or Madagascar.—

Writing on the peace of Europe in the January number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, M. Ed. Tallichet concludes his article with the following singular proposal:—Seeing that it is Alsace-Lorraine which divides Europe into two hostile camps, he suggests that Germany should restore the two provinces to France; and that France should give Germany in return one of her colonies—Tonkin, for instance, or the protectorate of Madagascar.



## SOME NEW MAGAZINES.

THE *Strand* has got a formidable rival in the *Idler*, a new sixpenny magazine, brought out by Jerome K. Jerome and Robert Barr, with Mark Twain as its chief attraction. Mark Twain supplies both frontispiece and serial, and there is an illustrated conglomerate interview with him. Another feature of the magazine, which is a novelty, is the excellent series of composite photographs, which show us the photographs of four Liberal and four Conservatives thrown into one focus, and then, finally, the whole eight are combined together. It is curious to see how Lord Salisbury's face dominates the whole of the Conservatives, while in the Liberals the result of the blend is to bring out a sanctified Harcourt—what Harcourt might have been if he had been an Archbishop—a very curious result from four such different faces as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, and Sir William Harcourt. The combination of the eight faces is a kind of cross between



MR. JEROME K. JEROME.

Harcourt and Hartington. The only thing about Mr. Gladstone which persists is the high collar. The Conservative nose is dominated by the Liberal in the combination portrait, for the Conservative nose is somewhat snub, while the Liberal nose is long, which befits the members of a party which puts its nose into abuses. Mark Twain's new story, the "American Claimant," opens well. The American claimant is Mr. Mulberry Sellers, who claims to be what he most veritably is, Lord Rossmore. It is not generally known that Mark Twain has a far-away claim to be considered as the rightful Earl of Durham; at least, it is a tradition that he is a descendant of the Lambton who ought to have had the estates and the title, and this fact has probably, as the editor suggests, supplied the motive for the new tale.

In addition to the *Idler* and the *Essex Review*, the past month has brought several other new magazines. Among the latest born are *School and College* and *Longman's School Magazine*. *School and College* comes from Boston, and, under the editorship of Mr. Ray Greene Huling, it will, as its name implies, devote its pages to subjects connected with secondary and higher education. *Longman's School Magazine* is rather for the children than for the teacher, being an illustrated paper for school and home reading, edited by David Salmon. In the first number

(February) there is an instalment of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke" in condensed form, together with some reprinted papers, such as "The Last Fight of the *Revenge*," by Mr. Froude; "The Golden Goose," from the "Red Fairy Book;" a natural history paper by the Rev. J. G. Wood, etc. There will also be competitions, particulars of six of which are already given.

Among the new magazines which have made their appearance this month, one of the most ambitious is the *Eastern and Western Review*, which is published at a shilling and contains articles, the bulk of which are in English, but some at the close in Arabic. The *Review* is a gallant, although, I fear, a somewhat forlorn attempt to interest English readers in Eastern affairs. The articles deal with Egypt, Persia, Turkey, and with what may be called the Arabic world. It is illustrated, its contents are varied, and if it can succeed in establishing a circulation in the Arab lands, it will have achieved an unparalleled feat.

The other new magazines include the *Photographic Review of Reviews* (3, St. Bride Street), which gives excerpts from articles on photography from the *Photographic* and other magazines; the *Keyboard* (22, Paternoster Row), a monthly for all interested in the piano-American organ, &c.; the *Fleet Street Review* (125, Fleet Street); *Light in the Home and Tract Magazine* (56, Paternoster Row); *Helping Words* (Great Thoughts Office); and the *Home Messenger* (Amen Corner), all of which made their appearance in January. The *Methodist Monthly* (119, Salisbury Square), a magazine of the Methodist Free Churches, which has started a new series, and the *Wesleyan Methodist Church Record* should also be mentioned; Mrs. Reaney's *Our Mothers and Daughters* (Haddon and Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square), starts in February. The *Evangelical Magazine* is celebrating its centenary, and the *Chronicle of the London Missionary Society* (14, Blomfield Street, E.C.), which used to be bound up with the *Evangelical*, has altered its size, appearing now in a greatly improved form.

As has already been stated, *Tinsley's Magazine* has now become the *Novel Review*. The biographical articles include a study of Mrs. Margaret L. Woods by Stepniak; a character sketch of Björnson, the Norwegian novelist, by G. F. Steffen; an interview with Lance Falconer; and a review of Bernard G. Shaw's works of fiction by himself. Mr. A. T. Story reviews the fiction in the magazines; Mrs. Humphry Ward's "History of David Grieve" is "the novel of the month"; and for the rest we get gossip about novels and novelists, etc.

On the other hand, the mortality in magazines during 1891 has been heavy. The most notable disappearances are the *Paternoster Review*, Edward Bellamy's *Nationalist*, the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, *Art and Literature*, *English Etchings*, *Sun Artists*, *Time*, *Groombridge's Magazine*, *The Ladder*, *Subjects of the Day*, the *Sun*, the *Early English Musical Magazine*, *Murray's Magazine*, the *Photographic Reporter*, and *Unsere Zeit*.

**The Reynolds Centenary.**—On February 23—a century ago—Sir Joshua Reynolds passed, full of honours, to his rest, in his sixty-ninth year. He was accorded a great public funeral, and his body was laid in the crypt of St. Paul's, to which waiting-chamber in after days have been borne England's great war-kings of sea and land. The centenary of Reynolds's death is commemorated by the *Magazine of Art* for February in a brief sketch of his career, with illustrations of his birthplace, Plympton, a quiet little spot some four miles from Plymouth.

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# WITH MR. RHODES THROUGH MASHONALAND.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LAND OF OPHIR.



From Moonshine, Jan. 23, 1892.]  
 QUOTH LORD RANDOLPH—"NEVER MORE."  
 (With humble apologies to a well-known picture.)

**T**HE other day I was surprised and not a little amused to receive the following letter from the Land of Ophir:—

Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland,  
 24th November, 1891.

W. T. Stead, Esq., REVIEW OF REVIEWS, London.

Dear Sir,—With a view of thoroughly studying Africa, geographically and otherwise, I have travelled on foot from Cape Town to this place, and later on propose proceeding *via* Tete to the Lakes District, and, if possible, overland to Cairo. Can I do anything to forward the circulation of your paper in this country? If so, I shall only be too pleased to place my services at your command. I believe you are much interested in the work of the Salvation Army. Their party arrived here on Friday last, 20th inst., after about six months journey from Kimberley. On Saturday they paraded the township with brass band (six), waggon, and span of sixteen oxen, holding two meetings, and collecting about £10. But all is very quiet here; many people have left, going down country and to the new township of Umtati in Manicaland. Gold is being found in all directions; in fact, a man told me last night (an old experienced prospector) that he believed there was too much gold in the country, and that it would be presently "too cheap." Trusting you will favour me with an early reply, I am, very faithfully yours.

FRANK EDWARDS.

Every one must admire the calm intrepidity with which Mr. Edwards proposes to carry out his Tramp Abroad, from the Cape to Cairo, and I would gladly have utilised his proffer of service for pushing the circulation of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the innermost heart of Africa, where we have already readers and subscribers among the men who, each in their appointed way, are painting the map red from Zambesi to the Nile. But long before this Mr. Edwards has probably walked into space, and no one knows when next he will emerge into civilisation. His letter, however brief, is interesting and satisfactory, especially to those who have invested their capital in the British South African Company. The Duke of Fife will be able to bear with fortitude the discovery that there is too much gold in Mashonaland. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, and Mr. Rhodes has for several years illustrated in a practical fashion his belief that too many diamonds are almost as bad as too few. Still, so great has been the appreciation of gold that it will take a good many years—unless, of course, Mr. Moreton Frewen's Crusher works the miracles which are expected from it—before the gold from the mines of the Land of Ophir will affect the market price of that article at home. When King Solomon sent ships of Tarshish to carry the produce of the mines of Mashonaland to Palestine, it is said that he made gold and silver as stones in Jerusalem. The British South African Company, which is the chartered heir of King Solomon, has a good deal to do before it can equal King Solomon's



Varied from the *Lantern*, Dec. 12, 1891.]

(With apologies to Mrs. Stanley—Miss Dorothy Tennant.)

MR. CECIL RHODES TO MASHONALAND: "Never mind what they say about you, 'Shonie; I'll make you white before I'm done with you."





the rest of the congregation which believed in them. "For these men that did bring up the evil report of the land died of the plague before the Lord." Lord Randolph's worst enemies will hope that he will be spared even so modified a plague as the influenza for bringing up a slander against the land. The important thing is, not what Lord Randolph does or says, but what is the truth about Mashonaland. It so happened that in the same steamer which brought the Member for Paddington to this country—which, to do her justice, seems to have supported his absence with considerable composure—there came a worthy Dutchman, born and bred in South Africa, who had just returned from a tour in Mashonaland with Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

MR. D. C. DE WAAL.

Mr. D. C. De Waal, member of the Cape Parliament and ex-Mayor of Cape Town, is one of those sturdy burghers to whose industry and tenacity we owe the foundation of the Imperial fabric which is rising in South Africa. Mr. De Waal is a man about forty-five, compact, well-knit, and with only a slight trace of his Dutch ancestors in his outward appearance, while his manners partake somewhat of the courtesy and civility which he has inherited from the French side of his house. The founder of the De Waals left Europe at the beginning of the seventeenth century; they have, therefore, for

nearly 300 years been Afrikaners native to the soil. Even their name is believed by many to have come from the Waal River, in Holland. The great-grandfather of our present visitor was a captain of the burghers when they took the field against England in the war of 1806 at the Cape, and his grandfather fought also as a private in the same force. Mr. De Waal has been a politician and an Afrikaner from his youth up. From childhood he has taken the utmost interest in the colony. In years past he took an energetic part in the founding of the Afrikaner Bond; for the last nine years he has been a member of the Cape Parliament, and in 1890, when Sir Henry Loch arrived, he was mayor of Cape Town; but his chief importance arises from the fact that he is fresh from Mashonaland, having made the grand tour as the companion of the Prime Minister in his recent inspection

of the fair domain which he has just added to the British realm.

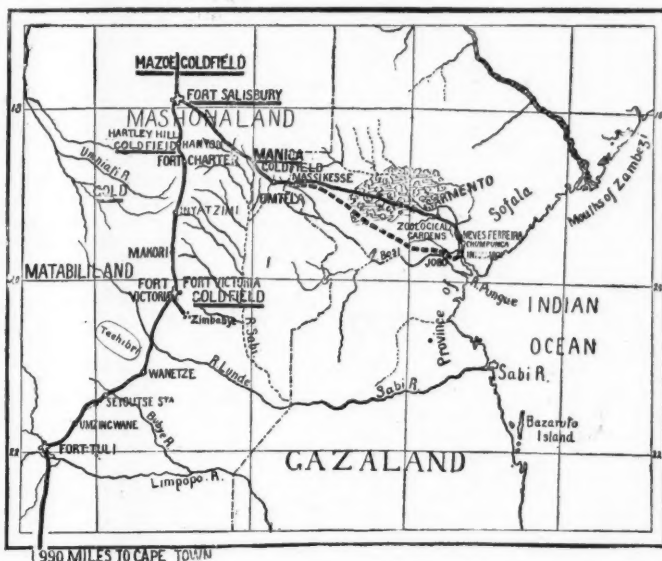
MR. CECIL RHODES'S COMPANION.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is a man who does not wield the pen of a ready writer. He is a man who observes, and reflects and acts, but nature did not build him on the lines of a special correspondent. In conversation the Prime Minister for South Africa—for in that capacity we are coming more and more to regard him, although at present South Africa has no Premier, and his proper title is Prime Minister of Cape Colony—is fluent, racy, and lucid, and he would probably tell any one more about Mashonaland in half-an-hour's talk than you would be able to find out by reading all the letters of all the corre-

spondents. Mr. Rhodes, however, cannot talk to every one, and pending his arrival, which, I am glad to see, is to be expected shortly, we have not a bad substitute in the impressions of his travelling companion, who was with him day and night during the three months he spent in tearing round from the Pungwe to Bechuanaland and then back to Cape Town.

THE BOOKS ON MA-  
SHONALAND.

Mr. De Waal, although he speaks English with force and ease, thinks in Dutch, and writes in Dutch with greater facility than in English. He has contributed largely to the Dutch magazines, and he is at the



MAP OF MR. RHODES'S JOURNEY THROUGH MASHONALAND.

present moment accumulating material for an exhaustive book on Mashonaland. At one time he contemplated the idea of writing such a work in English and producing it at once, in response to the demand which exists in this country for authentic information as to the new El Dorado; but no sooner did he arrive in the whirl and rush of English life, than he wisely decided that it would be injudicious to try rushing things, that his classic work on Mashonaland could not be dictated to reporters in the intervals of business engagements, and that he had better adjourn the production of his *magnum opus* until he was once more free from London fogs and enjoying the exhilarating atmosphere of his native colony. But Mr. De Waal, although abstaining for the moment from the execution of his literary projects, came at once to Mowbray House after his arrival, and communicated to me, for the benefit of my readers, the notes

and impressions of his recent tour through Mashonaland.

Mr. De Waal may, of course, be mistaken in his judgment and estimate of the situation in Mashonaland; it may be unduly coloured by personal feeling or political bias, but that is only to say in other words that Mr. De Waal is human and, like all other human beings, is subject to the ordinary limitations and defects of our common humanity. After allowance has been made for these inevitable drawbacks, it would seem that he is the best available authority that we can possibly wish to have upon the subject on which he speaks. The best authority, undoubtedly, would be Mr. Rhodes himself; but Mr. De Waal is the second best, for the simple reason that he is fresh from a journey of some thousand miles in which he rode in the same waggon and slept in the same tent with Mr. Rhodes. If he is not himself the rose, he has been so near the rose for so long that he must have absorbed some of the fragrance of the flower. Then, again, even more than Mr. Rhodes himself, he was in a position to form an estimate of the agricultural value of our newly acquired domain. The Dutch of the Cape are born agriculturists. From earliest childhood Mr. De Waal has been on the land, ploughing, digging, driving cattle, and familiar with stock of every kind. The free veldt of that great continent is his native heath; he has travelled over it in all directions, either for business or for politics. Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal are all familiar to him, inhabited as they are by his own people, among whom he is everywhere at home. But Mr. De Waal has not only the advantage of having been Mr. Rhodes's travelling companion, and of bringing to the survey of the country the practised eye of a farmer, but he did, as Lord Randolph Churchill did not, take the trouble to see what was to be seen, and to go out of his way, either to the right or to the left, when there was anything to inspect upon which it was necessary that the public at home should have authentic information. No more striking indication could be found of the fact that Lord Randolph possessed a little of the instinct of the special correspondent as he does of the sagacity of the statesman, than the fact that while he was within half a day's drive of the wonderful ruins of Zimbabwe, he refused to take the journey. That South African Pompeii and Herculaneum, which does not even need to be dug from the vomit of a volcano in order to reveal to the world the exact image of a city of old times, the very memory of whose dwellers has long since vanished from the minds of men, is at once the oldest and the newest thing that exists in the world. There is nothing like it, and there is very little chance that there will be another such find on the surface of our planet; yet Lord Randolph, when within fifteen miles of this unique monument of a vanished past, refused to go and see it, and that although he was supposed to be representing the interests of the readers of the *Daily Graphic*, using his eyes, and being paid to use them, for the benefit of the public at home. Any professional journalist who had so neglected his duties would have been dismissed without notice as hopelessly lacking in any conception of his most elementary duty. Mr. De Waal, although saddled with no responsibility to the British press, did not neglect his chance. He visited Zimbabwe, and not Zimbabwe alone; he travelled from fort to fort throughout the whole of the South African Company's territories, and wherever there was a reef of gold-bearing quartz to be seen, there he went to see it, in order that he might see with his eyes, and hear with his ears, and judge at first hand. Another point in favour of

Mr. De Waal is that he does not speak until he has seen everything, and not even then until after having had a couple of months of grave reflection over the facts which he collected in his tour. Add to this that, in interviewing the old hunters and adventurous farmers who are trekking northward to take up holdings in Mashonaland, Mr. De Waal was able to speak with them in their own language, a circumstance which means a great deal. You can get more out of a man in five minutes if you can speak to him in his own tongue, than you can in half an hour if you have to bungle it through an interpreter, or compel him to speak in broken English. So much for the credentials of the authority whose narrative I print below.

#### THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD—

"Mashonaland!" said Mr. De Waal. "You ask me what I think of Mashonaland. I will tell you, not in my words, but in those of one who has been hunting in the country for the last twenty years. 'Mashonaland is the finest country God ever made.' He spoke as a hunter, I speak as a farmer. It is a land which, to any one who knows anything about the veldt, is the richest in South Africa—a country abounding in all natural wealth, fertile, sparsely populated, but full of everything which is necessary for a great colony. As for the gold, that is a matter upon which I am not an expert; but although not a miner, or prospector, or speculator myself, I can give you the evidence of the best authorities upon the subject. I have visited the leading reefs and talked with the men who are working them. I have brought back samples of the quartz, which I have had submitted to an analyst in Cape Town, and I can give you here the exact figures as to the results which the various reefs yield, and you will see from these figures that in gold the country is as good as it is for grazing and farming.

#### —AND THE RICHEST.

"Here are the latest telegrams from the mining camps:—

(Copy of Telegram.)

From JAMESON, Victoria.

To CHARTER, Cape Town.

December 20th, 1891.

Salisbury, December 9th. Rolker gives me the following information to be forwarded to you:—"Commences Morrish, superintending expert, Bechuanaland Exploration Company, after personal examination, informs Rolker that Alice Susannah and Bernheim locations in Mazoe have improved to warrant immediate erection of stamp mills and formation of company with £25,000 capital, and he so informed Kimberley agents. Rolker feels that reaction in consequence of Hartley Hill disappointment is wearing off fast with people; they have renewed confidence now in new districts of Odzi river; 110 new blocks were located during November, and two alluvial fields are reported by Commissioner to have been discovered in Manica, each claiming reward ends in both of these alluvial districts samples have been shown to Mining Commissioner, on one of which, forwarded to me, there is a nugget weighing a quarter of an ounce. Mining Commissioner in Manica reports that Johnson and Company's reef, the "Grand," has been sunk another twenty-five feet, and at depth of seventy-five feet, is now twelve feet wide, and pannings considerably increased in richness. Messrs. Johnson's manager is now going down to the hundred feet level; pannings sent in from Eiffel District by Mackobert on reefs not yet opened up during Messrs. Rolker and Perkins visit, show over an ounce. Johnson brought in retorted gold from Hartley Crushing which justify estimate already telegraphed to you. Victoria no further news, but hope Vigers has kept Mr. Rhodes posted, as he was instructed to do; erection of public buildings at Salisbury proceeding.

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(Copy of P.O. Telegram, Cape of Good Hope.)

From VANDERBYL. To CHARTER, Cape Town.  
Lawrencedale established, all well; glorious prospects, rich land; yearning for intelligence, energy, perseverance. Settlement 182°2 south latitude, 32½ east longitude. Political adventurers not required.

(Victoria. 11 a.m. Rec. 3.20 p.m. December 12th, 1891.)

(Copy of Telegram.)

From JAMESON. To CHARTER.  
Salisbury, 10th December.—Supplementary to my yesterday's telegram, Mr. Polker, being anxious to aid the district and to prove the value of the Susannah and Alice Reefs, which are now at a depth of fifty to sixty feet respectively, with a twelve foot drive on the Alice at a deep level, has obtained from Johnson his three stamp mill and lent it to the Rothschild Syndicate for six months. It should be crushing by the end of this month, and will continue throughout the wet season.

#### THE REPORT OF THE ANALYST.

Here is the report of the analyst as to the richness of the reef:—

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works,  
7th December, 1891.

#### MASHONALAND QUARTZ.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith copy of the Government Analyst's Report on the assays of four samples of quartz, submitted by you from Mashonaland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. H. McNAUGHTON.  
(Assistant Commissioner.)

D. C. de Waal, Esq., M.L.A.,  
Cape Town.

Geological and Irrigation Branch Office of the Commissioner  
of Crown Lands and Public Works,  
Cape of Good Hope,  
5th December, 1891.

[Copy]

On the assays of four samples submitted by Mr. D. C. de Waal, M.L.A., brought by him from Mashonaland.

The samples were marked as follows:—

- 1st, D. Reef.
- 2nd, B. Reef.
- 3rd, L. Reef.
- 4th, M. Silver Reef.

The 1st and 2nd samples consisted of quartzite.

The 3rd sample was ferruginous quartz, containing visible gold, and the 4th sample was brown iron ore.

I have assayed the samples, and found them to contain gold respectively in quantities as follows:—

1st sample,	21 ounces,	9 dwts.,	12 grs.
2nd "	26 "	12 "	9 "
3rd "	17 "	9 "	18 "
4th "	0 "	9 "	0 "

Per ton of 2000lb.

The fourth sample I have also tested for silver, and have found that it contains no silver.

(Signed) J. C. WATERMEYER.  
Government Analyst.

The sample marked D reef means Dickens reef, 3 ft. 9 in. wide, at a depth of 32 ft., twenty miles west of Fort Victoria; quartz taken by myself in presence of Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Selous. Assay as above, 21 ounces 9 dwts. 12 grains.

The sample marked B reef means Bell's reef, in the Mazoe Valley, belonging to the Rothschild Syndicate. Shaft, 60 ft. deep, reef 2 ft. 6 in. wide. Dr. Jameson and myself went down in the shaft, I picked the quartz in his presence. Assay, 26 ounces 12 dwts. 9 grains.

The sample marked L reef means Long's reef, in Victoria district, five miles from Fern Spruit, where we were outspanned. Assay, 17 ounces 9 dwts. 18 grains. This quartz was picked by myself in presence of Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jame-

son, and Mr. Selous. This reef is only opened eighteen inches and recently discovered; it is twelve feet wide and visible gold everywhere. This is the reef Lord Randolph passed within reach of five miles and would not visit it, as stated in one of his letters, because it is not opened deep enough, and because he believes the party is afraid if he opened the reef deeper it may be pinched out. We have inquired all about this reef, and I take leave to say that Lord Randolph's assertion is totally unfounded, and why he stopped for days and days at Fort Victoria without visiting Long's reef, Dickens reef, and the Zimbabwe Ruins I utterly fail to understand.

The sample marked M. Silver Reef is a reef discovered in the low country about 300 miles from Victoria towards Tuli direction. It was expected that this reef would contain silver. I would have brought more samples with me, but, on account of the enormous long distance, I could not do it.

#### A CHALLENGE TO LORD RANDOLPH.

"I have not lived long in the country, and do not pretend to speak with anything like the authority of such men as Selous; but I have seen Mr. Selous, talked with him, and travelled with him for days and days. I have heard all that he had to say to Mr. Rhodes, and, in short, although our journey was very brief, we heard everything which the best men in the country could tell us, and the conclusions which I express are those formed after hearing everything that was to be heard, and seeing everything that was to be seen. If, as you suggest, my report differs very much from that of Lord Randolph Churchill, I can only say to you what I have already said to others: It is not what I say, it is what are the facts of the question. As to the facts, they are so plain that I would meet Lord Randolph on any platform in the kingdom and prove not by what I say but by what all the best authorities, Dutch and English, agree upon, and show that he speaks of that which he knows nothing without observation or information.

#### THE AFRIKANDER'S STANDPOINT.

"Perhaps I had better begin by explaining to you exactly where I stand, and how I look at the question of South Africa. I am Dutch by birth and language, but I recognise that South Africa will be European; the English and the Dutch must unite, as did the Dutch and the Huguenots in the earlier years of the colony. The harmonious union of the two white races is the condition of progress and peace in South Africa. It is the glory of Mr. Cecil Rhodes that he more clearly than any other Englishman recognised this truth, and has at last secured its recognition as the axiom of South African policy even at the Colonial Office. I am an Afrikaner of the Afrikaner Bond, and a follower of Mr. Hofmeyr; but I am also a Cape Colonist, and my idea of the future of the Cape Colony is that the development of the Cape right up to the Zambesi must be in its hands, not because the Cape Colony is English and the Transvaal Dutch, but because the Dutch and English of the Transvaal are the rivals and competitors of the Dutch and English of the Cape Colony. As a native of the Cape Colony I wish to keep the development of the back country in our hands, rather than give it over to any one else. It is a mistake to think that the Cape is English and the Transvaal Dutch: they are both English-Dutch and Dutch-English. The antagonism which at one time seemed to be fermented by the mischievous policy of some British statesmen, has disappeared under the wise and humanising influence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. So great is the influence which he has obtained, that in the last months of the last year his Government, through Mr.



Siveright, concluded the railway convention satisfactorily with the Transvaal, notwithstanding the irritation produced by the letters of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Rhodes's policy is to make Cape Town the centre and capital of the whole of South Africa. With that in view he has just given a site, valued at £16,000, to found a university which he hopes will attract the youth from all the states of South Africa, and which will become the Oxford and Cambridge of the Southern Continent.

#### THE DUTCH AND MASHONALAND.

"It is a mistake to think that the Dutch at the Cape regard with antipathy the development of Mashonaland, especially when the country is opened up by the direct central railway running northward. What the Dutch agriculturist and fruit grower of the Cape thinks is that the opening up of the great territories to the north will make a market for their goods. They will send fruit and cattle, and manufactures of all kinds, in exchange for the gold which the northern territories will yield. They also recognise frankly that for all that part of Mashonaland which lies on the eastern slope communication must be by sea and not overland.

#### THE DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE NATIVES.

"The one difficulty which stands in our way is the native question; and until that native question is settled so as to secure the whites against the predominance of the blacks, you will find a great difficulty in securing for the South African Company the full support of the Dutch vote at the Cape. The principle which is involved in Mr. Hofmeyr's Native Bill is very simple, and represents the irreducible minimum without which Mr. Hofmeyr and the Afrikaner Bond will not agree to any further development of territory towards the Zambesi. With this I believe Mr. Rhodes entirely concurs. On this subject there is no difference of opinion between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hofmeyr, unless it is that Mr. Rhodes would take an even more advanced view than Mr. Hofmeyr in dealing with the question. The question lies in a nutshell. Cape Colony is what it is now because of the brain and energy of the white colonists; but these white colonists are in a minority in the state which they have founded among the native tribes. Extension of their territory northward increases the black majority and diminishes the relative voting strength of the European citizens. For my own part, I do not object to the natives having votes, if they are civilised natives, such as, for instance, we have in the neighbourhood of Cape Town; but the full-blooded Kaffir is not a desirable citizen, nor is he one on whose franchise you can base the fabric of the Empire.

#### THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

"At present every man who occupies land and house the total value of which is estimated at £25, has a vote both for the District Councils and for the Cape Parliament. Every man, black or white, is allowed to be elected to the Cape Parliament. Until the present day no blacks have been elected, neither has the native franchise been as mischievous as it might become in the hands of agitators such as the occasion is sure to bring forth. But the native vote is not an independent vote, it is in the hands of the missionaries in the country and in the hands of the canteen keepers in the towns. Either spiritual or spiritual influence is supreme. At a word from the missionary, they will vote in a drove against the men who are employing them, and but for whose capital and energy they would soon relapse into savagery. The tendency of the native to relapse is very great, and under stress of warlike excitement even the best civilised native is apt to fling off his trousers,

don his blanket and fight as his fathers fought before him. A man who owns 20,000 acres and who employs 200 boys cultivating his land, has only one vote, while each of his boys has a vote by virtue of the house and lands which he allows him to occupy. There are some, and those amongst the most influential, who believe that we shall never be right until we have adopted the same custom that is in Natal, and allow no black man to have any vote; but that, Mr. Hofmeyr thinks, is going too far, and what he proposes is this.

#### WHAT MR. HOFMEYR WANTS.

"That those who have the vote by virtue of occupying £25 worth of land shall keep it, but that no new votes can be added to the register unless the value of their land and house is £100. Further, that all occupiers whose land is estimated at more than £100 should have two votes, and that all university graduates should also have a vote. At present many university graduates living on their father's property, with none of their own, have no vote at all. By these means Mr. Hofmeyr thinks we should be able to hold our own, and to contemplate without alarm the expansion of the frontier towards the Zambesi. But if we cannot do this we will not go forward. Rather would we that the northern territories should fall to the Transvaal, or to whom they will, so long as they do not come to the Cape Colony.

#### NOT IN FAVOUR OF SLAVERY—

"It is a gross delusion to think that because we object to give the franchise to an ignorant black majority, and to make them absolute lords and masters over their masters, we desire to have slavery back again, as a moment's reflection will show you. You may ask the most bigoted old farmers who are in the country, and they will tell you that they do not wish slavery back again—for this reason: they know that slavery means a greater amount of capital to enable you to farm than under the present system of free labour. When a farmer takes land he has to buy his horses, his cows, his mules, his sheep and his agricultural implements, but he has not at present to buy his farm hands; they are hired from week to week, and there is no capital expenditure upon them. It is, therefore, a pure gain to the farmer to be able to obtain his labour in the market, as he wants it from day to day, without sinking a large sum in the capital expenditure required for the purchase of the hands. The responsibilities of ownership between the farmer and his slaves were almost as great as those recognised by the employer to-day. You had to feed and look after your servants just as much in one way as another. It would be a sheer loss to the farmers to make the natives slaves, but that is another thing from saying that we ought to give them the whip and over us. That we will not do, and it is an instinct of self-preservation that compels us to retain in our hands sufficient control to make South Africa a white European State and not a black savage one. Those that tell you that the natives are virtual slaves in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State say that which is false. They are not allowed to go out after nine o'clock at night, it is true; but every boy is allowed to leave his employment whenever he likes. There is no permanence in the tie which binds the Boer and the black.

#### —BUT OF CIVILISING BY LABOUR.

"The work of civilising these people is slow, and it is sometimes pressed with a zeal which is not of knowledge. There was, for instance, Sir Bartle Frere, who was a very excellent man, but he wished to civilise the whole

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world in a year. The result was that we had in one year wars all round the frontier; the Cape Colony has never known so many wars in one year before. The missionaries wish to educate them, and as a result they have the boys in schools sometimes until they are twenty-five years old, while the farmers can get no labour for ploughing and harvesting. I proposed in the Cape Parliament last year that for six weeks in ploughing and six weeks in harvesting the native schools should be closed, and this seems to me necessary unless our agriculture is to be ruined."

#### THE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY.

"Now, Mr. De Waal," said I, "we comprehend pretty well where you stand in South African politics; but before you begin to tell us of your excursion through Mashonaland, would you be so good as to tell us how Sir Henry Loch is getting on?"

"Certainly," said Mr. De Waal. "Sir Henry Loch seems to me about the best Governor we have had in South Africa. I can remember personally Sir Henry Berkeley, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Hercules Robinson. Of all these I know no one who has taken more pains to make himself acquainted with the needs of the Cape Colony than Sir Henry Loch. He has travelled everywhere, seen every one, and he gives his hearty support to all that is for the benefit of South Africa. He is a very good Governor, and we are fortunate in having him at the Cape just now."

#### OFF FOR MASHONALAND.

"Now for your journey, when was it begun?"

"We had intended," said Mr. De Waal, "to start in October, 1890, and we went as far north as Tuli with the Governor, but when we proposed to go further we learned that the floods were out and the rivers impassable, so we abandoned the project until last year, when it was successfully carried out. We went by the Pungwe route. We left Cape Town on the 14th of September and went by rail to Port Elizabeth, from there with the *Maximo* to Durban, and from there with the *Norseman*. We called at Tuhumcam along the coast, and then landed at Beira, on September 26th, at the mouth of the Pungwe River. It is a beautiful bay into which the broad River Pungwe empties itself—a river and a bay which are destined to play a somewhat important part in the history of south-eastern Africa, as the whole of the coast-line is in the hands of the Portuguese. I went there rather prejudiced in favour of the Portuguese. I thought they had been treated in a rather high-handed fashion, and I was prepared to take a very sympathetic view of their grievances. I was very speedily undeceived. The Portuguese there are no use; they are worse than no use, they are in the way; they are no good to anybody or anything, and not much to themselves either. They are the obstructive dog in the manger of South Africa. The one thing to be hoped is that the whole of the Portuguese may be bought out, so that we may have the shore-line as well as the interior. After we landed at Beira we were in their country, and our experience of them began at once, for no sooner had we landed than the Portuguese Governor objected to our escort, which consisted of as few as possible for the journey into the interior. We were three Europeans—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Johnson, and myself—with nineteen Kaffirs. It took us a day and a half before we got through the obstacles put in our way by the Portuguese Governor. Mr. Rhodes succeeded at last, however, in getting permission for our servants to accompany us."

#### THE PUNGWE.

"We then went on board the river steamer *Agnes*,

which was to carry us seventy miles up the Pungwe. This boat is a beautiful little craft, but it draws four and a half feet of water, and, therefore, in the higher reaches of the river is in danger of grounding except at high tide. The Pungwe is a tidal river, about a thousand yards wide at its mouth. It gradually narrows, until it ceases to be navigable; but the tide goes up for at least seventy miles, and when you are halfway up it is as broad as the Thames at London Bridge. The current is not rapid, and navigation is good. There will be no difficulty in using the Pungwe as the ocean-gate of Eastern Mashonaland. After steaming up the Pungwe for about seventy miles we reached Mapandas. We took up with us on board some ponies and horses with which we were to make the march through the low-lying country which skirts the coast and the Mashonaland tableland.

#### THROUGH THE FEVER BELT.

"We began our march into the interior along the route shown in the map. For a few miles we were able to make use of our carts, but after that the road ceased and we had to abandon them. Then we mounted such things as we needed on the backs of our pack animals, and then started through the wilds which led to the interior. It was as if we were in a steaming hothouse, the temperature being as high as 120° to 130° in the sun. It makes you very thirsty, and you drink, drink, drink all day long. You drink the best water that you can get, lime juice, and whisky. We also took plenty of quinine, in order to resist the malaria. We got through without any of our party being laid up with fever. Although at times we felt rather feverish, we succeeded in keeping it at bay. As a rule, we had plenty of water, but on one occasion we had to drink from a pool of water which, even when filtered, was disagreeable. The extreme heat makes you languid, but otherwise we experienced no inconvenience. Languidness, thirst, and a few symptoms of fever were the worst which we suffered in our march into the interior."

#### THE INEVITABLE RAILWAY.

"A surveying party was busy with the survey for the railway which is to be made, negotiations for which, I believe, are still in progress between the Mozambique Company, the Portuguese, and the British South African Company. This railway will be of narrow gauge, and will run through the Tetzze country, carrying goods at the rate of ten miles an hour. The whole length of line between the landing-stage on the Pungwe and the highlands, where the goods can be transferred into waggons, is seventy miles. The cost of construction will be £3,000 a mile, and as it is seventy miles long it will cost altogether a little over £200,000. We did not think it would be a difficult line to construct. There are no swamps, only at first turf ground, and after that the Modacheri River hills with rock and gravel."

#### A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

"After leaving the Pungwe we passed through forty miles of open country, which I can best describe by saying that it was simply one huge zoological garden. Never before have I seen such abundance of wild animals. They have been left all these ages undisturbed by man, and the result is that for the sportsman no such region exists in the world. Great herds of buffaloes can be seen within gunshot of the road. You fire at a great buffalo bull, and the moment the report of your rifle is heard you see you are in the midst of animals of all kinds. Wild pigs jump up to the right, to the left herds of koodoos rush away into the more

distant glades, and the whole forest seems suddenly instinct with life. You go a little farther, and you come upon fresh spoors of herds of elephants, then you come upon giraffes, and herds of quaggas and antelopes, and every description of animal which abounds in South Africa. It is, as I said, one great zoological garden for the whole of the forty miles.

#### "LOUSY WITH LIONS."

"Then at night you have the lions. You can form some idea of the number of lions when I tell you that the place was described to us as being 'lousy with lions.' As soon as the sun set they began to roar, and they kept up roaring all the night through. We spent two nights in this region. The first night I never slept a wink. The camp was pitched in the centre of a circle of fires, and I lay awake wondering whether those lions, might not rush into our camp and carry off our horses, who seemed to form a circle round us, roaring in chorus, in which case we would indeed have been in a very difficult position. Fortunately, thanks to the fires, the lions did not venture to intrude. The next night we were so tired that we all slept like logs, as if the lions' roar had been a lullaby to hush us to sleep. In the middle of the night one of our black fellows woke me up with the alarming news that a lion was in the camp. I woke Johnson up and told him. 'All right, shoot him,' he said, and turning on his side went to sleep again. I said to the native, 'Yes, I am coming,' and then I also went to sleep. The natives, being left alone and finding they could get no help from us, managed to scare the lions with fire, and when the sun rose we found our little caravan intact.

#### MR. RHODES CHASED BY A LION.

"The next morning a very curious incident happened which might have had a very tragic ending. In the morning before the camp was struck Mr. Rhodes went away some distance from the tent. He was startled by a lion, which showed every disposition to utilise the Prime Minister of the Cape as a meal for his breakfast. The first thing we knew of it was Mr. Rhodes running for his life for the camp circle, with his pyjamas hanging down about his knees. In another moment he was safe, although out of breath and not a little excited at having been chased by a lion through the woods. That was the closest escape we had from the lions; but all of our party were not equally fortunate.

#### MAN-EATING LIONS.

"In one of the marches a beautiful chestnut horse, with two attendants, was late in coming into camp. It had straggled behind, and we never saw it again nor its attendants. Its bones were found lying beside its pack; it had evidently been set upon by lions and devoured. What became of the natives we never heard. It is more likely that they had fled and escaped than that they shared the fate of their horse. The lions are somewhat partial to human food. It is the same with lions as with man-eating tigers; when they begin to eat human beings they do not seem to relish other food, and kraals have often to be deserted by the inhabitants when they have been haunted by a lion, which will come day after day and eat up women and children and anyone that it can get hold of. The tribe, to save itself from extermination, will trek to another district. There were a number of hippopotami in the Pungwe and crocodiles in the deep holes of the rivers, but we were not molested at all by either one or the other.

#### THE DARK FOREST.

"In two days we passed through the forest which we call the dark forest. Our animals got through alive, with

the exception of the one killed by the lions. The tsetse fly did not trouble us much; we were much more annoyed by the mosquitoes, which on the Pungwe, were very numerous. After leaving behind the forty miles of zoological garden strip and the dark forest, we came upon the low country which lies at the foot of the tableland. It seemed to be rich in gold-bearing reefs, but the malaria will probably be fatal to its development. We pushed forward until we came to Massi Kessi, where we saw the scene of the battle. Massi Kessi has been given back to the Portuguese, but there is no doubt of the severity of the defeat which they suffered at the hands of our men. There were with us only eighty blacks and whites of the Chartered Company, while with the Portuguese there were eighty whites and four hundred blacks. As they outnumbered our little force by six to one, it was thought safe to attack the English party as it was making its way to Fort Salisbury. The result painfully undeceived the Portuguese, who cut and run like rabbits. Massi Kessi, however, is still in Portuguese hands, owing to the convention. Leaving it behind we pushed on to Umtali, where we were in the territory of the South African Company.

#### THE GOLD MINES OF MANICALAND.

The following are the gold reefs registered at the Gold Commissioner's Office, Mr. J. McLachlan, Umtali, for Meneca Goldfields:—

1. Albani Reef, in the Revue Valley; shaft 30ft. deep, reef 8ft. wide, ten miles long; pans very well.
2. Agency Reef, west of the Oedzi River, recently discovered; out-crop pans well.
3. Battery Reef, in the Umtali Valley; shaft 30ft. deep, 4ft. wide; very promising.
4. Conglomerate Reef, fifty claims; pans well.
5. Champion Reef, eighty claims, east of the Oedzi Reef; 15ft. wide, number of old workings on this reef; pans very well.
6. The Gold Buck, fifty claims; shaft 35ft. deep, reef 6ft. wide; pans very good.
7. The Gold Adelaide, forty claims; shaft sunk 35ft., reef 6ft. wide; pans fairly well.
8. Grand Reef, eighty claims; shaft sunk 50ft. on the reef; prospects grand, showing visible.
9. Grand Manica Reef, west of Oedzi, now being worked out, crop rich, ninety claims.
10. The King's Daughter, in the Umtali Valley, forty claims; shaft sunk 80ft.; reef pans very well.
11. Lisbon Reef, little work done; out-crop pans well and shows visible.
12. Magician Reef, forty claims; shaft sunk 30ft., reef 4½ft. wide; pans well.
13. Ohio Reef, thirty claims; shaft deep 28ft., reef 6ft. wide in the Revue Valley.
14. Palmyn Reef, six claims; reef 6ft. wide, good work done; pans very good.
15. Pannalanga Reef, little work done in the Umtali Valley, reef exposed on surface show 6ft.; outcrop pans well.
16. Quagga Reef, fourteen miles from 6ft. to 8ft. wide, shaft sunk 30ft.; pans very well.
17. Rezendi Reef, Umtali Valley, reef exposed on surface from 4ft. to 6ft. wide, shows abundance of visible gold.
18. The Shotover Reef, sixty claims, west of the Oedzi River, recently discovered, not worked in hands of experienced diggers; out-crop pans very well. Diggers say this reef will be equal to the best of Johannesburg.
19. Union Reef, Umtali Valley, 5ft. wide, shaft 30ft. deep; pans well, and shows visible gold.
20. Wanderers' Luck Reef, twenty claims, west of Oedzi; out-crop splendid. This reef is in the hands of experienced Barberton diggers.
21. Eland Reef; pans very good, reef wide.

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All above-mentioned reefs are only the important reefs, and discovered in the last three or four months when diggers commenced searching for gold in that district. It is also believed by the most experienced diggers that the Meneca Country is full of silver and alluvial gold, both of which have since been discovered. Each claim is 150ft. wide and 400ft. long.

Silver has also been discovered in Manicaland, and the diggers were in good spirits and very hopeful.

#### THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

"At Umtali we were met by Dr. Jameson, with a waggon and cart specially sent down to meet our party. This was a welcome change after having ridden for 160 miles in the steaming heat of the low-lying country between the coast and the tableland. The waggon was drawn by mules; the luggage was carried in the cart. The road then began to ascend to the summit of the watershed. If you ask me what I think it is like, I answer that I think it is like the Garden of Eden. A more beautiful country I have never seen in my life. In this country we travelled for 174 miles. It reminded me of Italy between Rome and Naples, with hill and dale and woody knolls; a country full of natural fertility, although with a comparatively small population, which had been kept down by the continued raids of the Matabeles. Still, wherever we stopped we always found natives who would supply us with food and milk, and bring wood, and generally make themselves useful. The women were very shy, only venturing to come behind the men; but the men had overcome their alarm at the advent of the Europeans, and were very eager to trade. They are a manly race, well formed, intelligent, and active. They rather resembled the Zulus in some respects, but were as tame as the Basutos. The country is crossed in every direction by great rivers, which in the summer months are simply ravines, with a little water running at the bottom of them, and deep holes where the crocodiles live. In the rainy season, which lasts from January to March, both included, the whole of these water courses become full of water, and the country is impassable. Selous has made a good road, which was good for waggons from Umtali to Fort Salisbury. It is a wonderful piece of work. We crossed ten great rivers. Between Umtali and Fort Salisbury there is no lack of water.

#### AT FORT SALISBURY.

"We arrived at Fort Salisbury on the 16th of October, the dates of our journey having been as follows:—Left Cape Town September 14th; arrived at Pungwe September 26th; reached Mapandas, seventy miles up the Pungwe, September 30th, arrived at Umtali on October 9th, 242 miles from the coast; reached Fort Salisbury on October 16th, 174 miles from Umtali. When we arrived at Fort Salisbury there was a population of 300 persons. A short time before our arrival they had been giving vent to their dissatisfaction in no measured terms. The chief reason for this was the natural irritation felt by men in a hot and thirsty land where a bottle of beer costs 15s. and a bottle of champagne £5. Shortly before our arrival, however, the waggons had come in with the much-longed-for beverages, which had brought down the market price to a more reasonable figure, and there was, therefore, less dissatisfaction than we had been led to expect. If the people had been working at the mines instead of congregating together in the Fort, there would have been even less trouble, and even as it was everything worked smoothly, and after two days we decided to make an excursion. Lord Randolph, whom we met at Fort Salisbury, went with us to the mines of Mazoe river, in which he has bought an interest. We went down the

shaft, 60 ft. deep, and picked up quartz, which was very rich in gold. They had found an old shaft there, the reef having evidently been either worked before by the Portuguese or the Phenicians, and you can see the stones on which they ground the quartz.

#### THE ROAD TO FORT VICTORIA.

"We stayed altogether five days at Fort Salisbury and in the neighbourhood, then we set out along the wonderful road which Mr. Selous has constructed along the summit of the watershed to Fort Victoria. This road is a marvel of skill, and by taking the extreme summit of the watershed it is able to avoid the river courses which spring up on either side of it. Low down the hill on one side the water drains to the Oedzi river, and on the other to the Zambesi. As the road passes along the summit of the tableland from four to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, you are entirely free of the malaria of the lower regions, and at the same time can always get an abundant supply of good water by simply going down the hill for it. Here Lord Randolph made a great mistake when he spoke of the difficulty of getting water. All that it meant was that he or his men did not go far enough down the hill to get the water clear and fresh, but preferred to seek it close to the road, where it was more or less trodden into puddle, and required filtration. The view from Mr. Selous's road over Mashonaland is enough to make the mouth water of any one who knows what grazing land is.

#### A FAT AND FERTILE LAND.

"It is not so beautiful as the Garden of Eden from Umtali to Fort Salisbury, for it is not so wooded and broken up; but from a grazier's point of view it is even better. Never have I seen such a broad expanse of magnificent pasture land. Even draught oxen seem to fatten while they are in the yoke. It is no wonder that one of the leading Dutch farmers of the Cape Colony has just trekked northwards to take up land in this region, accompanied by a party of twenty-five of the most adventurous and spirited young men. His report, which I have seen, is most satisfactory, and what he says every one says who has been in that fertile region—with the solitary exception of Lord Randolph Churchill, of course. The crowning absurdity of all the absurdities with which Lord Randolph's letters are crowded, is his report of the worthlessness of this great region. He declares, first of all, that it is devoid of water, whereas the great watershed abounds with streams which give an abundant supply of the purest water. Next he declares that the grass is all sour, and that it is comparatively valueless beside the veldt in the Transvaal, which he seems to think is a splendid grazing ground. Now it would be difficult to compress so many glaring misstatements into as short a compass as Lord Randolph has done in this statement. I have travelled in the veldt in the Transvaal, and I have travelled over the 400 miles of land between the Limpopo and Pretoria which Lord Randolph thinks is so superior to that of Mashonaland. It will surprise English people to know that that district which so delights the heart of Lord Randolph Churchill, from a grazier's point of view is absolutely valueless, on account of the presence of a poisonous tulip. The animal that eats the tulip dies, and as the tulip is everywhere there is hardly an ox or a sheep to be found in the whole region which Lord Randolph praises. I have travelled across the whole 400 miles, and with the exception of Petersbursmitsdorp and Potgie *Teus rust*,

a mutton chop is altogether out of the question. The cattle simply cannot live in that region, and yet Lord Randolph has selected it for special praise compared with the veldt in Mashonaland.

#### THE SECRET OF THE ANTHILLS.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," said the wise man in the old Book, and it is a great pity that Lord Randolph did not follow this advice, for, although no sluggard, he is all the more dangerous from his restless activity and utter irresponsibility. If Lord Randolph had but taken notice of the ants of Mashonaland, he would have been delivered from the blunder to which I am referring. Wherever an anthill is found in the veldt, there is also luxurious verdure, and in Mashonaland the ant-hills can be literally counted by the million. The whole of the soil is, as it were, turned over and thrown up to the surface by these wonderful little toilers who in Africa perform the function which Darwin tells us is performed by the earthworms in our country. Wherever you have an anthill you have fertile soil and sweet grass. It grows so luxuriantly that it is a common saying that you can pasture an ox upon an anthill. As far as the eye can see in Mashonaland, the whole veldt is covered with anthills, and their existence is the best answer to the assertion that the grass is sour. But even if you do not know the difference between sour grass and sweet grass, or grass itself and the tulip, you have only to look at the cattle which abound on every side. They are not very large, in this resembling your Kerry and Guernsey cows, but they are very beautifully proportioned, and their udders are phenomenally large. Again and again I was so impressed with the sleek fat stock, with their enormous udders, that I repeatedly drew Mr. Rhodes's attention to it, and found that he entirely concurred in my estimate.

"We travelled slowly and comfortably, stopping now and then to obtain some sport on our way. Mr. Rhodes is a splendid shot for birds; there is no one better, and in hunting the larger game he is a fair average, and much better than most men who have not been reared in the veldt.

#### THE LOST CITY OF ZIMBABWE.

"At Fort Victoria we found everything in good order. We proposed to Lord Randolph to accompany us to Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe lies fifteen miles from Fort Victoria, and it would not take more than half a day. Lord Randolph refused, saying that he would rather see a two-inch reef of gold-bearing quartz than all the d—d ruins. So we set off without Lord Randolph, and reached the ruins of Zimbabwe. There is no doubt of Zimbabwe being one of the most wonderful relics of antiquity in the whole world. It is a great empty city, built round a rock or citadel in the centre of the ruins, like the rock of Edinburgh Castle and the Acropolis at Athens. The circuit of the city I did not measure, but I should say that it must have been five miles round. It is wonderful, and as I remarked to Mr. Rhodes, if the Chartered Company will but keep it as it is, it will be as good as a gold mine to them. Mr. Bent seemed to me to have been rather too busy in his excavations here and there in search of utensils and of relics of the city builders. It is difficult to say how thickly they packed the people in Zimbabwe in the days when it was a great city, full of life and trade, but there must have been a population of 50,000 or possibly 100,000 gathered together round the rock citadel. We walked up and down the desolated streets, and marvelled that a race so civilised, so wealthy, and so powerful, should have so utterly passed away without leaving even a memory

of the inhabitants to whom it belonged. Its central point, both in interest and situation, was the Temple of the great Phallus, which, in the opinion of many experts, identifies these forgotten city-builders with the Phœnicians. It is a building as large as the Coliseum at Rome, although not so high. The walls are from nine to twelve feet in thickness, and all the interior is in perfect preservation, with the chambers leading to the houses of the priests, and the altar of the great Phallic emblem, upon the top of which we all could have encamped. These people, whoever they were, were gold smelters, and you can still trace the remains of the furnaces in which they smelted the gold. It is a unique spectacle, a whole city remaining through the ages tenantless, and so entirely forgotten that even a tradition of its existence has not been left.

#### THE NATIVES AND THE GREAT BOSS.

"The only human beings near were a small tribe which lived in a cleft of the rock on the top of the hill, and in this respect this tribe followed the example of the rest of the Mashonas. Among the traces of the surrounding condition of life under which they exist, nothing is more remarkable than the fact that wherever they can they perch their kraals on the very summits of the mountains, and live there like baboons—live on the mountain-tops because they can best defend themselves there against the Matabele war parties which scour the low country. When we went to visit Zimbabwe we were surprised to find that the chief and all his followers, down even to young lads, were armed to the teeth. Every man who had a gun brought it, and the others were armed with assegais, spears, bows and arrows. About two hundred persons gathered together. It was some time before our company could understand the cause of this unwonted military display. After a time the interpreter succeeded in extracting from the chief the information that some malicious white men had told them that the Great Boss who had taken possession of Mashonaland was going to visit them, and when he came he was going to have them all put to death. They believed the story implicitly, and decided that when the Great Boss came they would at least have a fight for their lives. Great was their joy when they found that, so far from contemplating their massacre, the Great Boss and his friends wanted nothing more than their help in collecting kindling wood and making the meal ready. This they rendered with hearty goodwill, and we shortly afterwards returned to Fort Victoria.

#### THE MINES AT LONGS REEF.

"When we came back we heard varying reports as to the mines which were being worked at Longs Reef. It was said that they had ceased working them for fear that the rock would give out, pinch out, as the phrase is, and that they wished to sell the mine before its emptiness was discovered, and had therefore suspended mining. This was Lord Randolph's opinion, and he refused to go with us to verify the information. Mr. Rhodes then went to see what was the fact with his own eyes. When we reached the reef we found all hands busily engaged in putting up buildings for housing the miners, for storing the provisions, and to keep the machinery in good condition. On seeing this, we asked those who were working the mine whether they had ceased mining. They said at once that they had suspended operations for the simple reason that the rainy season was coming on, and they needed all the labour they could get to finish the houses which were then in course of construction. As soon as these were roofed in they would resume mining operations. So far from finding that the reef was likely to give out, they found that the deeper it went the better it

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became, and so far from wishing to abandon their claim they intended to push forward the extraction of the ore more vigorously than ever. This was very satisfactory, and we returned to Fort Victoria in high spirits. We also visited the Dickens's Reef, which Lord Randolph also refused to look at.

## TCHIBI.

"Having visited the three fortified stations which have been founded to uphold the country against any possible inroad, we turned our faces towards the Cape until we came to Providence Pass, which may be said to be the limit of Mashonaland. We then paid a visit to a chief of the name of Tchibi, whose brother some years ago had been captured by the Matabeles and flayed alive. Tchibi was said to have given Adendorf a concession over the territory which the British South African Company maintained was included in their concession from Lobengula. Mr Rhodes saw Tchibi, and found that the story was altogether false. He knew nothing about the concession which it was said he had granted to Adendorf, and when we asked him, he said very simply, 'How can I grant any concession for these territories, I have no authority over them. We then asked him who was the paramount chief over the various tribes whose chiefs we named. 'Over all these,' he replied, 'the only chief is Lobengula.' Nothing could be more satisfactory or more conclusive. So we left Tchibi and pursued our way homeward."

## LOBENGULA.

"What do you think concerning the attitude of Lobengula?"

"It is difficult to say," said Mr. De Waal, "and I can only give you my opinion. Lobengula is a sagacious man, who is greater than Khama, who was also a very remarkable chief. One who knew him well and has had many dealings with him declares that Lobengula is the Bismarck of the blacks. I have not much doubt in my own mind that he is not much pleased with the result of the concession which he granted to the South African Company. He thought he was granting a concession to diggers, who would come into Mashonaland in search of gold, and who would be entirely at his mercy. Instead of that he sees that the South African Company has made itself secure. It has built forts, established armed garrisons, furnished them with Gatling guns, and, in short, is in a position to hold its own. This is more than he bargained for, and he would probably be very glad if he could see the South African Company and all its men back at the Cape. But he is a shrewd man who has a keen appreciation of the power of the whites. Some forty or fifty white men are living at Bulawayo, and he knows, as he has said, that for every white man that you kill a thousand will come across the sea. Hence I do not think that he will quarrel with the South African Company. Should he feel cramped, he will trek northward of the Zambesi. As for his young men, they are already coming in to work for wages, and although it is quite probable that if any attempt were made to enter Matabeleland they would fight, experience of native warfare induces me to think that there is no danger that they will go 150 miles outside their country in order to attack the Chartered Company. The nearest point at which our road approaches Lobengula's Kraal is 150 miles, and I think we are practically safe."

## A REMINISCENCE OF DINGAAN.

"At the same time, there is no knowing what the Matabeles may not do if they are roused. The cold-blooded massacre of the Boers under Piet Retief by

Dingaana is a forcible example of their treachery. It should never be forgotten in discussing the relations between the whites and the Matabeles. Piet Retief and forty of the company were invited by Dingaana to a friendly conference. They brought their guns with them, but were asked to leave them outside, as Dingaana said he wanted friendship, and they could not be friends if they brought their guns with them. The guns were left outside, and Piet Retief and his companions went into the presence of the Sulo chief. He gave them beer and entertained them with native hospitality; then at a wave of his hand every one of them was stabbed to death by the Matabele warriors. They then proceeded to the laager and massacred all the women and children, with the exception of a little girl, five years old, who is still living in South Africa. The Sulo took the babies by the legs and dashed their brains out against the waggon wheels. A race which is capable of such conduct is not to be calculated upon with implicit confidence. But, notwithstanding this, I do not think that the Matabeles will ever attack the Chartered Company."

## FAST OX CART TRAVEL.

"From this point I have not much to tell. For 600 miles from Tuli to Vryburg, we drove southward as fast as we could do, doing on an average 100 miles a day. For 300 miles we went by ox waggon, and the other 350 miles we were drawn by mules. This exploit was unprecedented in South Africa. The oxen trotted as fast as mules, and darted in and out and round about the trees in a fashion that astonished even those who are accustomed to South African travel. We changed oxen every ten miles, so that, we had ten pairs in the course of the twenty-four hours. By the time we had reached Vryburg, we may be said to have been tolerably done up. But we were not allowed any rest. Mr. Rhodes was besieged by a multitude of questioners until at last he had to beg for mercy and go to bed. He stole a march upon his questioners the next day by starting early in the morning before his tormentors were awake. It was at Mafeking that he arranged with the postmaster to despatch the mail a few hours earlier than the regulation hour in order that he might lose no time on his way down to Cape Town. There was some grumbling, no doubt, but considering what Mr. Rhodes is going to do for the country they were very well pleased to let him do as he liked."

## FINAL JUDGMENT.

"Speaking of Mashonaland on the whole, I should say it is one of the richest countries added to the British Crown. There was, no doubt, considerable disappointment on the part of some who had built up extravagant expectations of picking gold out of the earth by the spade. Several of the first pioneers left the country, but I do not know one that does not intend to go back again. I do not think at the present time there are more than 1,200 whites in the whole of Mashonaland, and there are now sufficient provisions stored in the various centres to last for two years. The country is a fine one, and fertile with everything that is needed by man and beast. This I do not give you as my opinion, alone, it is that of the best authorities. As for the gold the truth about that will soon be ascertained. The analysis is exceptionally good, but the only real test is the quantity of gold which can be extracted when the stamp is in regular operation. In the meantime you may take my word for it that Mr. Rhodes was agreeably surprised rather than otherwise at the number and extent of the gold reefs and the fine country in general."



# THE NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of such of our readers as may live at a distance from any bookseller, any Book they may require, mentioned in the following List, will be forwarded post free to any part of the United Kingdom, from the Publishing Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 135, Fleet Street, on receipt of Postal Order for the published price of the Book ordered.

## MR. HARDY'S "TESS OF THE D'URBEVILLES."

THE two novels of the season are undoubtedly Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman" (Three volumes. J. R. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.), and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "David Grieve" (Three volumes. Smith, Elder and Co.). Of "David Grieve" we have at present little to say, for it was published late in January. Suffice for the present that we consider it superior to "Robert Elsmere" from every point of view. It is better constructed, more interesting and more human. The theological element is less obtrusive, and the whole story hangs together more satisfactorily. If any falling off from Mr. Hardy's best was discernible in "A Group of Noble Dames," he has made ample amends in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which can hardly fail to take rank as it's author's greatest work up to the present time. The conception of a girl who, placed in circumstances of extraordinary and overwhelming difficulty, was led, almost irresistibly, to forsake the path of conventional morality, yet retained unimpaired her central virginity of soul, was attended with some dangers, both ethical and artistic, and we do not pretend to think that Mr. Hardy has altogether overcome them. The influence of so-called "realism," as understood in France in the latter part of the nineteenth century, is strong both for good and ill in Mr. Hardy's latest work, which in some respects is Zolaesque to a degree likely to alienate not a few well-meaning persons; and in more than one instance we doubt if he has not sacrificed the higher truth of imagination for a narrower and lower kind of fidelity to the ignoble facts of life. This, however, is partly a question of view-point and partly of mere detail; and, these matters being allowed for, simple critical justice demands the admission that "Tess" is truly a great work, in virtue both of the



From a photograph by

[The Stereoscopic Co.]

MR. THOMAS HARDY.

profoundly serious purpose which animates it, and of the high level of execution maintained almost from first to last in its pages. The tragic story which forms its groundwork is, to some extent, relieved by sketches of simple rustic life in Mr. Hardy's finest vein; and even he has done nothing more charming and winning than the picture of the three dairy-maids—by no means immaculate or ideal conceptions of English girlhood, but entirely sweet and lovable in their wholesome reality and credibility—whose calamity it was to give away their too combustible hearts where no return was possible. Tess herself is one of those imperfect, faultily-beautiful figures which take into hopeless captivity the reader's affection; but Mr. Hardy has not seen fit to make her lover in any way singularly attractive; and we doubt if Angel Clare's power to draw upon himself the devotion of all the women within his sphere of personal influence is quite intelligible on any less general ground than that of the incalculable impressionableness of the feminine heart. In his curious inconsistencies of action and belief, and in the fundamental consistency which underlies these superficial contradictions, he is, however, a subtle and powerful study. It is no part of this notice to do Mr. Hardy the ungracious service of sketching the narrative outlines of his story—a story of which, in virtue of its passionate and lofty aim, as well as of the pulse of dramatic vitality which throbs through it from the first half farcical to the last overpoweringly tragic scene, is, to our mind, quite the most serious contribution to latter-day English fiction. With some defects or excesses—among which an occasional tendency to over-scientific phraseology must be mentioned—it is yet a great book, and none the less so by reason of the indefinable impression it gives us of a creative personality in some ways greater than the thing created.

## BIOGRAPHY.

DAVIDSON, RANDALL THOMAS, D.D., AND WILLIAM BENHAM, B.D. *Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury.* Third edition. 2 vols. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Price 10s. It is scarcely necessary to commend this most interesting biography of Archbishop Tait. The fact that a third edition should have been called for within six months of the publication of the first is a sufficient proof that the biographers have produced a readable work. There is no doubt that the volumes are to a certain extent partisan in their treatment. They represent the distinctly Evangelical conception of the Archbishop's character and life's work. The other side of the case has been stated with vigour by Mr. George W. E. Russell in a recent article in the *Contemporary Review*.

EGAN, PIERCE. *The Life of an Actor.* (Pickering and Chatto.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 257. This work was first published in 1826, and has long been out of print,

high prices being paid for copies when put up for auction. The present edition is in many respects a faithful copy of the original, the twenty-seven etchings of Theodore Lane having been carefully facsimiled and coloured by hand. Of the literary merits of the volume very little can be said, but it possesses a certain value from the historical point of view.

FOX BOURNE, H. R. *Sir Philip Sidney: A Type of English Chivalry in the Elizabethan Age.* (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 385. 6s.

The editing of the volumes in this "Heroes of the Nation" series is very thorough and praiseworthy. The text is always well supplied with maps, adequately illustrated, and provided with detailed lists of contents and invaluable indices. This is particularly true of the new volume, which is one of the most readable yet issued. The subject of the biography in this instance is one of peculiar interest, living as he did in one of the most tragic and momentous periods of English

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history. Court life to-day is not all sunshine; it certainly was not so in Sidney's time; and Mr. Fox Bourne holds the mirror up to the many-sidedness of Sir Philip's short but remarkable career with great success.

HODDER, EDWIN. *Sir George Burns, Bart.: His Life and Times*. (Hodder and Stoughton.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 394. 6s.

When this book first appeared in the Library Edition it was received with high commendation, and deservedly so. The long and eminently upright and enterprising career of Sir George Burns, the Scottish ship-owner, is sketched with much freshness and skill. The book will keep green the memory of a truly good and noble man. It contains a finely etched portrait.

LONG, MARQUIS OF. *Lord Palmerston*. (Sampson Low.) Crown vo. Cloth. Pp. 240. 3s. 6d.

In writing this biography the Marquis of Lorne has had, he tells us, "access to a large mass of unpublished material, and some of the letters quoted and almost all the long comments and criticisms on public affairs from the pen of Lord Palmerston appear in print for the first time in these pages." This, while adding to the historical value of the book, somewhat impairs its interest for the general public, who would prefer a well-proportioned biography to a mass of excerpts from papers on historical events, strung together with but meagre comment and explanation. The volume is, however, well written and interesting, and fully worthy of the series to which it belongs—"The Queen's Prime Ministers."

MORRIS, MORRIS. *Montrose*. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 229. 2s. 6d. English Men of Action Series.

A worthy volume of one of the cheapest and best of the many series which have commenced in the last few years. The story of Montrose's meteoric career and execution is one of the most stirring in history, and it loses nothing of its interest at Mr. Morris's hands. An excellently engraved portrait forms the frontispiece to the volume.

MOULE, H. C. C. *Charles Simeon*. (Methuen and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d.

This volume, one of the series "English Leaders of Religion," has evidently been a work undertaken *con amore* by its author, who calls it a "delightful task." He has succeeded in producing a thoroughly readable life of a "leader" whose course, though devoid of great excitement or incident, powerfully influenced his Church at home and abroad. Charles Simeon's name deserves high honour as amongst those who in the beginning of this century roused the English Church from stagnation. He was to some extent to Cambridge what Wesley was to Oxford. This volume is valuable for the side light it throws on contemporary men and movements, and on the University of Simeon's day. The incidental references to Sibbs, Goodwin, Venn, and Wesley are very interesting, and also the chapter on Henry Martyn and the rise of the Church Missionary Society, of which Simeon was one of the founders.

SMETHAM, SARAH, and WILLIAM DAVIES. *Letters of James Smetham, with Introductory Memoir*. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a choice work, and is undoubtedly one of the books of the season. James Smetham was in no sense an ordinary man. In many ways he was a strange contradiction of Mr. Matthew Arnold's favourite theory that Evangelism and Aestheticism are antagonistic and mutually destructive. Although the intimate friend of John Ruskin, Dante Rossetti, and Burne Jones, he was yet a devout Methodist class-leader. The strongest tribute to his letters is found in the fact that with all his numerous correspondents, scarcely one is known ever to have destroyed a letter he wrote. The letters themselves manifest a lightness of touch and sportiveness of character in quick and unusual modes of thought, and their disposition to discover a comic element in the most serious moods and on the darkest occasions—to say nothing of their literary ease and freedom of expression—place them amongst the best reputed examples of this kind of writing.

#### BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

FORD, MRS. GERARD. *Master Rex*. (Ranken, Ellis and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 238. 3s. 6d.

The authoress of "Pixie" gives us in this volume a charming children's story, which will be read with interest wherever it goes. It is illustrated by James Cadenehead, Florence M. Cooper, and Louise S. Sweet. Household Stories from the Collection of the Brothers Grimm. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 269. 6s.

In a year which has produced such a profusion of new children's books we are very glad to see that a fresh edition of this charming collection of "Grimm's Stories," translated from the German by Miss Lucy Crane, has been called for. The numerous illustrations are in Mr. Walter Crane's earlier style and are very graceful and beautiful. This is a

book which no nursery library should be without. The works of Mr. Henty, of Mrs. Molesworth, and of Miss Yonge, excellent as they are, must follow after.

LINTON, W. J. *The Flower and the Star*. (Lawrence and Bullen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 129. 3s. 6d.

A charming collection of fairy tales, some original and some old tales retold, and all illustrated by Mr. W. J. Linton's beautiful engravings. The print is large and the paper is good, and the book is sure to be a favourite wherever it goes.

PLYLE, HOWARD. *Men of Iron*. (J. R. Osgood, Mollvaine and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. 7s. 6d.

The men and the boys who have enjoyed Dr. Conan Doyle's "The White Company" should read "Men of Iron," a book a little later in period but very similar in aim and execution. The stirring times of Henry IV. form an excellent background for any story, and Mr. Howard Pyle has taken every advantage of them. The reader follows the adventures of the hero, Myles Falworth, with breathless excitement, sympathises with him in his troubles, fights in his battles—which are many and perilous enough in all certainty—and joys in his good fortune. The author's illustrations are quite unusually good.

*The Fairy Tales of Madame D'Aulnoy*. (Lawrence and Bullen.) 4to. Cloth. Pp. 535. 7s. 6d.

Miss Annie Macdonell and Miss Lee, the new translators of these evergreen fairy tales, have done their work thoroughly and well, wisely omitting the moralising verses at the end of each story. Mrs. Ritchie's (Miss Thackeray) biographical and critical introduction is exceedingly interesting, but will no doubt be skipped by the young folks for whom Mr. Walter Crane has prepared a beautiful cover and Mr. Clinton Peters a set of excellent illustrations. We may add that Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, the publishers, are a new firm whose list comprises some of the most interesting of this season's books and who are rapidly making for themselves a place in the front rank.

#### ESSAYS, CRITICISMS AND BELLES LETTRES.

LAMB, CHARLES. *Complete Works*. (Chatto and Windus.) Crown 8vo. Half-cloth. Pp. 856. 7s. 6d.

"The work of Lamb is too precious to let any iota of it be lost," says the editor of this volume, in which for the first time are collected together everything which Charles Lamb wrote, or rather everything which can be traced to his pen, even including those rare works, "Poetry for Children" and "Prince Dorus." The volume, which is by no means too large for easy handling (the print being small but clear, and the paper thin but good), contains two portraits of Lamb and a facsimile of a manuscript page of his "Dissertation upon Roast Pig."

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE. *Imaginary Conversations*. (J. M. Dent and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d. each net.

The third and fourth volume of Mr. Charles G. Crump's excellent edition, bound and printed in a way which reflects the greatest credit on Mr. J. M. Dent, the publisher. The two volumes contain the dialogues of sovereigns and statesmen and of literary men, and are embellished with two remarkable portraits of Landor.

LANE-POOLE, STANLEY (Editor). *Tales from the Arabian Nights*. Three volumes. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) 15mo. Cloth. 7s. 6d.

These "Knickerbocker Nuggets" are alighty too gaudy for refined English taste, but they are dainty examples of American book-making for all that. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has done his work of selection and of revision wisely and well, and has adopted a method of spelling of Oriental words more in accord with modern European systems. Views of Baghdad, Cairo, and Damascus form the frontispieces of the three volumes, which contain all which is most interesting and most valuable in the "Nights," and which form the jolliest little pocket companions imaginable.

LANG, ANDREW. *Letters to Dead Authors*. (Longmans.) Post 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d.

We know of no author whose works are so scattered as Mr. Andrew Lang. Scarcely a publisher has him in his list. To Messrs. Longman much credit is due for this pretty and tasteful first volume of, we hope, a complete edition of those of Mr. Lang's works which they publish. The essays in this volume were written originally for the *St. James's Gazette* at the suggestion of its then editor, Mr. F. W. Greenwood, were published in book form, but have long been out of print. They include letters to Thackeray, Dickens, Herodotus, Pope, Rabelais, Jane Austen, Isaac Walton, Dumas père, Poe, Scott, Shelley, Burns, Byron, and Molière—a strangely mixed company, in all surely, and one which speaks volumes for Mr. Lang's catholicity of taste.



From a photograph by

MR. ANDREW LANG.

(Elliott and Fry)

SAINTSBURY, GEORGE (Editor). *Tales of Mystery from Mrs. Radcliffe, Lewis, and Maturin.* (Pecival.) 16mo. Pp. 317. 3s. 6d. The Pocket Library of English Literature.

We have seen Mrs. Radcliffe's novels on a cottage book-shelf sandwiched between and uniform with "The Cottage Girl" and "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and we have deplored a prurient schoolboy of the fleeting pleasure of reading Lewis's "Monk." Surely it is a curious turn of the wheel which brings these half-forgotten volumes out of their obscurity to form the first volume of a Pocket Library of English Literature. Perhaps the title is somewhat misleading. The volume is made up, not of complete tales, but of excerpts from long novels, taken, not because they form of themselves complete stories, but as examples of the horrible fiction of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, which commenced with Mrs. Radcliffe, and which, as Mr. Saintsbury points out, has lasted with modifications down to the present day in the familiar "penny dreadful." Mr. Saintsbury himself professes a partiality for Mrs. Radcliffe, but we prefer, if we may judge from the specimens given, the work of Robert Charles Maturin—Mrs. Radcliffe's horrors are so often much ado about nothing.

WILDE, OSCAR. *The House of Pomegranates.* (Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) 4to. Cloth. Pp. 155. 2s. This volume is ostensibly a collection of fairy tales, but we place it in this column rather than in that devoted to children's books because, when passed over as Christmas reading to a fairy-loving child, it was rejected with the words, "These aren't fairy tales; they're allegories." This is all beside the mark, but we say it in order that our readers may not be beguiled into buying a book for their children which they will not be able to appreciate until long after it has joined the nursery rubbish heap. Truth to tell, some portions of the book are very beautiful. Mr. Wilde has a vivid Eastern imagination; his pages glow with the richness of his descriptions and the quaintness of his fancy. The stories are hardly stories in the ordinary sense of the word, but they will be read and enjoyed, not, perhaps, by the crowd, but by all who can appreciate and admire beautiful prose. The volume's scheme of decoration is fantastical but pleasing, as will be expected when we say that the artists are Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. C. Ricketts, whose work in the defunct *Universal Review* attracted so much attention.

#### FICTION.

BARR, AMELIA E. *A Sister to Esau.* (James Clarke.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 341. 3s. 6d.

BLACK, WILLIAM. *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton.* (Sampson Low.) 12mo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. In these days of board school education and of general reading, literary reputations, if they do not die, are soon forgotten. With every decade a fresh generation of readers spring up, to whom the idols of yesterday are strange and scarce worthy of attention. Messrs. Sampson Low are doing a real service to literature, therefore, by this timely and cheap reprint of Mr. Black's novels, of which the present is the second volume. Now that "The Phaeton," "The Houseboat," "A Daughter of Heth," or "A Princess of Thul" could ever be forgotten for long; but new writers arise, and they run the risk of being for the moment overlooked in the mass of reading put forth by the Haggards, the Kiplings, the Hall Caines et hoc genus omne.

BETHAM-EDWARDS, M. *A North Country Comedy.* (Henry and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 342. 3s. 6d. A volume of the Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour, having for frontispiece a portrait of the authoress.

DU MAURIER, GEORGE. *Peter Ibbetson.* (J. R. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) Two volumes. 8vo. 2s.

Although by no means perfect or near perfection, this is a wonderful book—novel it can hardly be called. Mr. Val Prinsep in "Virginie," and now Mr. Du Maurier in "Peter Ibbetson," have proved that the forsaking of one trade for another is not always fraught with the proverbial disastrous consequences. Not but that any one can see that "Peter Ibbetson" is the work of an amateur in fiction. It is rambling, discursive, and sometimes out of proportion. With the best will in the world, we were tired by the opening chapters, for charming as is Mr. Du Maurier's description of his, or rather, his hero's, early life in the suburban Paris of Louis Philippe, yet we can have too much of a good thing, and are tempted to lay down the book, wearied with minute autobiography, which lacks the interest of historical reality and reference. But half way through the first volume we became really interested, our weariness is forgotten, and we read anxiously on to the end, charmed with the description of Pasquier's second life, adduced by its pathos, and cheered by its ending. "Peter Ibbetson" is no mere story: it is intensely original in conception and treatment: it is interesting, and it inspires thought and reflection. We should certainly advise every one to read it. Mr. George Du Maurier's numerous illustrations are, of course, altogether charming.

GISSING, GEORGE. *New Grub Street.* (Smith, Elder and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

As a picture of London life in the nineteenth century, told with rare power and pathos, "New Grub Street" deserves to take an abiding place in Victorian fiction. Although the book does not give the unpleasant impression of being a photograph, and naught but a photograph of the literary experiences and society, which the author attempts to describe, there are some terribly realistic presentations of the sordid, evil side of the inhabitants of that world, which Mr. Gissing has so aptly named "New Grub Street." Would-be authors and journalists, eager to mingle in the fray, should read this story, and ponder well on its unobtrusive moral.

GRAHAM, SCOTT. *The Sandeliff Mystery.* (Olliphant, Anderson and Ferrier.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d. The cover of this volume makes for failure. It promises an insipid

Sunday-school romance, while, as a matter of fact, the story is sensational and by no means "goody-goody." It reflects more credit on the author's skill when we say that the materials out of which his story is woven are by no means new, for he has rearranged them so dextrously that the reader's interest never flags. One incident only—the escape of the madman from the asylum, and the murder of Manorbier's wife—is, to us, unconvincing and unnatural. Mr. Graham's characters are life-like and natural, which is more than can be said for a large number of modern novelists.

HARDY, THOMAS. *Under the Greenwood Tree.* (Chatto and Windus.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d.

This is a heave of booms, and no more fitting subject has been found than Mr. Thomas Hardy, the only novelist who can for a moment dispute with Mr. George Meredith the title of our greatest living English novelist. The present volume is a new edition of one of his best-known works, described as "a rural painting of the Dutch School." It contains a portrait of Mr. Hardy, very indifferently executed, and numerous illustrations.

HOCKING, SILAS K. *For Light and Liberty.* (Warne.) 12mo. Cloth. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Hocking is a Methodist minister who has written some wonderfully popular works of fiction. In this story he introduces several very strong characters. The coachman Homer and H-mere's wife are two of the best. There is a mainly ring in the religion which is held up to our admiration by Mr. Hocking.

JÓKAI, MAURUS. *Dr. Dumany's Wife.* (Cassell.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 312. 7s. 6d.

A powerful albeit somewhat disagreeable story, by Hungary's greatest novelist, which every one interested in Continental fiction should read. The translation is by Mdm. F. St. Luitz.

PEACOCK, THOMAS LOVE. *Nightmare Abbey.* (J. M. Dent.) 12mo. Pp. 134. 2s. 6d. net.

We cannot agree with Dr. Garnett when he says that the characters of "Nightmare Abbey" are more human than those of "Melincourt," an earlier novel of Peacock's, which we noticed in December. In neither, of course, are the characters strictly true to life, for Peacock caricatures his types; but, with the exception of the bibulous cleric, Mr. Portpige, the characters in "Melincourt" seem to us to be pervaded of much more flesh and blood than those in "Nightmare Abbey." Three characters at least in the earlier work—Mr. Forester, Mr. Fax, and Miss Melincourt herself—if somewhat prosy, are at least not burlesque personages, and compare favourably with Marionetta, Soythrop (a character which Shelley justly took for a burlesque of himself), and the Hon. Mr. Listless. No one reads Peacock for his stories, but what little plot "Nightmare Abbey" possesses seems very inferior in human interest to that of "Melincourt." We may add that two of the characters are thinly-veiled portraits of Lord Byron and Coleridge.

PEARCE, J. H. *Inconsequent Lives.* (Wm. Heinemann.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

To all who love Cornwall, its fisher folk and its peasantry, this book, in spite of its pathos and its tragedy, will be very welcome. Those who live in great towns are only too apt to underrate the troubles and perplexities of the dwellers in the hamlet. But if they are not stirred with the stronger passions and the ambition of the greater world, the village folk have their tragedies—often sordid and near-reaching, but nevertheless tragedies in every sense of the word. Mr. Pearce's story is laid in Newlyn before it was so popular to the fisher folk, and his characters are all lowly fisher folk or peasants. His heroine Ellen, petty and quick-tempered at first, but patient and long-suffering as her drama draws to a close, is a finely-drawn character. In Maggie, her rival, too, Mr. Pearce is very successful. We shall look forward to Mr. Pearce's next essay in fiction with keen interest; for, once he has overcome a certain rawness of style and treatment, he should do something really fine and great.

POOL, MARIA LOUISE. *Daily.* (J. R. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

A beautiful and humorous story of country life in a New England State. Daily is a poor little walf from North Carolina, who comes under the care of a farmer's childless widow, and with tender and thoughtful management develops a fine character, full of strength and comfort. An air of crudeness and haste is imparted to the conclusion by her sudden and painful death, but this is the only fault we find with the book. In other respects we heartily commend it for simple and honest workmanship, and much power of pathos kept well under control.

ROSE, F. W. "I Will Repay." (Kiden, Remington and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

This novel is dedicated to Count Tolstol and sets forth in fictional form a theory on the Whitechapel murders. The hero is epileptic, and in a dream he receives what he believes to be a mission from Heaven to exterminate the unhappy sisterhood which infests the streets of our modern Babylon. The story is less unpleasant in treatment than might have been expected, and is undoubtedly exciting, but it would be interesting to know whether Mr. Rose has read a novel, published last spring by Mr. G. Read Murphy, entitled "The Blackly Tragedy," which "I Will Repay" curiously resembles in many points.

TASMA. *The Penance of Portia James.* (Wm. Heinemann.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 293. 5s.

VINCENT, FRANK AND A. E. LANCASTER. *The Lady of Cawnpore: a Romance.* (Funk and Wagnalls, 44, Fleet Street.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 420. 5s.

A sensational story of the Indian Mutiny.

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## HISTORY.

LOGAN, T. ROBERT. *A Genealogical Chart of the Royal Family of Great Britain in the Scottish, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Welsh, Guelph and Wettin Lines, with Collateral Branches.* (Edinburgh, Macmillan and Wallace.) Folio. 1s. 6d.

ROBIDA, A. *Yesterday: Ten Centuries of Toilette.* (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 294. 7s. 6d. Mrs. Cathel Huey has rendered a true service to English artists and designers by giving them an admirable translation of Madame Robida's curious and picturesque work. Profusely illustrated with reproductions taken from the most authentic sources, missals, family portraits, and old engravings, the volume ought to prove a mine of suggestions to the fair dame who "does not know what to wear"—especially those chapters and drawings dealing with the modes of the Consulate and First Empire.

STONE, PERCY GODDARD. *The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Xlth to the XVlth Centuries.* (Stone, 16, Great Marlborough Street, W.) Folio. Pp. 66. £3 3s. for four parts. Limited edition.

The third part of a valuable work. The numerous illustrations and sketches are executed in a particularly beautiful manner.

## LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL.

A BARRISTER. *Every Man's Own Lawyer.* (Crosby, Lockwood, and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s. 8d.

It is only necessary to say that this is a 29th edition of a very well-known handbook on the law, and that it includes the legislation of the past year. So far as the law can be made intelligible to ordinary mortals, this handbook does it. It is, or should be, in every man's reference library.

BASTABLE, C. F. *The Commerce of Nations.* (Methuen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. Social Questions of To-day.

A closely reasoned justification of Free Trade policy, Professor Bastable goes over the arguments of his opponents even more fully and carefully than he sets forth those of his own side. The theory of Protection is defective, and the political and social aspects of protective policy do not add any great weight to the case made for it. Specially interesting is Mr. Bastable's historical way of looking at the matter. He describes the working of mercantilism, the growth of Free Trade, and the causes of the temporary reaction against its teaching. He shows, too, by examples, that the trade regulations of any community depend rather on its social conditions than on any theoretical doctrines. His book most usefully illuminates theory by practice.

COBB, ARTHUR S. *Banks' Cash Reserves: A Reply to "Lombard Street."* (Elphinstone, Wilson and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. 5s.

The Baring crisis in the city pressed the problem of the bankers' cash reserves home to the financial mind. In this book Mr. Cobb argues for the establishment of a second reserve, more elastic in its character than the legal reserve of the national banks of America, as against the argument that the Bank of England should save bankers the trouble of keeping cash reserves.

HANSARD'S *Parliamentary Debates.* Volume CCCLVII., containing the debates in both Houses from July 22, 1891, to August 5, 1891. (Hansard Publishing Union.) 8vo. Boards.

*Papers in Penology.* Second series. (New York State Reformatory, New York, U.S.A.) Pp. 148. Supplied free on application to the prison. The best journal upon certain phases of sociology comes out of a prison door. It is *The Summary*, edited and printed in the New York State Reformatory prison at Elmira. The present little volume, "*Papers in Penology*," is edited by Mr. Z. B. Brockway, the distinguished superintendent of the reformatory, and the highest authority in America upon new prison methods. It contains an article by Jay S. Butler (the late foreign correspondent of the *New York Times*) on the prisons of Great Britain, together with essays by Mr. Charles A. Collin, Dr. William T. Harris, Hamilton D. Wey, and Mr. Brockway upon different phases of the treatment of criminals. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained without cost upon application to the general superintendent.

## MUSIC, POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

ANGER, ARTHUR C., AND JOSEPH BARNEY. *Eton Songs.* (Field and Tuer.) Large 4to. Cloth. 3s.

This collection of the songs of Eton is issued in a sumptuous volume, full music size, and clearly printed—both music and words—on the finest paper. The numerous drawings contributed by Herbert Marshall are the most notable features; they represent many charming spots in and about Windsor.

BROOKE, STOWFORD A., M.A. *Christian Hymns.* (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth.

A hymn and service book, edited and arranged by Mr. Brooke for use of his congregation at Bedford Chapel. It contains, in addition to many of the well-known hymns which are favourites throughout Christendom, some very fine less known selections, and a few from the pen of the editor himself, which are of high poetic and devotional excellence. Mr. Brooke's literary taste has led him to include some poetic effusions scarcely suitable for congregational use, and his well-known theological views doubtless are the reason for the exclusion of such hymns as "Rock of Ages," and "Jesus, lover of my soul," as well as for the very free alteration of others. The *Te Deum* in the service for Sunday morning is also considerably revised. We question whether omission altogether is not preferable to mutilation.

BROWN, HATTIE. *Catoninales.* (Lawrence and Bullen.) 8vo. Buckram. Pp. 100. 7s. 6d. net.

"Hattie Brown" is, we should imagine, a purely mythical personage, in spite of Mr. W. J. Linton—the editor and, we suspect, the writer of the book—who asserts that she was a young American lady of colour

who picked up the trick of verifying at a very early age, and died at fourteen. Much of the volume is agreeable rubbish, but it is all amusing, and here and there one comes across some very pretty passages. The pedigree of Kok Robyn—the cat of whose nine lives the poet sings—is clever; the parody of the witch's song is intensely amusing, and the six pages of mock-Darwinian science are very laughable. In fact, we can recommend the volume—of which, by the way, there are only three hundred and fifty copies—to every lover of cats, and to every admirer of quaint and fanciful verse. Mr. W. J. Linton's wood engravings are very delicate and pretty.

DAVEY, HENRY. *The Students' Musical History.* (Curwen and Sons.) Paper covers. 1s.

The want of a handy history of music suitable for students has been felt for some time; this little book supplies this want.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL. *The One Hoss Shay.* (Gay and Bird.) Crown 8vo. Rough calf. 7s. 6d. net.

With "*The One Hoss Shay*" there are bound up, by the special desire of the author, on account of the similarity of his character, "*How the Old Horse Won the Bet*," and "*The Broomstick Trick*." The binding is very tasteful and original, the text is printed on one side of the page only, and Mr. Howard Pyle's racy illustrations—somewhat reminiscent of our English artist, Mr. Hugh Thompson—are in every case excellent, and add very considerably to our enjoyment of the text.

LOWE, ROBERT W. (Editor). *Churchill's "The Rosciad" and "The Apology."* (Lawrence and Bullen.) Folio. 21s.

This is a very ambitious and beautifully produced reprint of a work which is now better known in theory than in fact. In an excellent and interesting preface note Mr. Lowe traces the literary history of "*The Rosciad*," to which he appends various explanatory notes, and he also prints the critical and adverse review which, infuriating Churchill, caused him to write "*The Apology*," in which he savagely attacks his critics. Among the eight portrait plates from contemporary paintings are portraits of David Garrick as Hamlet and as Kitey, and of Mrs. Clive, James Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, and the author himself.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL. *The Vision of Sir Launfal.* (Gay and Bird.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s. net.

It is late in the day to praise or criticise this poem, so we will content ourselves merely in drawing attention to the mechanical and ornamental qualities of the volume. The binding is one of the prettiest we have seen, and the publishers have made a new and praiseworthy departure in printing the text on one side of the page only. A portrait of Lowell in 1842, in long hair and deep linen collar, which has never before been printed, forms the frontispiece, while the volume also contains eight charming illustrations by the American artist, Mr. Edmund H. Garrett.

MAETERLINCK, MAURICE. *The Princess Maleine and the Intruder.* (Wm. Heinemann.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 5s.

The name of Maurice Maeterlinck is "in the air"; rumours of his dramatic genius come to us from France and Belgium; and there seem signs of his being about to succeed to Henrik Ibsen in literary vogue. But as yet few of us have seen anything of his work beyond the extracts in Mr. Archer's article in the *Fortnightly* last year, and consequently an English version of two of his plays is very welcome. No one can read these dramas without being vividly impressed; although a sober judgment will not, perhaps, place them in the very first rank of dramatic works. M. Maeterlinck has borrowed from Shakespeare, but he is anything but Shakespearean. Yet he is not, on the other hand, a mere imitator; he has a distinct, peculiar power of his own, and a method that has much freshness. Coleridge used to say of Schiller that he excelled in the material sublime, and it is in a similar quality that M. Maeterlinck excels. The material surroundings of his scenes are as much to the play as the characters; he accumulates effect by pressing into his service every circumstance of sight and sound, which somehow assume a strange significance, and add touch on touch of terror and foreboding. The last two acts of "*Princess Maleine*" are passed in a continuous thunderstorm, the portentous incidents of which form half their dramatic effect; and "*The Intruder*" works on the imagination in the same way. In both plays the characters' minds are brought out, not by what they say themselves,



M. MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

the characters' minds are brought out, not by what they say themselves,

but by what is seen by the spectators in their faces and demeanour. A peculiar horror is sometimes thus produced; as when, in "The Intruder," the Uncle says to the Grandfather: "You need not say that is such an extraordinary voice." So too, the exclamations of the courtiers at old King Hjalmar's hair, which has suddenly turned white. M. Maeterlinck's method does not work by spiritual means: the tragedy of character scarcely appears in these plays. But he uses his own means well, and his style, if not the grand style of drama, has its fascinations. M. Maeterlinck is only twenty-seven; so we may expect greater things from him. The volume contains a portrait.

MARTIN, W. WILSEY. *Quatrains*. (Kikim Mathewa.) Cloth.

A poetic form so slight and so severe as the quatrain needs rare qualities of verse to justify its choice—from the technical point of view, little less than perfection. Mr. Wilsey Martin seems to have erred from an injudicious fondness for this form. Several of his quatrains are well-turned; but many are trite in thought and others scarcely happy in expression. He does not seem to have that peculiar gift of terse idiom which makes the epigrammatist, and marks him among poets. We cannot but think Mr. Martin would be better employed in trying some longer flight, such as a narrative poem, where he might use, in the attainment of his theme, the thoughts and fancies which seem scarcely to have sufficient strength to stand isolated in brief and separate quatrains. "The Mystery of Life" is written also in quatrain; it is designed to show the unity of life, one and indivisible, among all organisms. Here Mr. Martin shares the fate of most of those who go to science for poetry. Phrases like "phenomena," "protoplasm," "gaseous energies" will not easily be bent to rhyme or rhythm. To quote Mr. Martin's own words, though not quite in his own meaning, "Science moves not on a poet's wings." And yet the poem has merits not too common; it is lucidly evolved, and Mr. Martin knows what he wants to say, and says it clearly.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. *Poems by the Way*. (Reeves and Turner.) 4to. Cloth. Pp. 196. 6s.

QUILLINAN, EDWARD. *Poems*. (Ambleside: George Middleton.) Paper covers.

This pretty little volume contains the collection of verses written by Wordsworth's son-in-law, prefaced by an admirable memoir of the writer by Mr. William Johnston. Students of Wordsworth will remember the lines addressed to the portrait (which forms, by the way, the frontispiece to this volume) of Miss Quillinan, the step-daughter of the late poet's daughter. Of Edward Quillinan's verse there is little to be said.

SAINTSBURY, GEORGE (Editor). *Political Verse* (Percival Demy. 16mo. Half parchment. 3s. 6d.)

Few critics are possessed of Mr. Saintsbury's wide reading, and few, we expect, will be able to criticise to any large extent the anthology of English political verse which his abundant knowledge of the literature of the past has enabled him to compile. It commences with John Skelton's verse on Cardinal Wolsey and finishes with the work of Mr. H. D. Traill, Mr. Saintsbury's colleague on the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Saintsbury has wisely limited his notes; they are short and to the point, and give all the information necessary.

The *Selected Poems of Robert Burns*. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Post 8vo. Parchment. 6s.

The *Parchment Library* comes as near perfection in book-making as any series which we have seen, so it is unnecessary to harp on the mechanical merits of this volume. It is, as far as we can judge, a wise selection, including all the best, best-known and most-quoted pieces. Mr. Andrew Lang's introduction has been looked forward to with great interest. Some Scots have even suspected that he was unsound where their great poet was concerned, but he here proves their fears groundless. While condemning Burns's moral faults, he condones and excuses them in the habitual licence of his time and country, and while lamenting those verses which he has elsewhere likened to the effusions to be found in the Poet's Corner of the "Kirkcudbright Advertiser," he yields to none in his admiration of Burns's genius and more natural verse.

TRICE, HERBERT BREKHOHM. *Some Interesting Fallacies of the Modern Stage*. (Wm. Heinemann.) Paper covers. Pp. 36. 6d. An address delivered to the Playgoers' Club, dealing chiefly with the "literary drama," the actor-manager question, and the plays of M. Maurice Maeterlinck.

TYNAN, KATHARINE. *Ballads and Lyrics*. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

This is the third volume of poems put forth by the author. The two first have given her a notable place in Ireland, a land where the writing of harmonious verse is an accomplishment almost as universal as was the playing on stringed instruments in the days of Elizabeth. This new book should place Miss Tynan almost in the first rank of modern singers. "St. Michael the Archangel," "Home Sickness," "Only in August," "The Led Flock," and the final rondeau are gems of feeling and expression. Among the seventy poems are many others deserving a separate mention. Miss Tynan's genius should be a uniting influence, since high spiritual perception is of no party.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS.

Dod's *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1892*. (Whitaker.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 973. 10s. 6d. To our mind the best, the handiest, and the most full of information of all the "Peerages."

MURRAY, JOHN HENRY. *A Companion Dictionary of the English Language*. (Routledge.) Long post 8vo. Pp. 672. 2s. 6d.

A "companion dictionary" in every sense of the word. Printed on very thin paper, it is of so handy a size that it can easily be carried

in the pocket, the definitions are given clearly and concisely, and the binding is neat and strong. Undoubtedly, the dictionary where neatness and compactness are desired.

#### RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

DUFF, ARCHIBALD, M.A., LL.D. *Old Testament Theology, or the History of Hebrew Religion from the year 800 B.C. to 800 B.C. to Josiah 640 B.C.* (A. and C. Black.) 8vo. Cloth. 10s. 6d.

In this work Dr. Duff has endeavoured to produce a volume which shall be "distinctly religious, theological, and aimed directly to bring spiritual blessing to men to-day." He has assumed, in the main, the accuracy of the results of modern criticism, and in their light has endeavoured to deal with the theology of Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah. Other volumes are to follow on the rest of the prophets, and, having thus laid the foundations of his great work, he will proceed to deal with the Pentateuch. The great crux of the present-day discussions is found, of course, in the attitude of our Lord with respect to the Pentateuch. Dr. Duff's position on this important point is summed up as follows:—"So the present Christ, the Word of God, ever living and speaking in the nineteenth century, does not speak altogether in the language of the first. He does speak altogether in the language of the nineteenth, including in that language and speech all the fruits of the nineteen centuries since the first. What follows? Clearly that we learn the opinion of the present Christ on every question now from the thoughtful voice of His Present Body, wherein He is made flesh to-day. Christ lives to-day in us; we are to-day partakers of the Divine nature. The mind of our Lord Jesus Christ concerning especially the Pentateuch is to be learned in the thoughtful mind of Christians now; and, as of old, he that will do the will of God shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Taking the volume as a whole, it is a valuable addition to the discussion on the greatest theological question of the day—the relation of Biblical criticism to the inspiration of the Old Testament.

CASEY, REV. G. E. COMERFORD, M.A. *The Broad Churchman: a Catechism of Christian Pantheism*. (Sonnenschein.) Paper covers. 1s.

The outside of this "book" — so the author calls it — is covered with symbolic designs, Christian, Masonic, Theosophic, and much else, to which, in their eccentric character and unrelation, the inside corresponds. It is a farrago from many ancient and modern sources of most unequal value, evidencing that the author has read a great many books to very little purpose, although that purpose, he tells us, is to save his own and other people's children from becoming Materialists or Atheists. If this can be effected by a hotch-potch of quotations, translated and untranslated, their salvation is assured.

CHURCH, R. W. *The Oxford Movement: Twelve Years, 1833-1845*. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 416. 5s.

A new edition of Dean Church's best-known work, issued in one of the particularly neat and attractive bindings for which Messrs. Macmillan have a reputation.

FARRAR, F. W., D.D. *Eternal Hope*. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 304. 5s.

The issue of this new edition, the thirtieth thousand of "Eternal Hope" is a proof that the world-wide attention to this great subject has not declined. The special interest in this issue is in the new preface. Dr. Farrar writes emphatically to deny that he has receded in any degree from his original position in respect to the doctrine of eternal punishment. He does this in response to letters received from "all parts of the world" on the subject. He again repeats his repudiation of *Universalism* as a doctrine, but maintains that the controversy which his sermons provoked has led to "a decided modification in the views of Christians of all denominations." Two letters of Dr. Pusey are printed in proof of this. The text of the five sermons and of the *Excursus* is unaltered.

GUINNESS, H. GRATTAN. *The City of Seven Hills*. (Nisbet.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 304. 5s.

"The City of Seven Hills" means the whole system of Rome—history, faith, institution and all. Half the volume is in rhyme, and half in notes, while there is a plenitude of terrible illustrations.

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PIERSON, ARTHUR T. *The Miracles of Missions, or Modern Marvels in the History of Missionary Enterprise*. (Funk & Wagnalls, 44, Fleet Street.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 193. 4s.

Twelve most interesting chapters, which fully justify the title of the book. Both the miraculous and the marvelous are in its pages. The already familiar stories of the South Sea and Madagascar Missions are retold with freshness and vivid force. The author might have added that of Terra del Fuego, which won the admiration of Darwin. But the special value of this volume is in the glimpses it gives of less known triumphs of Christian missions, as in the chapters—"The Land of the White Elephant," and the "Land of Queen Esther."

WALLACE, CHARLES, M.A. *The Analogy of Existences and Christianity*. (Hodder and Stoughton.) 8vo. Cloth. 6s.

It is not an attraction to the readers of this volume to find the author making this statement in his introductory chapter: "I have referred to no books whatever throughout this work." Ignoring all other writers upon a topic which an author wishes to discuss is at least dangerous, and is apt to result in an occasional display of ignorance upon some aspect of a question, which, for the author's own credit,

would have been avoided by a more careful study of the powers which have written in such a book, and accumulated commendable praise has been criticism sparingly his service strained. It is a uniform criticism in

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would have been better avoided. Of this danger there are many illustrations in the work before us, and Mr. Wallace has been unfair to the powers which he evidently possesses in placing himself unnecessarily in such a position. Concerning the main purpose and spirit of the book, and the undying industry which has been displayed in the accumulation of the vast array of facts found therein, many words of commendation might be written; but the manner in which the purpose has been carried out and the facts utilised is open to the severest criticism of both friend and foe. The strength of analogy is in being sparingly used, and Mr. Wallace defeats his own ends by pressing into his service analogies which most of his readers will regard as trivial or strained. The author, has, however, made many good points, and brought together such a mass of interesting material, that we regard it as unfortunate that his volume has been left open to so much adverse criticism by these manifest defects.

## SCIENCE, MEDICINE, AND EDUCATION.

BALL, SIR ROBERT, LL.D., F.R.S. *The Cause of an Ice Age.* (Kegan Paul and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d.

This new series of works in "Modern Science" starts well. Sir R. Ball has not merely applied his consummate powers of exposition to writing an untechnical treatise, but has made a valuable contribution to the solution of the abstruse problem of the causes of climatal changes which brought about the alternating genial and cold periods, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, embraced under the term Glacial Epoch. The late Dr. Croll's explanation of these changes as due to variations in the earth's orbit and to the position of its axis—known as the Astronomical Theory—has been accepted by most authorities. Sir R. Ball, while agreeing in the main with Dr. Croll, makes important rectifications of his theory in so far as it rests on an error in Herschell's "Outlines of Astronomy," and makes clear how the alternating periods of the Great Ice Age are determined by the unequal proportion of the sun's heat received by either hemisphere during periodic changes of the earth's orbit, which alter the length of the seasons. These changes are shown to be largely due to planetary influences, notably of Jupiter and Venus, influences which in the remote future will bring about recurrences of glacial epochs. This is the gist of the book, wherein the whole matter is skilfully and luminously expounded.

BOLLES, FRANK. *Land of the Lingering Snow.* (Houghton, Mifflin and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 234. 3s.

All admirers of the natural history papers of the late Mr. Richard Jefferies and of Mr. Grant Allen, in England, or of Mr. John Burroughes, in America, will welcome this collection of Trans-Atlantic essays.

PICKER, W. BUST. *The Science of Homeopathy.* (Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane.) Paper. Pp. 35. 6d.

## TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

HARRIS, GEORGE W. *The Practical Guide to Algiers.* (George Philip.) 12mo. Cloth.

The second edition of an excellent illustrated guide. The maps and plans are unusually good.

HOME, SAMUEL, LL.B. *In Christ's Country.* (Chas. J. Clark.) 12mo. Cloth.

In this artistic little volume, Mr. Home, though not perhaps quite orthodox, contrives, nevertheless, to chat very pleasantly about a holiday in Palestine. Just now his chapter on "The True Golgotha" is the most interesting. It is curious to note, as we have recently done, the various attempts that are made to claim the credit of first discovering what seems now to be generally accepted as the true site of Calvary (outside the Damascus Gate). Nor that this writer claims credit for having made the discovery. Quite the contrary. The whole controversy, however, is very interesting; it appears to us that the first to call attention to this site was the late Mr. Fisher Howe, an American; and the best articles on the subject are one in *The Century* for Nov. 1888, and one by the Rev. Hasket Smith, in *Murray's Magazine*, last September. Mr. Home had, however, before seeing the latter article, sent one on the supposed Sepulchre of Christ to *Good Words*. It was very similar to Mr. Smith's, but it did not appear in *Good Words*, and is now given in the present volume.

JENKINS, C. CARLYON (Editor). *Hard Life in the Colonies and Other Experiences by Sea and Land.* (T. Fisher Unwin.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 5s. Illustrated.

An interesting volume, compiled from private letters by three distinct persons, describing Colonial and maritime adventures of some twenty years ago.

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about so large a country as Australia. Mr. Kinglake wisely protests against the sending of young men out to Australia, without money and introductions, to make their fortunes, but otherwise the volume is a mere medley of anecdotes and disconnected and ill-digested facts.

## SOME FRENCH BOOKS.

## I. LITERATURE.

ARRAT, LUCIEN. *Psychologie du Peintre.* (Felix Alcan.) 3vo. Price 5fr.

A volume added to the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine." M. Arrat has gathered together a considerable number of psychological facts about the great artists of the world, and from them comes to certain conclusions as to painters. The book is interesting from more than one point of view, and might be read with advantage by the parents and friends of all would-be art students.

DARMESTER, JAMES. *Les Prophètes d'Israël.* (Calmann-Lévy.) 4vo. Price 7fr. 50c.

This volume is composed of a number of articles which have appeared at different periods in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Revue de l'Économie*, which treated of the various prophets of Israel and their influence on the civilisations which followed them. Written, as is every piece of literary work undertaken by M. Darmester, with rare conscience and rudite knowledge, this book will form a valuable addition to every religious library.

FERRIERE, HECTOR DE LA. *La Saint Barthelemy.* (Calmann-Lévy.) 8vo. Price 5fr. 50c.

This account of the famous massacre of Saint Bartholomew is the most vivid and life-like reconstruction of both of the actual scene itself and of the days which preceded and followed it that we remember having read. The author has consulted many authorities and taken much trouble to be historically correct.

HAUSSMANN, BARON. *Mémoires.* (Victor Havard.) 8vo. Price 7fr. 50c.

Ninth volume of this work. Several portraits.

LAGRANGE ROGER. *Les Enfants assistés en France.* (A. Giard et E. Brière.) 8vo. Price 3fr.

This volume, written by a legal authority, proves clearly what a need exists in France for something analogous to Mr. Benjamin Waugh's Society for the Protection of Children.

MOSSE, A. *Dom Pedro II.* (Librairie de Firmin-Didot.) 8vo. Price 3fr.

Life of the late Emperor of Brazil, containing several new facts about his existence since his exile.

P—, MOULLE. *En Russie il y a un Demi-Siècle.* (Librairie Fischbacher.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

Interesting account of the Russia of fifty years ago, with a preface by Prosper Meunier.

SCHURE, EDOUARD. *Les Grandes Légendes de France.* (Perrin et Cie.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

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SOREL, ALBERT. *L'Europe et la Révolution Française.* (Plon, Nourrit et Cie.) 8vo. Price 3fr.

Fourth and last volume of an exhaustive history of the French Revolution, comprising a survey of the social, political, and moral traditions of the time.

## II. FICTION, POETRY, AND THE BELLES LETTRES.

BRETE, JEAN DE LA. *Le Roman d'une Croisante.* (Plon, Nourrit et Cie.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

New novel by the author of a most charming book, "Mon Oncle et mon Curé." Fit for family reading.

GYP! *Ces Bons Docteurs.* (Calmann-Lévy.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

New collection of short sketches by the author of "Autour du Divorce," "P'tit Bob," etc., etc.

LAVEDAN, HENRY. *Le Nouveau Jeu.* (Ernest Kolb.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

This study of contemporary French life is styled a "Roman Dialogue" and somewhat resembles Gyp's work.

LOTI, PIERRE. *Fantômes d'Orient.* (Calmann-Lévy.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

Fugitive impressions of a journey made to Morocco by the author of "Pêcheur d'Islande."

RAMBAUD, JEAN. *L'Amour d'Annette.* (Paul Ollendorf.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

This novel first appeared as a feuilleton in the *Figaro*.

TINSEAU, LEON DE. *Faut il Aimer?* (Calmann-Lévy.) 8vo. Price 3fr. 50c.

This volume attempts to answer a question which most people answer for themselves.



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MONTH.

For the convenience of subscribers any photograph in this list can be sent post free to any address on receipt of 2s. 2d.

## ROYAL.

MESSRS. CHANCELLOR AND CO., Dublin.

His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. This admirable photograph is the best likeness we have yet seen of the late Prince, and has won the special approbation of Her Majesty the Queen.

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Lord Cranborne, M.P.

Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, M.P.

Mr. H. Hicks Gibbs, M.P.

MESSRS. POOLE, 34, Mall, Waterford.

Two excellent photographs of the Waterford election: one taken before the declaration of the poll, and the other while the High Sheriff was announcing the result. Also two photographs which, placed together, form a panoramic portrait of the "Parade of the Six Hundred Police" on the Mall during the course of the election.

## CLEVER.

MESSRS. PRESTON, Penzance.

Rev. Canon Carter. Three striking likenesses of the Chaplain of Clewer.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Rev. Benjamin Waugh. Portrait of the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Children.

The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; Archdeacon Pott.

Mr. SCOTT BARRY, 143, Rundle Street, Adelaide.

The Late Rev. Hugh Gilmore.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

MR. ALFRED ELLIS.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Aida Jencoure, Mr. H. Monkhouse, Mr. C. Burt, Mr. Lionel Brough. All these photographs are taken in the costumes worn by the various sitters in "The Mountebanks," and are excellent likenesses.

Mr. Hayden Coffin in "Miss Decima."

Mr. George Alexander in "Lord Anerley."

Miss Kitty Cheatham (of the Daly Company). Mr. Ellis makes a speciality of theatrical portraits, and this is one of his best examples.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Miss Chamberlain.

Miss Decima Moore.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Mr. Charles Mathews.

Mr. E. Bowen Rowlands (Editor of the *Welsh Review*).

Dr. Richard Garnett, LL.D. (of the British Museum). An excellent likeness of this distinguished literary critic.

Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G.

Dr. Lennox-Browne, F.R.G.S.

*The Theatre* (Eglington and Co. 1s.) for February contains excellent photographs of Miss Violet Armbruster and Mr. Weedon Grossmith, both taken by Mr. ALFRED ELLIS, of 20, Upper Baker Street. *Men and Women of the Day* (Eglington and Co. 2s. 6d.) for February contains portraits and biographical sketches of Major-General Goldsmid, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. Melton Prior. The photographs are by BARRAUD.

MESSRS. JAMES CLARKE AND CO. (of 13, Fleet Street) have sent us an excellent mezzotint portrait of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, reproduced from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Co. The likeness is extremely good, and the price—1s. 6d.—very moderate.

# THE INDEX OF STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

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**Skating Contests.**—Views on the Cambridgeshire Fens during the recent frost, with well-known skaters racing on the ice-track, and skating steeplechases. The skaters shown are:—1, T. Wells and N. Noon; 2, W. Boon and W. Kent; 3, Geo. See and F. Negus; 4, James Smart and J. Jacobs; 5, the same; 6, W. Boon and Chas. Porter; 7, J. F. Donoghue; 8, W. Loveday. Size, 8 in. by 6 in. Unmounted, 1s.; mounted, 1s. 6d. Also two subjects in cabinet size:—1, Litherland and R. Aveland; 2, W. Loveday and J. Goodman. Unmounted, 6d.; mounted, 10d. Scott and Wilkinson, Cambridge.

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Universalities of the World. J. M. Bulloch.  
Portraits of Prof. Niven and Prof. Hamilton.

**Amateur Work.** (Ward, Lock, Salisbury Square.) February. 6d.  
Lathes-Making for Amateurs. (Illus.) P. N. Hasluck.

**Andover Review.** (Ward, Lock, Bowden, & Co., Salisbury Sq.) 3s cents. December.  
The Biblical Conditions of Salvation. Dr. W. H. Ward.

**The Halo of Industrial Idleness.** M. I. Salt.

**Three Critics—W. D. Howells, Geo. Moore, Oscar Wilde.** Prof. G. R. Carpenter.

**The New Course of Study of Albert College.** President Thwing.

**P. S. to a Monist.** Prof. E. H. Johnson.  
**The Acquittal of Prof. Briggs.**  
**Prof. Briggs's Response to the New York Presbytery.** January.

**The Mediating Function of the Christian Minister of To-day.** Rev. P. S. Moxon.

**The Expansion of the Local Church.** A. E. Dunning.

**Missionary Problems in the Turkish Empire.** Rev. C. C. Starbuck.

**The Proposed Reform of the Grammar School Curriculum.** Prof. D. C. Wells.

**Social Christianity.**  
**The University Settlement Idea.** R. A. Woods.

**Annals of the American Academy.** (Station B. Paulist, N.Y.) Jan. 1 vol. 26s.

**The Demand for the Public Regulation of Industries.** W. D. Dabney.

**The Study of Municipal Government.** F. P. Prichard.

**Political Organization of a Modern Municipality.** W. D. Lewis.

**International Arbitration.** Eleanor L. Lord.

**Jurisdiction in American Universities.** E. W. Houghton.

**Instruction in French Universities.** L. S. Rowe.

**Party Government.** C. Richardson.  
**Note on P. of Graziani's Economic Theory of Machinery.** S. Wood.

**Antiquary.** (62, Paternoster Row.) Feb. 1s.  
**South Shields Public Museum.** (Illus.) R. Blair.

**Arena.** (Brentano's, 5, Agar Street, Strand.) 50 c. December.

**New Discoveries in the Heavens.** Camille Flammarion.

**Protection or Free Trade—Which?** D. A. Wells.

**The Woes of the New York Working Girl.** E. Fawcett.

**Wittier, the New England Poet.** With Portrait. G. Stewart.

**Faith in God as a Personal Equation.** Rev. C. A. Bartol.

**Association in Clubs with Its Bearing on Working Women.** Helen Campbell.

**Citizenship and Suffrage.** F. Minor.

**The Logic of Port Royal and Modern Science.** Prof. T. F. New-Brentano.

**Qualification of the Elective Franchise.** R. H. Williams.

**The Hon. Carroll D. Wright on Divorce.** B. O. Flower.

**Human Progress: Past and Future.** A. Russell Wallace.

**Medieval Marriage and Life.** Prof. A. N. Janvris.

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**The University of Law.** H. Wood.

**A World-Wide Review.** E. P. Powell.

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**Walt Whitman.** With Portrait. D. G. Watts.

**The Ten Commandments and the Gen-tiles.** W. A. Colcord.

**The Divorce Movement Toward the Dakotas.** J. Krali.

**The Dawning Day.** B. O. Flower.

**Argosy.** (8, New Burlington Street.) February. 6d.

**In E. L. Land.** (Illus.) Chas. W. Wood.

**Asiatic Quarterly.** (The Oriental Institute, Woking.) January. 5s.

**India and China.** A. Mechie.

**China and Foreign Countries.**

**Col. Gramscovitch's Explorations and Recent Events on the Pamirs.** With Map.

**Hunza, Nagyr, &c.** I. With Illustrations and Map.

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**The Telegraph Department in Persia.** C. E. Bidolph.

**A Crisis in British East Africa.** Fiji. A. C. Fuller.

**Atalanta.** (18, New Bridge Street.) February. 6s.

**Henry VIII.** at the Lyceum Theatre. (Illus.)

**Life in a Sheep-shearer's Company on Tour.** Ill. W. S. Sparrow.

**Atlantic Monthly.** (Warwick House, St. George's Square.) February. 1s.

**The Pageant at Rome in the Year 17 B.C.** R. Lynam.

**The Nearness of Animals to Men.** E. P. Evans.

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**H. F. Brown.**

**A Journey on the Volga.** Isabell F. Haggood.

**Studies in Mosch. A. W. Tolman.**

**The Border State Men of the Civil War.** N. S. Shaler.

**Author.** (Baton.) December 1s. 10 cents.

**Methods of Authors.** H. Richsen.

**Bankers' Magazine.** (85, London Wall.) February. 1s. 6s.

**Mr. Gore's £1 Note Scheme Again.**

**Financial Troubles in Australia.**

**Private Bankers' Balance Sheets.**

**Belford's Monthly.** (834, Broadway, New York.) January. 25 cents.

**Brazilian Reciprocity and the Cold Facts.** F. P. Powers.

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**Incidents of Hospital Life During the War.** Mary V. E. Thomas.

**Some Literary Blunders.** W. S. Walsh.

**Archives Children.** J. Steele.

**A New System of Election as Applied to Chicago.** D. S. Romsen.

**Physical Culture.**

**Blackwood's Magazine.** (37, Paternoster Row.) February. 2s. 6d.

**Rosebery v. Gladstone.** Lord Braburne.

**Memoirs of General Marbot.** Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Chesney.

**The Camp of Wallace in the Friedrich Schiller.** Translated by Sir Theodore Martin.

**Troubled Egypt and the Late Kediive.** F. Scudmore.

**After Bighor in Kamschitka.** F. H. H. Guillemaud.

**Central Africa Trade and the Nyassaland Water-Way.**

**Board of Trade Journal.** (Bore and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street.) January 15 6d.

**State of the Skilled Labour Market.**

**The Economic Condition of Russia.**

**The Wines of the Méd. c.**

**Agriculture in Victoria and New South Wales.**

**New Customs Tariff of Mexico.**

**Bookman.** (37, Paternoster R.w.) February. 6d.

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**The Berns Facsimile.** W. C. Angus.

**On Starting a Penny Weekly.**

**Boy's Own Paper.** (56, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.

**The Pigeon Fancy.** (11ur.) Gordon S. Shils.

**Cricketer Curious.** A. Strarling.

**A Day on the Ice in H. L. L. C. F. Wards.**

**An Incident of the Battle of Sabraon.** Major R. D. Gibney.

**Our Prize Competitions.** Photography.

**The Soldiers of the Sea.** Major Grahame.

**Californian Illustrated Magazine.** (Brentano's, 5, Agar Street, Strand.) January. 25 cents.

**Cross-Country Blazing.** (Illus.) F. F. Rowland.

**Kindergrarten.** (Illus.) Minna V. Lewis.

**California Weather.** With Tables. J. P. Finley.

**The Climate of California.** P. C. Remondin.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.** (Lodgegate Hill.) February. 7d.

**The Contents of a Hair Trunk.** (Illus.)

**At a Parce Wedding.** May Thorne.

**Cassell's Saturday Journal.** (La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.) February. 6d.

**Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.** (Illus.)

**Monte Carlo and its Gaming Tables.** (Illus.)

**F. C. Burnand, Editor of Punch.** (With Portrait.)

**A Coat with Mr. Beerbohm Tree.** (Illus.)

**How Employees are Kept Honest.**

**Catholic World.** (Burns and Oates, 28, Oxford Street.) January. 3s cents.

**The Birthplace of Columbus.** Rev. L. A. Dutro.

**The Centenary of St. John of the Cross.**

**The Royal Patroness of Columbus.** R. M. Johnston.

**Henry George and the Late Encyclical.** C. A. Ramm.

**Mr. Calhoun and the Church in the United States.** Rev. H. A. Bann.

**The Amenities of the School Adjustment.** Rev. T. J. Jenkins.

**Century.** (26, Paternoster Square.) February. 1s. 4d.

**The New National Gas d.** (Illus.) F. V. Greene.

**The Jews in New York.** Ill. R. Wheatley.

**Recent Discoveries Concerning the Gulf Stream.** (Illus.) J. B. Pillsbury.

**Pioneer Days in San Francisco.** (Illus.) J. W. Farmer.

**The Australian Registry of Land Titles.** Edw. Atkinson.

**Ogival Portraits of Washington.** C. H. Hart.

**The Degradation of a State; the Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery.** C. C. Buel.

**Charities Review.** (52, Lafayette Place, New York.) January. 20 cents.

**Our C. M. Calkins.** With Portrait. Alex. Johnson.

**The "Christians Society" and its Critics.** R. W. de Forest.

**The Effect of Taxation upon Pauperism.** Bolton Hall.

**Every-day Economy.** Mrs. G. B. Jenks.

**A Study of Some New York Tenement-house Problems.** E. T. Foster.

Chambers's Journal. (47, Paternoster Row.) February. 8d.

The Ivory Gate. New Serial. Walter Besant.  
Romance of the Telegraph.  
The Prince of Wales's Plumet.  
Teck and his Duchy.  
Concerning Earthquakes.

Chautauquan. (57, Ludgate Hill.) February, 20 cents.

The Battle of Monmouth, 1778. (Illus.) J. G. Nicolay.  
Domestic and Social Life of the Colonists. (Concluded.) E. E. Hale.  
States Made From Territories. (Concluded.) Prof. J. A. Woodburn.  
Physical Culture. 1. J. M. Buckley.  
The Present Position of German Politics. G. W. Hinman.

How a Bill Presented in Congress Becomes a Law. G. H. Walker.  
Strawberry Hill. (Illus.) E. L. Didier.  
Seawomen. Margaret B. Wright.

Child's Guardian. (Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road.) February. 1d.  
Why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Goes Into Debt.

Chronicle of the London Missionary Society. (14, Blomfield Street.) Feb. 1d.  
The Canton Mission. (Continued.) (Illus.) Rev. T. W. Pearce.  
Kivato Island in Eastern New Guinea. (Illus.)

Church Missionary Intelligencer. (Salisbury Square.) February. 6d.

The Acts of the Apostles in its Missionary Aspects. Rev. J. P. Hobson.  
An Ancient Missionary Tract. Rev. R. Bren.

Experiences of an Association Secretary. Rev. H. Sutton.  
The Missionary's Confidence and the Church's Expectations. Rev. R. B. Ramsford.

Church Quarterly Review. (Spottiswoode, New Street Square.) Jan. 6s.

Gore's Bampton Lectures.  
Bishop's Elliott on Old Testament Criticism.

Recent Works on National Religion.  
Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament."

Bishop Charles Wordsworth's Autobiography.  
Patriotic Evidence and the Gospel Chronology.

The Spanish Calendar, 1538-1542.  
Swift's Life and Writings.

England in the Eighteenth Century.  
The Progress of Classical Studies.

The Church Missionary Society and Protestantism.

Clergyman's Magazine. (37, Paternoster Row.) Feb. 6d.

Anthropomorphism in Prayer. Archdeacon G. R. Wynne.

Colonia. (Colonial College, Holesley Bay, Suffolk.) Dec.

The Alliance of the English-speaking People.  
Federation up to Date.

Coming Day. (14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.) Feb. 3d.

Ab Ideal Faith for the Coming Day. (Concluded.)

Contemporary Pulpit. (Swan Sonnenschein, Paternoster Square.) Feb. 6d.

The Athletic Festivals of Ancient Greece, and their Lessons for To-day. Prof. J. A. Betts.

Contemporary Review. (15, Tavistock Street.) February. 2s. 6d.

The Foreign Policy of Italy. Emile de Lavergne.  
Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning. Wilfrid Meynell, Sarah M. Sheldon Amos, Benjamin Waugh, and the Editor.

Colonial Questions:  
1. The Labour Party in New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes.

II. White and Black in Natal. Harriette E. Colenso and A. Werner.

III. Lord Knutsford and Colonial Opinion on Home Rule. E. J. C. Morton.

The Unhealthiness of Cities. Francis Peek and Edwin T. Hall.

The Reign of Terror in Persia. Sheikh Djemal ed Din.

The Genius of Plato. Walter Pater.  
Principal Cave on the Hexateuch. Prof. Driver, D.D.

Conversations and Correspondence with Thomas Carlyle. II. Sir C. Gavan Duffy.

Cornhill Magazine. (15, Waterloo Place.) February. 6d.

On Dutch Canals.  
The Tenants' Ball.  
Pretty Poil.

The Jubilee of a Crown Colony: Hong Kong, 1841-1891.

Critical Review. (38, George Street, Edinburgh.) (Qrly.) January. 1s. 6d.

Pfeiderer's "The Development of Theology in Germany since Kant and its Progress in Great Britain since 1825." Principal Fairbairn.

Cheyne's "The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter." Prof. Whitehouse.

Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament." Prof. Kyle.

Dial. (A. C. McClurg, Chicago.) January. Walt Whitman. J. J. Halsey.

Dublin Review. (Burns and Oates, Orchard Street.) January. 6s.

England's Devotion to St. Peter. Bishop Vaughan of Salford.

Rosebery's "Pitt." A. St. J. Clarke.  
The Irish at Nantes. Rev. P. Hurley.

Theism. Rev. J. S. Vaughan.  
Are Agnostics in Good Faith? C. Coupe.

Spanish Society. E. M. Clerke.  
Early Russian Fiction. H. Wilson.

Cruelty to Children. Rev. B. Waugh.  
Catholic Churchwardens. E. Pascoe.

Saving Our Schools and Catholic Teaching.

Eastern and Western Review. (22, Furnival Street, Holborn.) February. 1s.

The Truth About Egypt.  
England at Foreign Courts. Major-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid.

Cultural Progress in Islam. Prof. A. Vambéry.

The Russian Power in Asia. Major J. W. Murray.

Are the Turks a Literary People? Prof. C. Wells.

Osmanli Folktales. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.

Economic Review. (34, King Street, Covent Garden.) (Qrly.) January. 3s.

Poor Relief in Italy. Professor F. S. Nitti.  
A Plea for Pure Theory. Professor W. Cunningham.

Women Composers. Sidney Webb and Amy Linnett.  
A Social Policy for Churchmen. Rev. T. C. Fry.

Mazzini's Political Philosophy. Rev. A. Chandler.  
The Malthusian Anti-Socialist Argument. Edwin Cannan.

The Use and Abuse of Endowed Charities. Rev. L. R. Phelps.

Edinburgh Review. (Longmans.) Qrly. January. 6s.

The Correspondence of Count Pozzo di Borgo.

Riding and Polo.

The Life and Writings of Ignatius von Dollinger.

Slidwick's Elements of Politics.

Memoirs of General Marbot.

The Acts of the Privy Council.

Rodney and the Navy of the Eighteenth Century.

Froude's Catharine of Arragon.

The Fate of the Sudan.

The Coming Crisis.

Educational Review. New York. (Kegan Paul, Treacher, Charing Cross Road.)

January. 1s. 8d.  
A Critique of Educational Values. J. W. Jenks.

On Teaching the Effective Use of English. A. P. Marble.

The Old and New Methods in Geometry. E. L. Richards.

Religious Instruction in State Schools. G. M. Grant. 8d.

Free Dinners for School Children. Rev. J. L. Davies.

English Historical Review. (Longmans, Paternoster Row.) Qrly. Jan. 5s.

Babylonia under the Greeks and Parthians. J. E. Gilman.

The Introduction of Knight Service into England. J. H. Round.

English Popular Preaching in the Fourteenth Century. Miss F. M. Smith.

Elizabeth Claypole. H. W. Ramsey.  
Last Words on Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. T. R. E. Holmes.

English Illustrated. (39, Bedford Street, Strand.) Feb. 6d.

Arthur J. Balfour. With Portrait. (Illus.) H. W. Lucy.

London and North-Western Locomotive Works at Crewe. (Illus.) C. J. B. Cooke.

Braham Castle. (Illus.) Julia Marchmont of Tweedale, and Lady Jeanne.

Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Illus.) Henry James.

The Mosques of Tlemcen. (Illus.) E. Barclay.

Esquiline. (20, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.) January. 1 fr. 50c.

The Archaeological Neighbourhood of the Victoria Home. R. Lanciani.

The Forum of Augustus.

Essex Review. (E. Durrant and Co., Chelmsford.) (Qrly.) January. 1s. 6d.

St. Augustine's Church, Birdbrook. (Illus.) F. Chancellor.

The Housing of the Agricultural Labourer in Essex.

Expositor. (27, Paternoster Row.) February. 1s.

Dr. Driver's Introduction to Old Testament Literature. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.

The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Rev. G. A. Smith.

Expository Times. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) February. 6d.

My Most Useful Books. Rev. E. Harding.

Everlasting Nation. (2, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.) January. 3d.

The Jews as Agriculturists.  
Sketches of Jewish Life.

Forum. (E. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand.) January. 50 cents.

The Louisiana Lottery:  
Shall its Charter be Renewed? Judge J. McGloin.

A History of the Company. J. C. Wickliffe.

The Pope and the Future of the Papacy. Dr. F. H. Giffen.

The Secret Ballot in Thirty-three States. J. R. Bishop.

Brazil: The late Crisis and its Causes. C. De Kalb.

Why the Silver Law Should be Repealed. G. S. Coe.

The Treaty of Brussels and Our Duty. Judge L. Tree.

Heresy Trials and the Briggs Case. Rev. Dr. P. Schaft.

Theological Education and its Needs. Rev. Dr. Briggs.

Pensions Again: Time to Call Halt. Gen. H. W. Slemon.

The Health of the Survivors of the War. Dr. J. S. Billings.

Has Crime Increased in Massachusetts? W. F. Spalding.

American Homes. Mrs. S. van Rensselaer.

Christmas and After: a Sermon. Bishop Potter, of New York.

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**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.** (110, Fifth Avenue, New York.) February. 25 cents.  
**The Deserts of America.** (Illus.) R. J. Hinton.  
**The Khedivess of Egypt.** With Portrait. Mrs. E. M. De Leon.  
**Historic Haunts and Homes in New York.** (Illus.) Col. J. F. Mines.  
**Dahomey.** (Illus.) G. C. Hurlbut.  
**Macao, the Exile Home of Camoens.** (Illus.) G. Sladen.  
**Madame Blavatsky.** (Illus.) A. L. Rawson.  
**Couriers of the Air. Carrier Pigeons.** (Illus.)  
**Impure Air and Water.** (Illus.) J. C. Beard.  
**Genealogist.** (Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.) January. 2s. 6d.  
**Testimonies Against the Accepted Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays.** Jas. Greenstreet.  
**Gentleman's Magazine.** (214, Piccadilly.) February. 1s.  
**Michael Servetus: Reformer and Martyr.** Charles McKee.  
**Etymological Diversions.** George L. Apperson.  
**Proper Diet for Cold Weather.** N. E. Yorke-Davies.  
**On Some Students' Songs.** Laura Alex. Smith.  
**Early Guilds.** George Rudford.  
**Girl's Own Paper.** (56, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.  
**Millinery as a Career in Life.** New Employments for Girls. II. Sophia F. A. Caulfield.  
**Outdoor Games from Over the Sea.** (Illus.) H. Townsend.  
**The Flower Girls of London.** Emma Brewer.  
**Intellectual Partnership; or, How Men May Stimulate the Mental Life of Women.** Alice Lee.  
**Glasgow University Magazine.** (Glasgow University.) January 20.  
**An Hour at the Royal Institution.**  
**Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine** (132, Nassau Street, New York.) January.  
**The Ancient Shore-Line of Lake Bonneville.** (Illus.) W. M. Davis.  
**The First Winter Europeans Ever Spent in Arctic Regions.** (Illus.) J. W. Redway.  
**Maps and Map Drawing.** II. J. W. Redway.  
**River Valleys.** II. R. S. Tarr.  
**Good Words.** (15, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.) February. 6d.  
**Madame Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society.** F. Podmore.  
**London Street-life.** I. (Illus.) Rev. A. R. Buckland.  
**The Manchester Ship Canal.** (Illus.) D. Paton.  
**Tewkesbury Abbey.** (Concluded.) (Illus.) Dean Spence.  
**The Moon.** I. Sir R. S. Ball.  
**Greater Britain.** January 15. 6d.  
**Canada.** D. Watney.  
**The Right Home System in New Zealand.** W. A. Ellis.  
**The Proposed Periodic English-Speaking Contest and Festival.** I. W. P. Cullen. II. M. Macfie.  
**My Canadian Journal.** Marchioness of Dufferin.  
**Harper's Magazine.** (45, Albemarle Street.) February. 1s.  
**From the Black Forest to the Black Sea.** I. (Illus.) Poultney Bigelow.  
**Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne.** II. H. Bridge.  
**A Skin for a Skin—Hudson Bay Co.** (Illus.) J. Ralph.  
**Chicago—The Main Exhibit.** J. Ralph.  
**The Royal Danish Theatre.** (Illus.) W. Archer.  
**Old Shipping Merchants of New York.** (Illus.) G. W. Sheldon.

**Harvest Field.** (Madras.) December.  
**Mission Elementary Schools.** F. M. Dryden.  
**Help.** (125, Fleet Street.) February. 1d.  
**How to Help.**  
**Pictures of England To-day.**  
**The National Lantern Mission.**  
**Home Messenger.** (Amen Corner.) February. 1d.  
**The Gentle Art of Home-Making.** Annie S. Swan.  
**London Cabs and Cabmen.** (Illus.)  
**Homiletic Review.** (44, Fleet Street.) January. 1s.  
**Present Aspects of Nature and Revelation as Related to Each Other.** Sir J. W. Dawson.  
**The Methodology of the Higher Criticism and its Allies Demonstrably Unscientific.** Prof. R. Watts.  
**What Ails Buddhism?** J. T. Gracey.  
**Have the Monuments and Paper Anything to say of the Hebrews and the Exodus?** Rev. C. M. Coburn.  
**Idler.** (Chatto & Windus.) February. 6d.  
**Enchanted Cigarettes.** Andrew Lang.  
**Choice Blends.**  
**Silhouettes.** Jerome K. Jerome.  
**Interview with Mark Twain.** Luke Sharp.  
**Illustrated Carpenter and Builder.** (313, Strand.) February. 6d.  
**The Art-Work Branch of the Building Exhibition.**  
**Supplement—Gas Lighting and Heating.** (Illus.)  
**Indian Magazine and Review.** (14, Parliament St.) February. 6d.  
**Liberty and Equality as a Social Ideal.** A. A. Hussainy.  
**India's Women.** (21, Berners Street.) February. 2d.  
**The Early History of Zenana Missions in Bengal.** (II.)  
**International Journal of Ethics.** (Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square.) (Quarterly.) January. 2s. 6d.  
**The Ethical Aspects of the Papal Encyclical.** Brother Azarias.  
**The Three Religions.** J. S. Mackenzie.  
**The Ethics of Hegel.** Rev. J. M. Sterrett.  
**A Palm of Peace from German Soil.** Fanny Hertz.  
**Authority in the Sphere of Conduct and Intellect.** Prof. H. Nettleship.  
**Irish Monthly.** (50, O'Connell Street, Dublin.) February. 6d.  
**Alabama.**  
**Emily H. Hickey.**  
**Sir Robert Kane.**  
**Jewish Quarterly.** (270, Strand.) January 3s.  
**H. Graetz, Jewish Historian.** I. Abraham.  
**Dr. Friedländer on the Jewish Religion.** C. G. Montefiore.  
**Notes on Hebrew MSS in the University Library at Cambridge.** II. S. Schechter.  
**John Pfefferkorn and the Battle of the Books.** S. A. Hirsch.  
**Notes on Hebrew Words.** I. Prof. W. R. Smith.  
**Some Notes on the Effect of Biblical Criticism upon the Jewish Religion.** C. G. Montefiore.  
**Journal of Education.** (66, Fleet Street.) February. 6d.  
**The Study of Greek in Germany.**  
**Address to Old Pupils of Trebovir House School.** Mrs. F. Mallison.  
**Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.** (Murray, Albemarle Street.) December.  
**Sale of Corn by Weight.** R. J. More.  
**Profit-Sharing in Agriculture.** Albert Grey.  
**The Dutch Agricultural Colonies.** E. Clarke.

**Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.** (Northumberland Avenue.) February. 6d.  
**University Life in Australasia in 1891.** Prof. T. P. A. Stuart.  
**Juridical Review.** (Orly.) (Stevens and Haynes, Bell yard, Temple Bar.) January. 2s. 6d.  
**Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Watson.** Sources of the Law of Scotland. Prof. D. Wilson.  
**Lord President Inglis.** Hon. Lord McLaren.  
**Post Obits and Equity.** J. M. McConlish.  
**The Archives of the High Court of Justiciary.** II. C. Scott.  
**Lynch.** II. N. J. D. Kennedy.  
**Kindergarten.** (277, Madison Street, Chicago.) January. 20c.  
**Kindergarten Management and Methods.** Constance Mackenzie.  
**King's Own.** (48, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.  
**"Sire, the Jews."** (Illus.)  
**Three Months in a German Family.** E. Simpson.  
**Knowledge.** (324, High Holborn.) February. 6d.  
**British Mosques.** (Illus.) Lord Justice Fry.  
**The Chemical Element, Carbon.** Vaughan Cornish.  
**What is an Ant?** (Illus.) E. A. Butler.  
**The Relative Brightness of the Planets.** J. E. Gore.  
**The Canons of Colorado.** (Illus.) Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.  
**Ladies' Home Journal.** (53, Imperial Buildings, Lucgate Circus.) February. 6d.  
**Mrs. Leland Stanford.** With Portrait. Ethel Ingalls.  
**A Glimpse of Kate Greenaway.** With Portrait. Ethel M. McKenna.  
**Stray Glimpses of Thackeray.** Anne Thackeray Ritchie.  
**The Queens of Westminster Abbey.** I. (Illus.) E. T. Bradley.  
**Women on the Stage.** Fanny Davenport.  
**Ladies' Treasury.** (23, Old Bailey.) Feb. 6d.  
**Italy and its Fortunes.**  
**The Parloir-Game Cure.** Rev. T. Hill.  
**Lamp.** (Drury House, Drury Court.) Feb. 6d.  
**A Plea for the Birds.** Frances Ray.  
**Globe-Trotters.** E. S. C. Worner.  
**Cardinal Manning.** (Illus.) Miss Belloc.  
**Leisure Hour.** (56, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.  
**General Gordon and the Fall of Khartoum.**  
**The Great London Dailies—The Times.** (Illus.) W. H. Massingham.  
**The Statesmen of Europe.** Russia. I. With Portraits.  
**The Post Office Horse, the Vestry Horse, and the Brewer's Horse.** (Illus.) W. J. Gordon.  
**The Story of the Buccaneers.** II. R. Robertson.  
**The Romance of Ancient Literature.** IV. W. M. F. Petrie.  
**The Great Andes of the Equator.** II. With Map and Illustrations.  
**Lippincott.** (Warwick House, Salisbury Square.) February. 1s.  
**The Managing Editor.** Julius Chambers.  
**The Hackney Horse.** (Illus.) L. N. Megargee.  
**Secretary Rusk's Crusade.** Julian Hawthorne.  
**Swimming.** H. Oelrichs.  
**Prince Gallitzin, Priest and Pioneer.** With Portrait. Hearr D. Richardson.  
**Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's Recollections.** With Portrait.  
**Little Folks.** (Castell and Co., Ludgate Hill.) February. 6d.  
**Queer Writing Implements.** (Illus.)  
**How Little Folks Readers Started in 1891.**

**London Quarterly Review.** (2, Castle Street, City Road.) January. 4s.  
Christianity and Greek Thought. Jane Austen.  
The Making of a Mandarin.  
The Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference.  
A New Life of Christ.  
History of the Three Churches of England.  
Ignazio Loyola.  
The Methodist Controversy of 1835.  
**Longman's Magazine.** (39, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.  
A Desert Fruit—the Pious Pear. Grant Allen.  
Runaway Eyes: A Shakespeare Note. Prof. J. W. Hales.  
An Eighteenth Century Friendship—Mrs. Inchbold and William Godwin. Mrs. J. A. Taylor.  
**Longman's School Magazine.** 39, Paternoster Row.) February. 1d.  
The Battle of the North Foreland. D. Salmon.  
**Lucifer.** (7, Duke Street, Adelphi.) January 15. 1s. 6d.  
The Time is Short.  
A Bewitched Life. H. P. B.  
The Scepter in Nature. (Concluded.) W. Kingland.  
The Western Theosophy and the Duality of Being. E. Maitland.  
Theosophy and Psychical Research. W. Kingland.  
**Ludgate Monthly.** (4, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill.) January. 3s.  
Venice in London. (Illus.) E. G. Scoops.  
W. H. Smith and Son's. (Illus.) Philip May.  
Producing a Pantomime. (Illus.) O. Barrett.  
February.  
Malling Abbey. (Illus.) P. H. Bate.  
Going Home from the City. (Illus.) E. G. Scoops.  
South Devon. (Illus.) C. G. Harper.  
**Lyceum.** (25, Orchard Street, W.) January 15. 4d.  
A Controversy of Moment—State Education in Ireland.  
Orthodoxy and Dissent in Russia.  
The Futility of Kant's "Awakening."  
Jean Siffrein, Cardinal Maury.  
Celtic Influence on European Civilisation.  
**Macmillan's Magazine.** (29, Bedford Street, Strand.) February. 1s.  
The Beautiful and the True. Mark Reid.  
Our Military Unreadiness.  
Romance and Youth.  
The Flight from the Fields. Arthur Gage.  
National Pensions. H. C. Bourne.  
**Magazine of American History.** (743, Broadway, New York.) January. 50 cents.  
The Enterprise of Christopher Columbus. (Illus.) Hon. A. Harvey.  
The Secret Societies of Princeton University. (Illus.) T. Hotchkiss.  
A Short-Lived American State—Part of Louisiana. H. E. Chambers.  
Was America Discovered by the Chinese? Rev. A. K. Glover.  
Prince Henry, the Navigator. With Portrait. Mrs. Martha Lamb.  
The Scot in America. H. S. Robertson.  
**Magazine of Christian Literature.** (35, Bond Street, New York.) January. 25 cents.  
Roger Williams. A. H. Newman.  
**Mentor.** (37, Avon Street, Boston.) 12 cents.  
Infancy, Childhood, and School Life.—Education of the Blind. Dr. F. J. Campbell.  
The Galician Institution for the Blind in Lemberg.—The Blind Baby.  
**Methodist Magazine.** (Toronto.) January. 20 cents.  
India: Its Temples, its Palaces, and its People.  
Oliver Cromwell. Rev. W. A. Quayle.

**Methodist Monthly.** (119, Salisbury Sq.) February. 3d.  
Mrs. C. F. Alexander. Hymn Writer. (With Portrait.) W. T. Brooke.  
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes. (Illus.)  
Forward. The Moral Teaching of Thomas Carlyle.  
**Mind.** (14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.) (Qrly.) January. 3s.  
The Logical Calculus. I.—General Principles. W. K. Johnson.  
The Idea of Value. S. Alexander.  
The Changes of Method in Hegel's Dialectic. F. J. B. McTaggart.  
The Law of Pycnogonites. Prof. C. L. Morgan.  
**Missionary Review.** (44, Fleet Street.) January. 1s.  
Christian Missions and the Highest Use of Wealth. M. E. Gates.  
The Gospel Adapt. With Map. Rev. R. W. McAll.  
Some Hindrances to the Work of Foreign Missions. Rev. G. W. Northrop.  
**Monist.** (Watts and Co., 17, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.) January. (Qrly.) 2s. 6d.  
Mental Evolution. Prof. C. L. Morgan.  
The New Civilisation Depends on Mechanical Inventions. W. T. Harris.  
Religion and Progress. Monseigneur D. Conway.  
Facts and Mental Symbols. Prof. E. Mach.  
Prof. Clifford on the Soul in Nature. F. C. Conybeare.  
Are There Things in Themselves?  
**Month.** (48, South Street, Grosvenor Square.) February. 2s.  
The Cardinal Archbishop. Rev. J. Morris.  
The Marvels of Theosophy. The Editor.  
Was St. Aidan an Anglican? Rev. S. F. Smith.  
The Foundations of Evolution. Rev. J. Gerard.  
The Parisian Criminal Classes. B. Aichdellan-Cody.  
Local Option. Rev. J. Halpin.  
The New Law of Charitable Bequests. W. C. Maude.  
**Monthly Packet.** (31, Bedford Street, Strand.) February. 1s.  
About Tennyson. A. D. Innes.  
King Arthur as an English Ideal. C. R. Coteridge.  
Amélie de Vitrolles. I.  
**National Magazine.** (Calcutta.) November. 1 rupee.  
Sir Chas. Elliott—The Famine Commission.  
**National Review.** (13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.) February. 2s. 6d.  
Old-age Pensions. Joseph Chamberlain.  
The Ancestors of the Queen. H. W. Wolff.  
Homer and the Higher Criticism. Andrew Lang.  
Society in Naples. Charles Edwardes.  
One Vote, One Value. St. Loe Strachey.  
A Word for the reviewers. Sidney J. Low.  
Cludian's "Old Man of Verona." W. J. Courthope.  
Men-servants in England. Lady Violet Greville.  
The Growth of Conservatism in Scotland.  
**Newbury House Magazine.** (Charing Cross Road.) February. 1s.  
Disestablishment and Prof. Goldwin Smith. Rev. Dr. H. Hayman.  
The Church Fabric. Rev. J. E. Vaux.  
Sydney Smith. (Continued.) Mrs. L. B. Walford.  
Laurence Oliphant. Canon Knox Little.  
Leaves from the History of the Guilds of the City of London. Chas. Welch.  
**New England Magazine.** (86, Federal Street, Boston, Mass.) January. 25 cts.  
Phillips Brooks. (Illus.) Julius H. Ward.  
The City of St. Louis. (Illus.) Prof. C. M. Woodward.  
The Beaconfield Terraces in Brookline, Boston. (Illus.) John Waterman.

**Samuel Woodworth, The Author of The Old Oaken Bucket.** Geo. M. Young.  
Stories of Salem Witchcraft. (Illus.) W. S. Norris.  
Abraham Lincoln. Phillips Brooks.  
**New Review.** (Longmans.) February. 1s.  
Duke of Clarence and Avondale.  
Wotton Reinforced. IV. and V. Thomas Carlyle.  
The Labour Platform. New Style I. Tom Mann. II. Ben Tillett.  
The Simian Tongue. Prof. R. L. Garner.  
Discipline and the Army. Gen. Sir G. W. Higginson.  
On Literary Collaboration. Walter Besant.  
Three Wars. Personal Recollections. Emile Zola.  
The Marriage Tie. Its Sanctity and Its Abuse. Mrs. Lynn Linton.  
Literature and The Drama. Andrew Lang and L. F. Austin.  
**Nineteenth Century.** (St. Dunstan's House, Fleet Lane.) February. 2s. 6d.  
Cross Examination. Lord Bramwell.  
The Accused as a Witness. Frederick Mead.  
The Traffic in Sermons. Rev. B. G. Johns.  
Two Moods of a Man. Mrs. Singleton.  
The London Water Supply. Sir John Lubbock.  
Recollections of Tewfik Pasha. Edward Dineley.  
The "Ideal" University. J. Clurton Collins.  
A Trip to Travancore. Lady Eva Wyndham Quin.  
Castle Acre. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.  
Cardinal Manning in the Church of England. Reginald G. Witherstone.  
The Present State of the Panama Canal. (Illus.) Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour.  
A New Calendar of Great Men. John Morley.  
Influenza and Salicin. T. J. MacLagan.  
**North American Review.** (Brentano's, 5, Agar Street, Strand.) January. 50 cents.  
"Mr. Speaker." Hon. R. Q. Mills and Hon. T. B. Reed.  
The Question of the Quorum. The Late President of the Spanish Chamber.  
French Novels and French Life. Andrew Lang.  
Wages in Mexico. M. Romero.  
The Pardoning Power. D. B. Hill.  
The Darker Side. Lady Henry Somerset.  
"Ninety Miles in Eighty-nine Minutes." General-Sir P. of the N.Y. Central R.R.  
The First Book of Ships. Charles H. Camp.  
The Best Book of the Year. Sir Edwin Arnold, Gail Hamilton, Agnes Repplier, Amelia E. Barr, The Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, Julien Gordon, and Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.  
The Present and Future of Medical Science. Dr. Cyrus Edson.  
Rescue Work Among Fallen Women. Boubier Sanford.  
The Soldier and the Citizen. A Soldier's Needs of the Naval Reserve. W. J. Henderson.  
The Next Amendment. W. O. Stoddard.  
**Novel Review.** (48, Temple Chambers) February. 6d.  
Margaret L. Woods. S. Stepienak.  
Fiction in the Magazines. A. T. Story.  
Björnsterne Björnson. With Portrait. G. F. Steffen.  
Interview with Larocq Falconer.  
Bernard Shaw's Works of Fiction Reviewed by Himself. With Portrait.  
"David Greive." With Portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
**Our Day.** December. 25 cts.  
James Russell Lowell as Reformer and Poet. F. H. Underwood.  
Doubt's Concerning Modern Apparitions. A. T. Innes.  
Fruitful Faith as Held by Reformers: St. Augustine, Luther, and others. Jos. Cook.  
National and International Temperance Outlook. Frances E. Willard.

**Our Mothers and Daughters.** (Bouverie House, Salisbury square.) Feb. 1d.

**The Duty of Girls in Regard to Self-Education.** Care Gossiet.

**Palestine Exploration Fund.** (24, Hanover square.) Qrly. Jan. 2s. 6d.

**Old Pool in Upper Keouan Valley.** With Plan. C. Schick.

**The Tomb-cutters' Cubits at Jerusalem.** W. M. F. Petrie.

**People's Friend.** (186, Fleet Street.) February. 6d.

**Are the Highlanders Hebrews?** R. M. Lockhart.

**Prof. W. Crookes.** With Portrait. Rev. P. Anton.

**Constantinople.** J. Stuart Blackie.

**Andrew Stewart, Editor.** With Portrait.

**Photographic Quarterly.** (1, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill.) January. 2s.

**Photo-Micrography** (Illus.) J. G. P. Vereker.

**Impossible Photography.** (Illus.) H. P. Robinson.

**How to Manipulate Printing-out Silver.** Gelatin-Caloride Papers. C. J. Leaper.

**In the Border Country.** (Illus.) W. Gibbons.

**Photography not Art.** P. H. Emerson.

**The Kniship of the Arts.** A. Maskell.

**Photographic Review of Reviews.** (3, St. Br. de Street.) January 1s. 6d.

**Poet-Lore** (27, King William Street.) January 1s. 3d.

**A Modern Bohemian Novelst—Jakub Arbes.** J. G. Kral.

**A Glove, A Prose Play.** Björnerstene Björnson.

**Lewell—Whitman: A Contrast.** H. L. Traubel.

**Preacher's Magazine.** (2, Castle Street, City Road.) February. 4d.

**Games and Gambling.** Rev. S. E. Keeble.

**Presbyterian and Reformed Review.** (237, Dock Street, Philadelphia.) Qrly. January. 80 cts.

**Ritschl's Theology.** C. M. Mead.

**Satan in the Old Testament.** T. W. Chambers.

**Socialism.** J. Magregor.

**Christianity and Social Problems.** C. A. Aiken.

**Religious Thought in the Russian Empire.** N. Bjerring.

**Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.** (6, Sutton Street, E.) January. 2s.

**Jabez Bunting.** A. A. Buchanan.

**The Stundists.** H. Yo U.

**Paul's Concept of the Ministry.** J. Watson.

**The Condition of Agricultural Labourers in Relation to the Land and the Landlords.** J. Rison.

**The Methodist's (Economic) Conference and Present Day Questions.** J. T. Parr.

**Tennyson's Religious Teachings.** B. H.

**Public Health.** (4, Ave Maria Lane.) February. 1s.

**Proceedings of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.**

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.** (Macmillan.) January.

**Capital and Interest.** S. M. Macvane.

**The Evolution of Wage Statistics.** C. D. Wright.

**Comments on the "Positive Theory of Capital."** H. Bilgram.

**The Prussian Income Tax.** J. A. Hill.

**Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1891.** W. B. Shaw.

**Quarterly Review.** (Murray.) January. 6s.

**Oxford before the Reformation.** Haiz.

**The Water Supply of London.**

**Memoirs of Baron de Marbot.** Horace.

**The History of Bookselling in England.**

**Diary of the Duke of Liria and Xerica.** A Teaching University for London.

**Parliamentary and Election Prospects.**

**Quiver.** (La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.) February. 6d.

**Wolsey's Palace—Hampton Court.** (Illus.) Rev. J. Telford.

**A Modern Italian Reformer—Alessandro Gavazzi.** (Illus.)

**Nursery Tales in East End Dress.** (Illus.) Forester Rea on.

**Regions Beyond.** (9, Paternoster Row, E.C.) January. 3d.

**What China Is—What India Will Be—Unless Opium Be Prohibited.**

**Reliquary.** (23, Old Bailey.) January. Qrly. 1s. 6d.

**Leader in the Useful and Ornamental Arts.** (Illus.) J. L. Andre.

**Notes on the Smaller Cathedral Churches of Ireland.** (Illus.)

**Review of the Churches.** (13, Fleet St.) January. ed.

**The Church and Labour Problems.** Bishop of Wakefield and Others.

**Mr. Ben Tillet.** With Portrait.

**The British and Foreign Bible Society.** Archdeacon Farrar.

**School and College.** (7, Tremont Place, Boston.) January. 20 cts.

**Some of the New Steps Forward in Education.** E. B. Andrews.

**Secondary Education in Census Years.** J. H. Blisset.

**The Greek Method of Performing Arithmetical Operations.** J. Tellow.

**When Should the Study of Philosophy Begin.** B. C. Burt.

**Scots Magazine.** (Cowan and Co., Perth.) February. 6d.

**Imperial Federation.** Harry Gow.

**Loki and the Nibelungen Hoard.** Sophie F. F. Veltch.

**A University Debating Society Thirty Years Ago.** Rev. J. M. Robertson.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.** (48, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.) January. 1s. 6d.

**The Upper Karon Region and the Bakhtiari Lums.** With Map and Illus. Mrs. Bishop.

**The Pamir—A Geographical and Political Sketch.** With Map. E. D. Morgan.

**The Orthography of Foreign Place-Names.** J. Burgess.

**Scottish Review.** (26, Paternoster Square.) Qrly. January. 4s.

**The Race Across the Atlantic.** Prof. H. Dyer.

**Freeman's History of Sicily.** J. B. Bury.

**The Durian Expedition.** B. Taylor.

**Arcient Trade.** Major C. R. Conder.

**A Summer School of Philosophy—Farmingington.** J. C. Murray.

**British Thought and Modern Speculation.** R. M. Wenley.

**Organisation of Secondary Education in Scotland.**

**Protestant Reunion and a National Church.**

**Scribner's Magazine.** (St. Dunstan's House, Fleet Street.) February. 1s.

**Station Life in Australia.** (Illus.) S. Dickinson.

**A Model Working Girl's Club—Polytechnic Institute.** (Illus.) A. Shaw.

**Illusions of Memory.** W. H. Burnham.

**The Revenue-Cutter Service and Its Work in the Relief of Vessels in Distress.** I. (Illus.) P. W. Thompson and S. A. Wood.

**The Arctic Highlander.** (Illus.) B. Sharp.

**The Complete Dutch Kitchen maid.** C. J. Chadwick.

**Strand Magazine.** (Southampton Street, Strand.) January. 6d.

**Mr. H. R. R. Haggard Interviewed.** (Illus.) Harry How.

**The Herald of the Dawn.** (Illus.) J. R. Werner.

**Portraits of Charles Santley, Miss Fanny Brogn, and others.**

**Street Musicians.** (Illus.) G. Guerdon.

**Sunday at Home.** (54, Paternoster Row.) February. 6d.

**The Buddhist Priest.** Rev. J. McGowan.

**The Apology of Aristides.** Rev. G. T. Stokes.

**Wand-rings in the Holy Land.** (Illus.) Adella Gates.

**The Religions of India, as Illustrated by their Temples.** (Illus.) Rev. C. Merk.

**Blythwood.**

**Sunday Magazine.** (15, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.) February. 6d.

**Authority and Faith.** Canon Scott Holland.

**A Seven-Century Home—Berkeley Castle.** (Illus.) G. Winterwood.

**The Jewish Colony in London.** H. Mrs. Brewer.

**Our Bible—How It Has Come to Us.** Canon Talbot.

**Natural Chloroform.** Rev. T. Wood.

**Sydney Quarterly.** (345, Kent Street South, Sydney.) December. 1s. 6d.

**The Present Stage of the Federal Movement.** G. H. Reid.

**Some Recent Critics on the Colonies.**

**Temple Bar.** (5, New Burlington Street.) February. 1s.

**An Aide-de-Camp of Massera.** Benjamin Robert Haydon I.

**Wayfaring by the Taro.** E. H. Barber.

**Norway in Winter.** A. Amy Bulley.

**Thinker.** (21, Berners Street.) February. 1s.

**The Painter—Prof. W. T. Davidson.** Prof. W. H. Bennett, and Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy.

**United Service Magazine.** (15, York Street, Covent Garden.) February. 1s.

**Life Insurance for Officers of the Army and Navy.** Lieut. Gen. H. Breckenbury.

**The Three Ruling Races of the Future.** H. Lieut. Col. Elsdale.

**The Russian Navy in the Black Sea.** M. Rymaiz-Suwarof.

**The Siege and Fall of Khartoum.** I. Major F. K. Wingate.

**The Nile Campaign.** Chas. Williams.

**Volunteers and a Local Military Intelligence Department.**

**Australian Naval Defence.**

**The Army Reserve Man.** Rev. W. Le Grave.

**Education for the Army.** I. H. Hardman.

**Welsh Review.** (Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road.) February. 6d.

**The Sin of Ananias and Sapphira.** W. T. Stead.

**The Problem of the Nineteenth Century.** Mrs. W. Phillips.

**The Constitution of the Welsh University.** Dean Owen.

**A Few Remarks on Inspiration in Poetry.** Hon. S. Coleridge.

**Wales Present and Wales Past.** H. S. Milman.

**The Methods of New Journalism.** Jeremy Aze.

**Westminster Review.** (18, Warwick Square.) February. 2s. 6d.

**Bibliography.** Walter Lloyd.

**Giriamo Savonarola in History and Fiction.** J. J. Teague.

**Chims.** W. Robertson.

**A Study of Mr. Thomas Hardy.** J. Newton Robinson.

**A Teaching University for London.** J. S. Hill.

**Lord Rosebery's Pitt.** R. S. Long.

**Is Compulsory Education a Failure?** J. J. Davies.

**Wilson's Photographic Magazine.** (854, Broadway, New York.) January 2. 30 cts.

**Art in Photography.** W. J. Baker.

**George Eastman.** O. Floorwalker.

**Young Man** (9, Paternoster Row.) Feb. 3d.

**Jeremiah: The Young Man as Prophet.** Rev. C. S. Home.

**The Best Use of Leisure.** Edmund Gosse and A. W. W. Dale.

**George Meredith: His Method and His Teaching.** I. W. J. Dawson.



## POETRY, MUSIC, AND ART.

## POETRY.

- Arena.** January.  
The Music of the Soul. E. P. Sheldon.
- Atlanta.** February.  
My Valentine. M. Macdonald.
- Atlantic Monthly.** February.  
With the Night. A. Lampman.  
Her Presence. Louise Chandler Moulton.
- Belford's Monthly.** January.  
The Passing of the Year. J. D. Barry.  
The Two Kings. Margaret Oldham.
- Blackwood.** February.  
St. George's Chapel. Windsor, 20th January, 1892. Sir T. Martin.
- Catholic World.** January.  
Columbus and the Sea-Portent. Aubrey de Vere.  
A Legend of the Rhine. H. E. O'Keefe.  
Columbus the World-Giver. M. F. Egan.
- Century.** February.  
Richard Henry Dana. D. E. Vane.  
Song and Singer. R. E. Burton.
- Chambers's Journal.** February.  
Vainished Dream. Mary Gorges.
- Esquiline.** January.  
Christians Carol. R. Southwell.  
Conqueror. S. Coolidge.
- Fortnightly Review.** February.  
Prom. James Thomson.
- Girl's Own Paper.** February.  
The Sunbeam's Kiss. Gertrude Harraden.
- Good Words.** February.  
A Day Too Late.
- Harper's Magazine.** February.  
A Night in Venice. (Illus.) J. Hav.  
The Stone Woman of Eastern Point.  
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
- Idler.** February.  
Dead Leaves Whisper. Philip Bourke Marston.
- Irish Monthly.** February.  
A Shamrock of Sonnets.  
A Harbinger. Macdalen Rock.  
The Mariner's Cross.
- Letsure Hour.** February.  
The Rime of the Sparrow. (Illus.) H. G. Groser.
- Lippincott.** February.  
February. Louise Chandler Moulton.  
Across the Sea. Philip Bourke Marston.
- Literary Opinion.** February.  
A Death of a First-born. Christina Rossetti.
- Longman's Magazine.** February.  
One, Two, Three. C. G. Leland.  
After Waterloo. R. F. Murray.
- Ludgate Monthly.** January.  
The Little Bird's Lesson. Fred. E. Weatherly.
- Monthly Packet.** February.  
Gramercy: A Fragment. Dorothy Wordsworth.
- Newbery House Magazine.** February.  
The North Wind and the Harp. Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.
- New England Magazine.** January.  
The Master of Raven's Woe. A. L. Salmon.  
George William Curtis. J. W. Chadwick.  
The Old Oak Bucket. (Illus.) S. Woodworth.
- 'Tis Better to Have Loved and Lost.**  
Philip B. Marston.
- Nineteenth Century.** February.  
The Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Lord Tennyson.
- Scots Magazine.** February.  
A God-send. Sir G. Douglas.
- Scribner's Magazine.** February.  
So it is True. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
- Sunday at Home.** February.  
David's Harp. S. Grev.
- Seventy and Seven.** Mary E. Jarvis.
- Sunday Magazine.** February.  
A Sunset after Rain. A. L. Salmon.
- Temple Bar.** February.  
The Remarkable Story of the Progenitor of the Irish Hugheses. Eisa d'Esterre-Keeling.

## MUSIC.

- Church Musician.** (11, Burleigh Street, S. rand.) Jan. 15. 2d.  
Parish Organists: Their Lives and Works. T. Westlake-Morgan.  
Musical Melbourne. F. W. Weirer.  
A Retrospect and a Prospect.  
Music—"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis." A. E. Tozer.
- English Illustrated.** February.  
How Pianos are Made. (Illus.) Joseph Hatton.
- Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.** February.  
Gounod. (Illus.) Louis Engel.  
Da Ponte and Mozart. Janet Ross.
- Girl's Own Paper.** February.  
St. Cecilia. J. F. Rowbotham.
- Keyboard.** (22, Paternoster Row.) 2d. January.  
The Construction of the Pianoforte.  
Chats about Harmony. F. Newman.  
The American Organ.  
Piano Exams. A. E. Holdom.  
The "Pitch" Controversy.  
February.  
The Tyranny of Nerves.  
The Pianoforte. (Continued).  
Harmony. (Continued). F. Newman.  
Piano Exams. (Continued). A. E. Holdom.
- Ladies' Home Journal.** February.  
The Mandolin for Women. C. Lanza.
- Ladies' Treasury.** February.  
Music and Matrimony.
- London and Provincial Music Trades Review.** (1, Racquet Court, Fleet St.) January 15. 4d.  
Musical Instruments at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.
- Lute.** (44, Great Marlborough St.) February. 2d.  
Portrait of Madame Stone-Barton.  
Music—"Like as the Hart." Anthem. G. Lockname.
- Lyra Ecclesiastica.** (40, Dawson Street, Dublin.) January. 6d.  
Historical Notes on Church Music in England. III. H. S. Stratton.  
Inscriptions on St. Marie's Bells, Sheffield.
- Magazine of Music.** (29, Ludgate Hill.) February. 6d.  
The Bach Choir in London: Its History.  
The Future of the Drama, and the Drama of the Future. J. F. Runciman.  
The New Pedal Clarinet. (Illus.)  
The Conference at Newcastle.  
The Spencer Piano Factories.  
Music—"Offertoire in E flat," for the Organ. T. H. Spiers.  
"Scherzo" for Piano. Diabelli.
- Monthly Musical Record.** (86, Newgate Street.) February. 2d.  
Alexandre Jean Boucher.  
The Organ Works of J. S. Bach. (Continued). S. S. Stratton.  
Music—"A Serenade." Song. C. Reinecke.
- Musical Herald.** (8, Warwick Lane.) February. 2d.  
James Kendrick Payne. With Portrait.  
Alfred Cliffler. With Portrait.  
Personal Recollections of Mr. Curwen, and the Tonic Sol-Fa Movement. Andrew Ashcroft.  
Henry Weist Hill. With Portrait.  
Music—"When Winter Winds are Piercing Chill." Song.
- Musical Times.** (1, Berners Street.) February. 4d.  
Musicians in Council.  
Schumann's Symphony in D Minor.  
The Art of Conducting. Jos. Barnby.  
Music—"God so Loved the World." Anthem. Sir J. Stainer.

- Nonconformist Musical Journal.** (44, Fleet Street.) February. 2d.  
Music at Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham.  
Organic Matters. F. G. Edwards.  
Music in the Scottish Churches. J. C. Hadden.
- Organist's Magazine of Voluntaries.** (44, Fleet Street.) January. 1s. 6d.  
Music, "Prelude" by B. Jackson, and "Postlude" by D. K. Munro.
- Short Voluntaries for Organ or Harmonium.** (157, Regent Street.) Book I. 2s. 6d.  
Music—Andante, Grand Chœur, Versets de Procession, Offertoire, Elevation, and Final. By G. MacMaster.
- Work.** February.  
A Tuning Metronome and Monochord.

## ART.

- Art Journal.** (J. S. Virtue, City Road.) February. 1s. 6d.  
"The Music of the Eager Pack." After J. Charlton.  
John Charlton. (Illus.) H. S. Pearse.  
Outdoor Venice. (Illus.) Lady Colin Campbell.  
The Decoration of Walls, Windows, and Stairs. (Illus.) A. Vallance.  
Dublin Museum of Science and Art. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.  
Gloucester. (Illus.) Dean Spence.
- Atlanta.** February.  
Children of the Old Masters. (Illus.) Helen Zimmern.
- Cassell's Family Magazine.** February.  
Cloisonné Enamel Work. (Illus.)
- Century.** February.  
Tidian. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.
- Classical Picture Gallery** (33, King Street, Covent Garden.) January. 1s.  
Reproductions of "The Entombment," by Botticelli; "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," by Cornelisz; "Derich Born," by Hans Holbein the Younger; "The Nativity," by L. de Vargas; "Portrait of a Man," by Albrecht Dürer, etc.
- Girl's Own Paper.** February.  
What to Look for in Pictures. T. C. Horsfall.
- Good Words.** February.  
John Hoppner, R.A. R. Walker.
- Home Art Work.** (1, Paternoster Buildings.) Quarterly. January. 1s.  
Full-sized Designs for Needlework—"The Six Swans," by Walter Crane; "Fairly Tale Quilt," by M. Bowley, etc.
- Magazine of Art.** (Cassell and Co., Ludgate Hill.) February. 1s.  
Chromo-Typography—"Autumn Twilight." After Albert Lynch.  
The Ornamentation of Early Fire-arms. (Illus.) W. O. Greener.  
Current Art. (Illus.) R. Jope-Slade.  
House Architecture—Interior. (Illus.) R. Blomfield.  
John Linnell. (Illus.) A. T. Story.  
The Reynolds Centenary. (Illus.)
- New Review.** February.  
The National Gallery of British Art. M. H. Spielmann.
- Scribner's Magazine.** February.  
American Illustration of To-day. II. (Illus.) W. A. Coffin.  
Washington Allston as a Painter. (Illus.)
- Sun and Shade.** (137, West 23rd Street, New York.) January. 40 cents.  
Photogravures: "James Lewis as Professor Babbitt," "Elizabethan Songs," and "After the Rain."

## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt. Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Helt 5.

Pigeon Post in Peace and War. (Illus.) F. Kreyssig.

In Memory of Johannes Janssen. F. Wahr.

Designs of Postage Stamps. (Illus.) The "Critical Days" of the Earthquake—Prophet Fall. With Portrait. Max Stein.

Annalen des Deutschen Reichs. Munich. 1 Mark. No. 1.

Election Statistics of the German Reichstag, from 1871-90. S. Frenkel.

Aus Allen Welttheilen. Leipzig. 80 Pf. January.

Reminiscences of Travels in Scandinavia. A. von D'yalski.

The Sulu Islands. (Illus.) A. Bode.

The Irish. T. A. Fischer.

German Engineering Triumphs in Venezuela. (Illus.) Dr. A. Olinda.

Dahelm. Leipzig. January 2.

Mandala Blantyre. (Illus.) A. Morensky. How the Frederick the Great Memorial Originated. (Illus.) Dr. O. Doering.

January 9.

Gustav Spangenberg, Artist. With Portrait. Dr. O. Doering.

January 16.

Brazil as a Republic. A. W. Sellin.

Skating. (Illus.)

January 23.

German Fortresses on the Eastern Frontier. With Map.

Frederick the Great and the Lawsuit with Miller Arnold. H. Harden.

Deutscher Hausschatz. Regensburg. 40 Pf. Helt 5.

A Visit to a Prison. (Illus.) Ed. Eggert.

France: Before and After 1870. Marianne Meister.

The Flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes. (Illus.) Prof. H. I. Otto.

August Reichenberger. (With portrait.)

Reminiscences from the Red Sea. F. X. Geyer.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung. Berlin. January 2.

Max Müller's "Natural Religion." G. Glogau.

Mark Pattison's Essays. Kaufmann.

January 9.

Carl Hegel's "Towns and Guilds of the German People in the Middle Ages." D. Gierke.

Deutsche Rundschau. Berlin. 2 Marks. February.

As'ronomy and the Universities. W. Foerster.

Frederick Louis of Mecklenburg as a Diplomat. L. von Hirschfeld.

A Year with the Ajaris. Letters from Tunis.

Danton.—V. Giovanni Battista de Rossi. F. X. Kraus.

The Commercial Treaties.

Political Correspondence.—The Prussian Education Bill, the Chadbourne Incident, Prospects of Peace in Europe, the Death of the Khedive, the English in Egypt, etc.

Frauenberuf. Weimar. 5 Marks per annum. No. 1.

Marriage and Divorce in France. Dr. F. Moldenhauer.

Gaea Natur und Leben. Leipzig. 1 Mark. January.

From the Caps to Delagoa Bay. (Illus.) M. H. Kloes.

Paleontology in England in the latter Half of the 19th Century. Dr. K. Schuppel.

Die Gartenlaube. Leipzig. 50 Pf. Helt 1.

Men's Fashions of the Nineteenth Century. (Illus.) C. Guritt.

The Berlin Lamp Manufactures. (Illus.) E. Salzmann.

The Colour of the Sea. C. Vogt.

The Blind, and the Use They Make of the Senses They Have. Anna Potach.

Die Gesellschaft. Leipzig. 1 Mk. January.

Hypocrisy and Literature. M. G. Conrad.

Karl Henckell. (With portrait.) E. Steiger.

Poems by K. Henckell and others.

About Myself. Karl Henckell.

On the Methods of Studying History. M. Schwann.

Der Gute Kamerad. (For Boys.) 2 Mks. Qrly.

No. 15. Old Roman Shops. (Illus.)

Die Katholischen Missionen. Freiburg (Baden). 4 Marks per annum. February.

The Apostolic Vicariat of Neu-Pommern.

The Beginnings of the Mission in Paraguay. (Illus.)

Konservative Monatsschrift. Leipzig. January. 1 Mark.

Paul Lindau. Ernst Schriell.

From Marselles to Teneriffe. E. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

The School Question. J. Lezius.

Incorrect German.

The History and Alma of the German Students' Union. H. Landwehr.

The History of the Lutheran Church in North America. J. Pen zlin.

Chronique—German Politics, etc.

Das Kränzchen. (For Girls.) 2 Marks. Quarterly.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15. Eight Semesters at the School of Art.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich. Vienna. 40 kr. January 15.

Austrian Railways—Czedik and Bilinski.

Dr. G. J. Gu'tmann.

The History of Constitution-Making. Dr. J. von Held.

Literarisches Jahrbuch. Eger. 1892. 1 Mark.

Rudolf Dellinger, the Composer of "Don Cesar." With Portrait.

Reminiscences of Jean Paul. Dr. A. Wolf.

Gerhard von Questenberg. Dr. H. Hallwich.

The Schmeller Memorial in Tüschententh. (Illus.)

Goethe in Bohemia. W. Freiherr von Biedermann.

Carlsbad in Autumn. Alois John.

Literarische Monatshefte. Vienna. 75 Pf. Helt 2.

The Literary World in Zurich. M. von Stern.

A Chat with Nietzsche. H. von Basedow.

Poems by Franz Herold, and others.

Musikalische Rundschau. Vienna. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Qrly.

January 1.

A Mozart Premiere in Vienna. Dr. M. Dietz.

The First Production of Tannhäuser in Dresden. A. Leimle.

January 10.

Ritter Pasman—New Opera by Strauss.

Dr. Max Dietz.

Nord und Süd. Breslau. 2 Marks. Feb.

Mascagni and Cavalleria Rusticana. With Portrait. A. C. Kalischer.

The Student Days of Emanuel Geibel. K. J. Gaedertz.

The Newly-found Fragments of Euripides. H. Hasencamp.

Count August von Werder. G. Zernin.

Chanteuse Fin-du-Siècle. Max Nordau.

Preussische Jahrbücher. Berlin. 1 Mark. 80 Pf. January.

Poetry and Morals. O. Harnack.

The Patriarchs of Alexandria. I. Dr. P. Rohrbach.

Modern Commercial Politics. W. Rathgen.

Is Russia Prepared for War? N. von Engelstedt.

Political Correspondence—The Parties and the Commercial Treaties, the Circulation Question, Austrian and French Politics.

Romanische Revue. Vienna. 12 Marks yearly. January.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1773. Dr. D. Werenka.

Ethnography and Folk-Lore in the Bukovina. Dr. R. F. Kaindl.

Schorer's Familienblatt. Berlin. 75 Pf. Helt 5.

Notes from East Africa. (Illus.) P. Reichard.

The Newest Bank Safes. (Illus.) A. O. Klausmann.

The Electrical Transmission of Power from Lauffen-on-the-Neckar to Frankfurt-on-the-Main. (Illus.)

Phrenology. (Illus.) O. Beta.

Ueber Land und Meer. Stuttgart. 1 Mark. Helt 7.

The Life-work of a German Artist. Gustav Ehrlein. (Illus.) O. Baisch.

How Tin Soldiers are Made. (Illus.) E. Thiel.

Christmas in Sweden. (Illus.)

The Riviera. (Illus.) W. Kaden.

Petroleum.

Wisemann and His Explorations in Africa. (Illus.) G. Meinecke.

The Parisian Boulevards. (Illus.) E. von Jagow.

The Newspaper Trade in Berlin. (Illus.) A. O. Klausmann.

Count von Moltke's Letters to his Wife.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte. Berlin. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. Helt 6.

Anton van Dyck. (Illus.) H. Knackfuss.

Old and New Roman Feasts. (Illus.) T. Trede.

Circus Lena. (Illus.) P. von Szczepanski.

Nicolaus Lenau and Sophia Löwenthal. J. E. Fehr, von Grothaus.

The English Press. Helen Zimmern.

Vom Fels zum Meer. Stuttgart. 1 Mk. Helt 6.

The Social Question as a Moral Question. W. Jerusalem.

Kufstein. (Illus.) M. Schmidt.

Venice of To-Day. O. Harnack.

Cruise Along the Mediterranean. (Illus.) G. Dieck.

Buddhist Relics in Ceylon. (Illus.) E. Schlagintweit.

How Books are Printed. (Illus.) E. Grosse.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte. Brunswick. 4 Mks. Qrly.

Otto Nicolai. (With Portraits.) B. Schröder.

The Environs of Berlin.—I. (Illus.) P. Lindenberg.

How the Wounded were Nursed in Ancient Greece. (Illus.) G. Wolzendorff.

Vienna and its Neighbourhood.—VI. (Illus.) E. Zetsche.

An Ancient Egyptian Queen—Hatschepsut. T. Harten.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung. Vienna. 2 Marks yearly. No. 1.

The Literary Status Quo. M. Necker.

School and Literature. Dr. C. Tumbler.

New Influences in Scandinavian Literature. Marie Herzfeld.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert. Berlin. 1 Mark. December 15.

The Duelling Question. O. Beta.

Poems by Count von Westarp and others.

In Praise of Egdy and his "Serious Thoughts."  
Whither?—Politics of the Day.  
Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Xanthippus.

### FRENCH MAGAZINES.

*L'Amaranthe*. For Girls. Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January.

How *L'Amaranthe* Was Named. E. S. Lantz.

Christine de Pisan. P. André.

Fest-Days in Japan. (Illus.) Uhmé.

*Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*. Paris. 5 fr. January 15.

France and Europe in October, 1795. A. Sorel.

The Finances of the War of 1796 to 1815. S. de la Rupelle.

Economic France Towards the Middle of the Seventeenth Century. H. Pigeonneau.

A Conflict Between Frederick II. and England on the Subject of Naval Prizes. Ch. Dupuis.

The Clarke Papers. Ch. Borgeau.

*L'Art*. 10 fr. January 1.

A Corner in the French National Library—the Stamp Department. (Illus.) E. Molinier.

Tapestries at the Chateau de Pau. (Illus.) P. Lefond.

The Crisis in Architecture and the Future of Iron. (Concluded.) E. Champury.

*Chretien Evangelique*. Lausanne. 1 fr. 50 c. January 20.

Nature and Moral Conscience. Augustus Glardon.

*L'Initiation*. Paris. 1 fr. January.

The Out of the Ego. F. C. Barlet.

Isis Unveiled. Paps.

*Journal des Economistes*. Paris. 3 fr. 50 c. January.

1891. G. de Molinari.

The Financial Market in 1891. A. Raffalovich.

Merchant Navies and Protection. D. Bellé.

Proposed New Law for Arbitration in Labour Disputes. E. d'Elchthal.

Mr. Gueschen and the Bank of England. G. Farquais.

Telegraphy in England. P. G. H. Lockens.

Meeting of the Society of Political Economy, January 5.

*Nouvelle Revue*. 18, King William Street, Strand. January 1.

A Phantom of the East. II. Pierre Loti.

Letter on M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

Strikes and Syndicates. Hector Depass.

Paronesses of Art in France in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Society Women and "Femmes Galantes." Marie Anne de Bovet.

Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

January 15.

The Phantom of the East. I I. Pierre Loti.

The Republic and Secularism. Marquis de Castellani.

Arbitration and the "Chambres du Travail." Jules Many.

Colonial Affairs. Jean Dargéne.

A Physician of the Sixteenth Century—Lopez de Villalencia. Les Quenol.

Anonymous Sketches—The Pole. Léontine de Nittis (Oliver Chantal).

The Theatre Architecturally Considered. Paul Gruyer.

Across German Africa—Round about Bagamoyo. G. Wailly.

Higher-grade Education and Social Duty. Ed. Fuster.

Chinese Dialogues. Philippe Lehaute.

Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

*Nouvelle Revue Internationale*. Paris. 50 fr. per annum. January 15.

The Part Played by Railways in Modern War.

The Theatre in Spain. Count de Sérignan.

A Poet of Modern Love—G. de Porto Riche. L. Labat.

The Insulters of Women. N. B. Wyse.

*Reforme Sociale*. Paris. 1 fr. January 1.

The Society of Social Economy and the Unions of Social Peace.

The French Solution of the Social Question. G. Picot.

The Farmers' Alliance in the United States. C. Jannet.

Vauban and his Work on Social Science under Louis XIV. G. Michel.

January 15.

Savings Bank Reform. E. Rostand.

A Trappist Monastery in China. Abbé J. Lemire.

Vauban and his Work. (Continued.) G. Michel.

*Revue Bleue*. Paris. 60 c. January 2.

The Conclusion of the Grand Manœuvres. Journalists. Alfred Capus.

January 9.

The Campaign of 191 in the Soudan. A. Rambaud.

The Religions of the Future. James Darmsteter.

From Viek-burg to Niagara. M. Bouchor.

Smile de Laveleye. His Works and his Ideas. P. Laffitte.

January 16.

University Extension and the Social Question in England. M. Leclerc.

January 23.

University Extension. (Continued.) M. Leclerc.

Richard Wagner.

January 30.

The Proclamation of the Republic in 1792. F. A. Aulard.

Our Present Duty, according to M. Paul Desjardins. E. Faguet.

*Revue des Deux Mondes*. 18, King William Street, Strand. 50 fr. per annum.

January 1.

The English in Burmah. II. J. Chailly-Bert.

Diseases Affecting Speech. Alfred Binet.

A Stage in Economic Evolution—Trade in Lure Establishments. Georges Michel.

Six Weeks in the Island of Amorgos. G. Deschamps.

Charles Pictet de Rochemont and his Diplomatic Correspondence. G. Valbert.

January 15.

Diplomatic Studies—End of the War of the Austrian Succession—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. I. The Preliminaries of the Congress. Duc de Broglie.

Parnell—his Friends and his Enemies. A. Filon.

The Papacy, Socialism and Democracy. III. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.

Sa Ruffiana. IV.—Turks rather than Papists. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.

Tubacco. J. Rochard.

Poetry and Truth—On Recent Criticisms of Lamartine. Vicomte de Vogüé.

*Revue Encyclopedique*. Paris. 1 fr. January 1.

L'ehengin. With Portraits. A. Pougin.

Arthur Rimbaud. Poet. (Illus.) Ch. Maurras.

Ancient Beliefs in Secret Means of Defying Torture. E. Le Blant.

The Laboratories for Maritime Zoology. (Illus.) H. Coupin.

January 15.

The Manufacture of Sèvres China. (Illus.) E. Garnier.

The Cult of the Cross before Jesus Christ. (Illus.) G. Lejeal.

The Progress of Photography. (Illus.) L. Vidal.

Fustel de Coulanges—His Life and Work. With Portrait. Jules Simon.

*Revue de Famille*. Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January 1.

Child Life Insurance. I. Jules Simon.

Reflections on the Art of Verse. I. Sully Prudhomme.

Swallows. E. Blanchard.

Margaret of Angoulême. A. de Mages.

January 15.

Child Life Insurance. II. J. Simon.

The Art of Verse. II. S. Prudhomme.

Jeanne d'Arc and her Sain's—Michael, Catherine, and Margaret. A. France.

*Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies*. Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January 1.

Russia in the Caucasus. With Map. V. Thiebault.

The Proposed Paris Ship Canal. A. Bouquet de la Grye.

Our Fleet in 1892 and the Foreign Navies. G. Demanche.

The Situation at Tonkin.

January 15.

The Great Colonialist Companies in Africa. A. Nogues.

The Crozat Mission in the French Soudan.

The Situation at Tonkin.

*Revue Générale*. Brussels. 1 fr. January.

Victor Jacobs. C. Wesie.

Thomson. A. Nyssens.

The Social Peril. C. Winterer.

*Revue Historique*. Paris. 6 fr. January-February.

Ausone and His Times. C. Julian.

The Friends of Lucio Strozzi and their Role in 1498-99. L. G. Pellissier.

General Gobert. II. Vauchet.

The Memoirs of Talleyrand. J. F. Ammermont.

*Revue de l'Hypnotisme*. Paris. 75 c. January.

The Belgian Law regarding Hypnotism. Dr. L. Merveille.

How Suggestion may make Children Bear False Witness. Dr. E. Bertillon.

*Revue de Lille*. Lille. 20 fr. per annum. January.

The March of Crime and the Progress of Education for Sixteen Years. A. de Margerie.

The Advantages and Inconveniences of the Concordat. Abbé A. Pillet.

*Revue Mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie*. Paris. 1 fr. January 15.

Industrial Division of the Stone Age and the Neolithic Age. P. Salmon.

*Revue Philosophique*. Paris. 3 fr. January.

The Problem of Life. C. Duran.

"The Malady of Positivism. B. Perez.

Spanish Philosophy of Cuba—F. Varela, J. de la Luz, G. Mouret.

*Revue Scientifique*. Paris. 60 c. January 2.

Henri Milne Edwards, Scientist. M. Berthelot.

Useful Plants of the Future. G. L. Goodale.

Photography of Men and Animals in Motion. J. Passy.

January 18.

The Electric Atom. Wm. Crookes.

The Influenza Epidemic and the Birth Rate in 1890. V. Turquan.

January 23.

Travels in Central Asia. B. Grombezevski.

Auguste Comte and His Works in Science. E. Grimaux.

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January 30.  
Hundred Years of Demography. III. Ch. Richet.  
**Revue Socialiste.** Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January 15.  
The Social Purity Question. Dr. A. Delon.  
Fiscal Reform and Inheritance. G. Francolin.  
The Depopulation of France. H. Aimet.  
The National Secretariat of Labour in France and Switzerland. B. Malon.  
**Revue de Théologie.** Montauban. 1 fr. 30 c. January.  
Societies for Moral Culture. H. Bots.  
The Huguenot Character. D. Benoit.  
**Universite Catholique.** Lyons. 2 fr. January 15.  
The New Legislation of the Concave.  
M. Taine on Catholicism and Religious Orders. F. Pagey.  
Bismarck and the Bible. Th. Delmont.

### ITALIAN.

**La Civiltà Cattolica.** Rome. Jan. 1.  
Allocution of Pope Leo XIII. delivered at the Consistory held on December 14th, 1891. Latin and Italian version.  
The Thieves of Pisa and the Assault on the Papacy.  
On the Migrations of the Hittites. (Continuation.)  
A New Theory in Explanation of Hypnotism.  
The Italian Emigrant. A Tale.  
January 18.  
Italy after Thirty Years of Revolution.  
The Pontificate of Gregory the Great in the History of Christian Civilization.  
The "Non-Servius" and the Duty of Catholics.  
**La Nuova Antologia.** Rome. Jan. 1.  
Labour Problems. G. Buccardo.  
Politics in 1891. R. Boughi.  
Art. A. Venturi.  
In Italian Africa. E. Nencioni.  
The Franco-Russian Alliance under the First Empire. G. B. Giletta.  
The Origin of the Strucara. E. Brizio.  
Literary Notes. A Critique of the New Edition of the Works of Shakespeare, edited by W. H. Wright. G. Chiarini.  
January 16.  
1799 in Tuscany. E. Masi.  
Gymnastic Reforms. A. Mosca.  
The Last Refuge of Dante Alighieri. T. Cusini.  
National Finance. M. Ferraris.  
Mazzini. G. A. Biaggi.  
Science on the Platform. P. Mantegazza.

**La Rassegna Nazionale.** Florence. January 1.  
Pauline Craven La Ferronaye and her Family. Duchess Teresa Ravaschieri.  
Roman Ports of the Nineteenth Century. P. E. Castagnola.  
A Journey to the Holy Land. A. Conti.  
Modern Criticism. F. Capello.  
The Exemeron. III. A. Stoeni.  
Zoroaster. (Continued.) F. Marion Crawford.  
Ecclesiastical Policy. G. Prineti.  
English Literature. G. Saffarello.  
January 13.  
The Exemeron. III. A. Stoeni.  
The Holy Land. X. Holy Saturday at Jerusalem. C. del Pozzo.  
Cardinal Livigier and the French Republic. (Continued.) A. A. di Pesaro.  
Zoroaster. (Continued.)  
Ecclesiastical Discussions during the Last Months. R. Bonelli.  
Pauline Craven La Ferronaye and Her Family. (Continued.) Duchess Teresa Ravaschieri.  
**La Scuola Positiva.** December 30.  
Conditional Punishment. E. Ferri.

The Theory of Statistics in Italy. G. Majorana.  
The Theory of Crime according to the New Penal Code. A. Corelli-Victori.

### SPANISH.

**L'Avenç.** December 31.  
The Municipal Archives of Barcelona. Y. Crolen.  
**La Ciudad de Dios.** January 5.  
Cronica Septagesima. Father Honorato del Val.  
Darwinism and Anthropology. Father Fidel Faullin.  
The Origin and Influence of Romanticism in Music. Father de Uriarte.  
Literary Controversy. Letter to Doña Emilia Pardo Bazan. Father M. Saez.  
**Espana Moderna.** (270, Strand.) January 15.  
The Theory of Consolation. Emilia P. Bazan.  
Columbus and the First Expedition of Columbus. A. de Castro.  
International Survey. Emilio Castelar.  
Notes towards a Dictionary of American Women Writers in the 19th Century. M. O. y Bernard.

**Revista Contemporanea.** Madrid. 1s. 8d. December 30.  
Castilian Imitations of Don Quixote. (Continued.) C. Moreno Garcia.  
Literary Events of 1890. M. de Pagan.  
The Princes of Spanish Poetry. (Continued.) Juan Perez de Guzman.  
The Amphitheatre at Verona. A. Fernandez Merino.  
January 15.  
The Royal College of St. Bartholomew and St. James, Granada. M. T. Campos.  
The Amphitheatre at Verona. (Continued.) A. Fernandez Merino.  
Literary Events of 1890. M. de Pagan.  
The Princes of Spanish Poetry. (Continued.) J. P. de Guzman.

### DUTCH MAGAZINES.

**De Gids.** Amsterdam. 1 fl. 50 c. January.  
The Work of Toyabce Hall. I. Prof. W. Van der Vlugt.  
White and Black in the United States. H. L. F. Pissis.  
Abraham Kuenen. In Memoriam. Prof. C. P. Tiele.  
**Elsevier's Geillustrierd Maandschrift.** Amsterdam. 1s. 8d. January.  
Portrait of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Thérèse Schwartz.  
Portrait of the Artist's Mother. Thérèse Schwartz.  
Views of Amsterdam. J. H. Wijemuller.  
Thérèse Schwartz. Illustrated Causerie. H. Leonardsson.  
The City of Amsterdam. (Illus.) E. van Teo-Melen.  
In the Seventh Heaven. Astronomical Article. A. A. Nijland.  
**Vragen des Tijds.** Haarlem. January.  
Compulsory Insurance Against Accidents. G. T. J. de Jongh.

### SCANDINAVIAN.

**Dagny.** Stockholm. 4kr. yearly.  
The Advocacy of Mixed Schools. Esselée.  
A Swedish Statesman's Correspondence with his Daughter—Cultu e: Sketch from 1822. (Continued.)  
**Samtiden.** Bergen. 5 kr. yearly. Nov.-December.  
Young Germany: Literary Silhouettes. Ols Hansson.  
The Population of the World. J. L. Alver.  
James Russell Lowell. H. Janss Frehe.  
Hof's "Mimes" (Plays). Charles Whibley.

**Nordisk Tidskrift.** Stockholm. 10 kr. yearly.  
"Samad": A Reminiscence of Childhood. Helena Nyblom.  
Features in the Life of Peter the Great. Gerhard L. Grove.  
On the Timber Trade. A. N. Kjaer.  
Swedish Literature of Christ's era, 1891. Hans Emil Larsson.  
The Norwegian State Church. Hans Hildebrand.

**Skilling Magasin.** Christiania. No. 52.  
Professor H. C. B. Ögger. (With Portrait).  
Man-hunting. Sketches from the War in Algeria. Count d'Herisson.  
The Education of the French Nobility in the Middle Ages. L. Gautier.

### MILITARY PERIODICALS.

#### FRENCH.

**Journal des Sciences Militaires.**  
How to Proceed on Outpost Duty. General Piiron.  
The Loss against the Mautcher and the Vercelli Rifles in the Coming War. (Continued.) Colonel Ortolan.  
On the Contact between the Arms and Services in the Division and in Detachments. (Continued.) Commandant J. Barret.  
Graphic table of Marches. (For ascertaining at a glance the time required to cover any distance, etc.) Commandant E. Bourdan.  
The Campaign of 1814: The Cavalry of the Allied Armies. (Continued.) Commandant Weil.  
Remounts in France and Abroad. (Continued.)  
The French Army in 1890. (Continued.) Commandant Belhomme.

**Revue Militaire de l'Etranger.**  
The Equipment of Officers in the Russian Army. (Shows how the deficiency of officers would be met in the event of war.)  
The German Colonial Troops.  
The Turin Training School for Artillery and Engineer Officers.  
The Norwegian War Budget for 1891-92.  
The Austro-Hungarian War Budget for 1892.

**Revue du Genie Militaire.**  
On the Ventilation and Warming of Barracks by Hot Air. 3 figs. Captain E. Duobis.  
Ice-breaking. 13 figs. (Exemplifies the best method of keeping rivers, defensive ditches, etc., free from ice.) Captain L. Bertrand.  
Notes on the Organization of the Engineers in Switzerland. 12 figs. Lieutenant Heliot.

**Le Spectateur Militaire.**  
The Profit and Loss Account for 1891. By the Editor.  
An Evolution in the Military System of France: The Necessity for Fortifying the Line of the Meurthe. Diminution of the time spent in barracks and increase of time devoted to manoeuvres. (Continued.) Colonel Odier.  
The Free Cavalry Corps during the Revolution. (Continued.) Captain H. Chopin.  
The Territorial Army. C. Boissonnet.

**Revue Maritime et Coloniale.**  
Third Contribution to the Geometry of Naval Tactics. Commander Vidal.  
Vocabulary of Powder and Explosives. D to E. (Translation from the *Revista Marittima* of Lieutenant F. Salvati's excellent Vocabulary).  
Notes on M. Fratini Ingarano's Lifebelt. 3 figs. Lieutenant Le Breton.

Notes on the Original Causes of Cyclones and their Signs of Approach. Memoir read before the Académie des Sciences by M. Faye, 26th October, 1891.

Mission to Cape Horn. Investigations on the amount of Carbonic Acid Contained in the Air off Cape Horn and in the Atlantic Ocean, from the experiments of Dr. Hyades.

The Administrative Councils of the Military Ports. M. Laurier.  
New Theory on Storms and Cyclones. Major Delauney.

#### La Marine Française.

The Gunner Ship *La Couronne*.

A New Idea for Automatically Rendering Submarine Mines Innocuous, so as to Enable Them to be Raised by the Defence.

Text of M. Brisson's Speech in the French Chamber, December 9th, 1891.

Armoured Ships and Explosives (Important Experiments as to the Destructive Action of Shells Exploding on the Protective Decks of Ships).

Text of Admiral Vallon's Speech on the Discussion of the Naval Budget.

#### GERMAN.

##### Neue Militärische Blätter.

The Wants and Defects of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

The Progress of Military Cycling.

Examination and Comparison of Certain Conditions of Service in the German and Russian Armies. General Dragomirov.  
The Investment of Paris and the First Army of the Loire.

Night Firing in Russia.

Fighting Characteristics of the Russian Troops in Asia.

On the Technical Means for Supplying the Bread Ration in War. Major V. Tilshker.

Jäger Commands and Night Operations in Russia.

The Feeding of Armies in the Field. Captain Meier.

The Russian Manœuvres at Krasnoe Selo, 1891.

##### Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany: The Fight of La Bourgonce on October 6, 1870. Major Kunz.

A Few General Remarks on the Campaign of 1815, Especially in Regard to Quatre Bras and Waterloo, from the

Memoirs of the late Colonel von Scriba. II.

Austria: New Formations in Case of War. England: England's Struggles in the Sudan and their Strategic Significance.

France: Organisation of the General Staff Officers.

The French Naval Manœuvres in 1891. (Concluded.)

Italy: Italian Correspondence, by Pellegrino.

Turkey: The Indirect Way to Constantinople through Asia Minor.

Switzerland: The Organisation of the Optical Field Telegraph Service. (Concluded.)

Portugal: Organisation of the Portuguese Army.

#### AUSTRIAN.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.

The English Naval Manœuvres 1891. F. Attkin.

On the Tactics of Torpedo Boats. Freiherr von Koudelka.

Quick-firing Guns of Large Calibre. F. Jedliczka.

Experiments with Snyder Dynamite Projectiles.

Result of the Trials of Creusot Nickel-steel Plates in July, 1891.

The French battle-ship *Brennus*. (Illus.)

The Canet 66-ton Gun and Quick-firing Guns of Large Calibre.

Mittheilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie und Genie Wesens.

On the Most Important International Standards for the Measurement of Magnetic and Electric Forces. Captain C. A. Forges.

The Italian Siege Artillery Park.

A Russian Criticism of General von Sauer's Plan for the Attack of a Fortress.

Rock-blasting Under Water.

Trials of a 5.3 c.m. Gruson Quick-firing Gun at Bucharest in July, 1891.

Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine.

Remarks on the French Army Manœuvres; 1891. (With map.)

On the Influence of the Karst Mountains on the Movements, Repose and Fighting of Large Bodies of Troops. Major J. Lorenz.

Index of Articles in Foreign Military Press.

#### ITALIAN.

Revista di Artiglieria e Genio.

Flour Mills with Cylindrical Rollers. (Concluded.) 45 Figs. Captain A. Chiarie.

New and Worn Guns in Field Batteries. (Advocates that batteries should be composed of guns giving uniform firing results.) Captain C. Parodi.

Stability of Girders Uniformly Weighted and Carried on Compressible Supports. 12 Figs. Major C. Casaglia.

Extension of Colonel Sica's Ballistic Tables, to Include Velocities of 1,000 metres. Lieutenant F. Mola.

The New German Field Artillery Material.

The German Instructions for the Conduct of Garrison Artillery Fire.

Regulations for the Employment of the Maxim Gun in the Austro-Hungarian Army.

The Organisation of Military Pigeon Lofts in Europe. 4 Figs.

Revista Marittima.

Transmission of Force by Means of Compressed Air. 5 Figs. N. Sollana, Naval Constructor.

The German Mercantile Marine Dockyards and Private Yards. (Continued.) B. Raineri.

The Naval Colleges in Italy and Abroad. (Continued.) Dante Parenti.

Study on the Deviation and Compensation of the Compass. 26 Figs. Lieut. P. Cattolica.

Vocabulary of Powders and Explosives. (Continued.) Lieut. F. Salvati.

France's Naval Forces in 1895.

#### SPANISH.

Revista General de Marina.

The Mariner's Compass on Board Ships of War. (Continued.) Discussion of Staff Commander Creak's Lecture in the R.U.S. Institution.

On the Tests to which Dynamos Should be Subjected. Lieutenant de Moya.

Trials of 21, 24 and 30.5 c.m. Guns and Howitzers of the Ordoñez System, carried out at Trubia and Gijón, in June and July, 1891.

Ballistic Data of the 10.12 and 11 c.m. Spanish Quick-firing Guns Compared with Foreign Guns of the Same Calibres. Captain J. Gouzale y Lopez.

Essays on Naval Strategy, with a Few Considerations on the Organisation, Mobilisation, and Composition of Fleets. Commander M. Montero y Rapallo.

The Sea as a Motor.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

- Albe. Albemarle.  
A.C.Q. American Catholic  
Quarterly Review  
A.R. Andover Review  
A.A.P.S. Annals of the American  
Academy of Political  
and Social Science
- Ant. Antiquary  
A. Arena  
Arg. Argosy  
Art J. Art Journal  
As. Asclepiad  
A.Q. Asiatic Quarterly  
Ata. Atlanta  
A.M. Atlantic Monthly  
Au. Author  
Bank. Bankers' Magazine  
Bel. M. Belford's Monthly and  
Democratic Review  
Black. Blackwood's Magazine  
B.T.J. Board of Trade Journal  
Bkman. Bookman  
C.F.M. Cassell's Family Magazine  
C.S.J. Cassell's Saturday Jour-  
nal  
C.W. Catholic World  
C.M. Century Magazine  
C.J. Chambers's Journal  
Char. R. Charities Review  
Chaut. Chautauquan  
Ch. Mis. I. Church Missionary In-  
telligencer and Record  
Ch. Q. Church Quarterly  
C.R. Contemporary Review  
C. Cornhill  
Cos. Cosmopolitan  
Crit. R. Critical Review  
D.R. Dublin Review  
E.W.R. Eastern and Western  
Review
- Econ. J. Economic Journal  
Econ. R. Economic Review  
E.R. Edinburgh Review  
Ed. R. A. Educational Review,  
America  
Ed. R. L. Educational Review,  
London  
E.H. English Historical Re-  
view  
E.I. English Illustrated  
Magazine  
Esq. Esquiline  
Ex. Expositor  
F.R. Fortnightly Review  
F. Forum  
F. L. Frank Leslie's Popular  
Monthly  
G.M. Gentleman's Magazine  
G.O.P. Girl's Own Paper  
G.W. Good Words  
G.B. Greater Britain  
G.T. Great Thoughts  
Harp. Harper's Magazine  
Help  
Hom. R. Homiletic Review  
I. Ider  
Ig. Igrasil  
In. M. Indian Magazine and  
Review  
I.J.E. International Journal of  
Ethics  
Ir. E.R. Irish Ecclesiastical  
Record  
Ir. M. Irish Monthly  
Jew. Q. Jewish Quarterly  
J. Ed. Journal of Education  
J. Micro. Journal of Microscopy  
and Natural Science
- J.R.C.I. Journal of the Royal  
Colonial Institute  
Jur. R. Juridical Review  
K.O. King's Own  
K. Knowledge  
L.H. Leisure Hour  
Libr. Library  
Lipp. Lippincott's Monthly  
L.O. Literary Opinion  
L. Q. London Quarterly  
Long. Longman's Magazine  
Luc. Lucifer  
Lud. M. Ludgate Monthly  
Ly. Lyceum  
Mac. Macmillan's Magazine  
M.A.H. Magazine of American  
History  
M. Art. Magazine of Art  
Man. Q. Manchester Quarterly  
M.E. Merry England  
Mind  
Mis. R. Missionary Review of  
the World  
Mon. Monist  
M. Month  
M.C. Monthly Chronicle of  
North Country Lore  
M. P. Monthly Packet  
Nat. R. National Review  
N.N. Nature Notes  
N.H. Newbery House Magazine  
N.E.M. New England Magazine  
New R. New Review  
N.C. Nineteenth Century  
N.A.R. North American Review  
O.D. Our Day  
O. Outing  
P.E.F. Palestine Exploration  
Fund
- Photo. Q. Photographic Quarterly  
Phren. M. Phrenological Maga-  
zine  
P.L. Poet Lore  
P. Portfolio  
P.R.R. Presbyterian and Re-  
formed Review  
P.M.Q. Primitive Methodist  
Quarterly Review  
P.R.G.S. Proceedings of the Royal  
Geographical Society  
Psy. R. Proceedings of the  
Society for Psychical  
Research  
Q.J. Eon. Quarterly Journal of  
Economics  
Q.R. Quarterly Review  
Q. Quiver  
Rel. R. Inquiry  
R.C. Review of the Churches  
Sc. A. Science and Art  
Scots. Scots Magazine  
Scot G.M. Scottish Geographical  
Magazine  
Scot. R. Scottish Review  
Scrib. Scribner's Magazine  
Shake. Shakespeariana  
Str. Strand  
Sun. H. Sunday at Home  
Sun. M. Sunday Magazine  
T.B. Temple Bar  
U.S.M. United Service Magazine  
Vic. Victorian Magazine  
Wel. R. Welsh Review  
W.R. Westminster Review  
W.L. World Literature  
Y.E. Young England  
Y.M. Young Man
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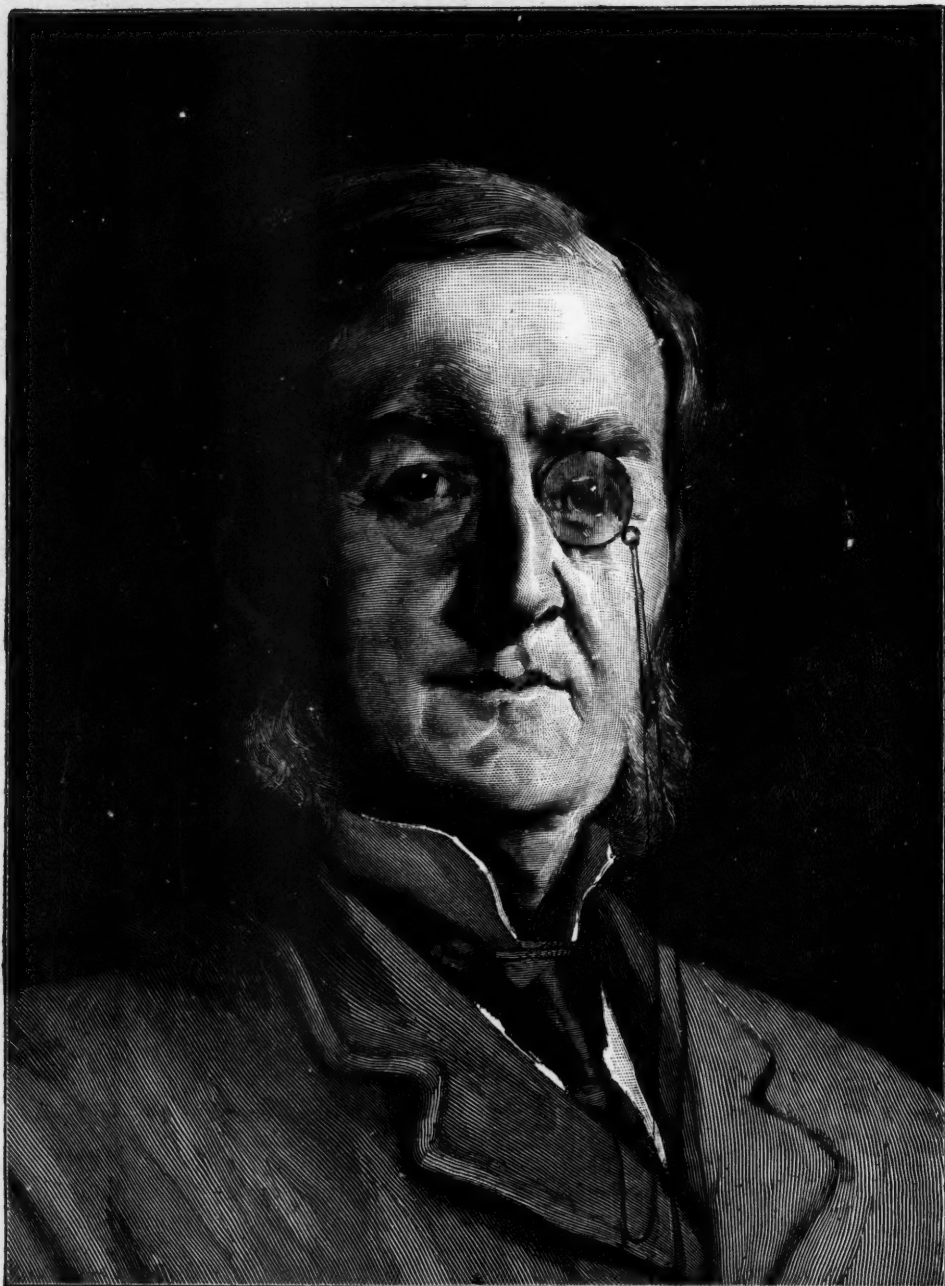
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